THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER

A HISTORY YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1800 TO THE PRESENT TIME

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

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RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Nineteenth Century and After

A HISTORY YEAR BY YEAR FROM
A. D. 1800 TO THE PRESENT

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ILLUSTRATED WITH EIGHT COLORED PLATES AND SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS AND TWO MAPS

IN THREE VOLUMES

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IN Southern Italy the last blows for national union were struck early in the year. A French squadron for some time had prevented the Sardinian fleet from bombarding Gaeta. By the middle of January, at last, the French Emperor consented to withdraw his opposition. Gaeta was bombarded by land and by sea. After a resistance of nearly a month the garrison surrendered. The young Queen and

King of Naples were conveyed to the Papal States on a French man-of-war. One month later the citadel of Messina, after a stubborn defence of half a year, capitulated. The union of Italy, with the exception of Rome and Venice, was now complete. By his steadfast adherence to the national cause, Victor Emmanuel had secured the Italian throne for the House of Savoy. Shortly after this crowning stroke of his policy, Cavour, the greatest statesman of modern Italy, passed away. As he lay on his deathbed, Cavour addressed to the priest who had come to shrive him his last words, which summed up the future policy of Italy in regard to Rome: "A free Church in a free State."

The greatest event of the year was the emancipation of the Russian serfs, as announced on February 19 in an imperial ukase by Czar Alexander II. The serf population of Russia at that time aggregated 47,100,000 individuals. The Government was to organize a system of loans, which would permit the peasants attached to the soil immediately to liberate themselves from their lords, while remaining debtors to the State. The domestic servants, who were not attached to the soil, were only to receive their personal liberty on condition of serving their masters for two years. This great measure of emancipation, as Rambaud has said in his "History of Russia," was, in fact, a settlement of accounts as to the ancient community existing between masters and peasants. It imposed sacrifice on both parties. When this was brought home to the peasants many believed they had been duped. A strange ferment arose in many provinces; it was necessary to call out the soldiery, and three times the troops had to fire on the people. In the Government of Kazan 10,000 men rose at the call of the peasant Petrof, who announced to them "the true liberty." Hundreds perished, and Petrof was taken and shot. A revolution in Warsaw was suppressed by the presence of 80,000 Russian soldiers.

For Americans the year 1861 began with secession accomplished in one State, imminent in other States, and civil war impending. In certain of the Cotton States acts of hostility to the Government were committed before any ordinance of secession was adopted. The Governor of Alabama, on January 3, seized the arsenal at Mount Vernon, near Mobile, and the Governor of Georgia seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah. On January 9 the steamship "Star of the West," approaching Fort Sumter with provisions and Federal troops, was fired on and driven to retire. Major Anderson, in command at Sumter, was called on to surrender, but on January 11 he replied with a firm refusal. January 15 Forts Jackson and Philip, below New Orleans, were seized by the State authorities, and so also, a few days later, was the arsenal at Augusta. Similar action was taken by State authorities in Florida. Ordinances of secession were adopted by State conventions, in Mississippi on January 9, in Florida on January 10, in Alabama on January 11, in Georgia on January 19, in Louisiana on January 26, and in Texas on February 1. In Texas alone was the ordinance submitted to the people; the other States followed the precedent set when the Constitution was ratified. As these States seceded, their Senators and representatives formally resigned their seats in the Congress of the United States. Some of them made speeches stating the grounds on which they resigned, and defending the action of their several States. On January 21, the day on which Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate, Kansas was admitted as a free State.

Delegates representing the various seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, as a Constitutional Convention, and proceeded to organize a provisional government for the Confederate States of America. Five days later the Convention chose Jefferson Davis of Mississippi Provisional President and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia Pro-

visional Vice-President of the new Confederacy. Davis was inaugurated February 18, and at once named the members of his Cabinet. The Convention then drew up and submitted to the several States a Constitution, modeled after the Constitution of the United States, but with such changes as made the new instrument what the extreme State Rights school had always held the old instrument to be. Tariffs for protection were expressly declared to be unconstitutional. The Convention then constituted itself a Provisional Congress for the new Government, and as such passed various laws. Among them was a law forbidding the importation of slaves. This, it was presumed, was intended to force into the Confederacy Virginia and other border States, which would be deprived of the only market for their surplus slaves. Commissioners were sent to Washington to arrange all questions relating to property and debts, and to secure recognition for the Confederacy, while another commission was sent abroad to secure recognition from the great Powers of Europe.

The calmly firm tone of Lincoln's speeches on his way to Washington characterized his inaugural address. "I declare," he said, "that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery where it exists. . . . The Union of these States is perpetual. It is safe to assert that no government probably ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. The power conveyed to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts."

The next day Lincoln announced his Cabinet. William H. Seward of New York was Secretary of State. There were strong men in the Cabinet, but their antecedents did not augur harmony.

The two questions with which Lincoln had first to deal were the demand of the Confederate States for recognition

through their Commissioners and the relief of Fort Sumter. On the first question he took at once a decided stand. The Commissioners were informed that they could not be received in any other capacity than as private citizens of the Republic.

On the question of the relief of Sumter Lincoln did not act at once. He felt his way cautiously, and the result of his caution and shrewdness was to throw upon the Southerners the onus of beginning hostilities. On April 11 Governor Pickens of South Carolina, acting under instructions from the Confederate President, demanded the surrender of the fort. Major Anderson again declined, and early the next morning the bombardment began. The flag was shot down, Anderson surrendered, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter came to the North like a bugle call to arms. From that moment the spirit of the North began to rise, and Lincoln promptly issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men to enter army service for three months, and summoning Congress to meet in extraordinary session on the Fourth of July. He declared the object of the call to be "to repossess the forts and places and property of the United States which had been unlawfully seized."

The country's response was immediate and enthusiastic. Democrats and Republicans vied in making ready for the conflict now at last clearly inevitable. The Confederate Provisional Congress had already taken steps to organize an army. Southern officers in the regular army resigned in large numbers, and tendered their services to their several States or to the Confederate Government. To Robert E. Lee, Scott's favorite, was unofficially offered the command of the Union army. He declined, gave up his commission, offered his sword to his native State, and was put in command of all the Virginia forces. The Governors of the various States exerted themselves with the utmost energy to help

he was confronted by General Beauregard. It was essential to Scott's plan that Beauregard and Johnston should not effect a junction. General Patterson occupied Bunker on July 14 with 22,000 men, and General Johnston was nine miles away with 12,000. General McDowell on July 16 began his advance on Manassas Junction with 28,000 men and 49 guns. On the following day Patterson retreated to Charleston, West Virginia. General Johnston eluded him in the Shenandoah Valley, hastened eastward with 9,000 men, and joined Beauregard. On July 18 McDowell had reached Bull Run, midway between Centerville and Manassas Junction, where important railroads met. On the line of the stream both sides prepared for battle. Bull Run, as Sherman afterward declared, was "one of the best planned battles of the war, and one of the worst fought; both armies were fairly defeated, and whichever stood fast, the other would have to run." McDowell, in a flank attack, crushed the Confederate left and carried all before him, until, mounting the crest of a hill, the Federals, flushed and disordered, encountered the brigade of Thomas J. Jackson. "Look at Jackson's brigade; it stands there like a stone wall," cried General Bee, who was trying to rally his own troops. Jackson, thus christened with his famous nickname, checked the Federal advance. An assault by Johnston on the Union right and rear simultaneously with Beauregard's rallying charge decided the day. McDowell's soldiers had been fighting for three hours. The Union line broke in a panic; only a disorganized mob recrossed the Potomac.

This battle, by its moral effect, strengthened immensely the Confederate cause at home and abroad, but it did much also for the Union cause. There was no more talk at Washington about a "ninety day limit" to the war. On July 22, George B. McClellan, who had won victories at Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford in West Virginia, was called to

Washington to reorganize the Army of the Potomac, demoralized by the defeat of Bull Run. General W. S. Rosecrans succeeded him in his former command.

July 22–25 Congress passed a General Enlistment act, calling into service 500,000 volunteers; the Government was authorized to borrow $250,000,000, and a war tariff was put into effect.

The average imposts on dutiable articles were raised from 19 to 36 per cent, and on total importations from 15 to 28 per cent, by changes in the Morrill Bill; and a bill was passed for a direct tax of $20,000,000 on the States. Congress confiscated all slaves employed by the Confederates for military purposes, as "contraband of war," as General Butler, in command of the Department of Annapolis, styled it. On August 6 Congress adjourned, after having appropriated $207,000,000 for the army and passed seventy-two acts relating to the war.

The Confederate Congress was in session from July 20 to the last day of August. All citizens of border States who should aid the Union were declared to be alien enemies, and so were all citizens of the Confederate States who were not sustaining the Confederacy. All debts and property belonging to alien enemies were confiscated.

Lincoln found his foreign relations very unsatisfactory. England and France were in the main ill-disposed toward the North. Despite the efforts of Seward, Southern privateering received their assent. In October news came that a combined English, French, and Spanish fleet was fitting against Mexico for the purpose of collecting defaulted debts. The Russian Czar, however, declined Napoleon's invitation to join the league, and Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Italy remained friendly to the United States. Seward sent abroad discreet men to set the cause of the Union in a more favorable light. Charles Francis Adams was appointed Minister to

England, and served the Union cause there with exceptional ability and firmness.

Mason and Slidell, accredited by the Confederate Government to the Governments of Great Britain and France, were seized on board the English mail steamship "Trent," by Captain Wilkes of the United States sloop "San Jacinto," outside of Havana. Great Britain, through Lord Lyons, sent a demand that the captives should be forthwith released. It was refused. Lord Russell drafted a peremptory ultimatum, but Queen Victoria, on the advice of the Prince Consort, then on his deathbed, overruled her Prime Minister's decision. Seward ultimately announced the liberation of the Commissioners. Europe accepted this act as the strongest proof of a cool and calm direction of affairs. Recognition of Confederate independence was postponed. Every foreign Power except Great Britain excluded privateers from its ports. This policy drew England into a quasi-partnership with the South, for which subsequently she was called to account.

In the West events were less decisive than in the East. It was important for the Union cause to control the basin of the Ohio and Mississippi; and for that object two points were of the first importance, St. Louis and Cairo. Lyon, on May 10, compelled the surrender of the Confederate camp near St. Louis. He steamed up to Jefferson City three days later with 2,000 men, and the State officers fled. On July 22 the Missouri Convention set up a provisional government whose capital was St. Louis. On July 3 Frémont, as Major-General, was appointed by Lincoln to the Department of the West, but proved inefficient. He neglected to secure the safety of Lyon, who was 100 miles from his railroad base. Lyon was killed at the battle at Wilson's Creek on August 10. Sterling Price captured Lexington for the Confederacy and compelled Fort Mulligan to surrender. Frémont took the field with 40,000 men. On October 28 Frémont was super-

seded by General David Hunter, who gave place on November 18 to General Henry W. Halleck.

In Kentucky the new Legislature was for the Union in sentiment. The Federal troops were called upon to aid in expelling Leonidas Polk from Columbus. At Bowling Green there was a Confederate army under A. S. Johnston, and Zollicoffer held the mountain gaps in the east. General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame was in Federal command. He invited two officers who had served at Bull Run to accompany him, William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas. Sherman was sent to St. Louis, and Don Carlos Buell succeeded him. At the same time there appeared the man who was to lead the Union to final victory, Ulysses S. Grant, a former army officer who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and who now tendered his services to Governor Yates of Illinois. Grant was made colonel of a half mutinous volunteer regiment. Starting with his men on foot, he marched them to the Missouri River, and fitted them for active service on the way. Late in August he was sent to Cairo, and was soon made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Columbus was in the hands of Polk. Grant organized an expedition, and, steaming up the Ohio to its junction with the Tennessee, occupied Paducah. On his return, anxious to "do something," he attacked the Confederates at Belmont, Missouri, but the enemy was too strong, and with great difficulty he reembarked and steamed away.

McClellan reached Washington on July 26, and assumed command the next day. On November 1 he succeeded Scott in command of the armies of the United States, and at once began to display his unusual talent for organization. He had ordered a demonstration in October, with the purpose of forcing the evacuation of Leesburg. At Ball's Bluff an engagement occurred in which Colonel Baker, Senator from Oregon, was killed. Things were very serious, but McClel-

lan refused to move, and began the procrastinating policy which marked his entire career.

In the meantime important naval expeditions were fitted out. Hatteras and Port Royal on the Southern coast were captured, and the effectiveness of the blockade was constantly increased. New gunboats were rapidly provided. The South had neither ships nor seamen, and her ports were soon closed. In the capture of Port Royal, which made an opening into the heart of the Carolina cotton region, fifty vessels were engaged under Samuel F. Dupont and Thomas W. Sherman.

The year closed with the Confederates hopeful, England inclined to favor their cause, and the prestige of Big Bethel and Bull Run not yet destroyed by any Union victory of comparable effect. But the North had at last begun to realize the magnitude of its task, and to bring to bear those enormous resources which the Confederates could not match.

The peace between China and the foreign Powers compelled a revision of the position at Shanghai. Admiral Hope sailed up to Nanking, and exacted a pledge from the Wangs that Shanghai should not be attacked for twelve months, and that the Taiping force should remain at a distance of thirty miles. Ward and Burgevine were compelled to desist from recruiting Europeans, and were taken into the Emperor's service to drill Chinese soldiers. This was the origin of the Ever-Victorious army, which under Gordon was soon to achieve great and lasting results.

Toward the close of the year the death of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria, on December 15, plunged the British Empire into mourning. In announcing his death to the nation, Victoria confessed herself "the heartbroken Queen of England."

EVENTS OF 1862

Spanish, French, and English Warships Land at Vera Cruz to Enforce Payment of Claims against Mexico—Spain and England Withdraw from Intervention—Ward Wins Successive Victories Over Taipings —He is Killed—Burgevine Succeeds Him—Japanese Outrages on Foreigners Cause English Punitive Expedition—It Burns Kagoshima and Exacts Indemnity from Satsuma—Lorencez Marches on City of Mexico—Juarez Calls Mexicans to Arms—French Suffer Defeat at Puebla—Forey Brings Reenforcements—He Supersedes Lorencez—He Fights His Way to Puebla—French Bombard Acapulco—Stanton Becomes Federal Secretary of War—Burnside and Goldsborough Take North Carolina Harbors—Curtis (Union) Wins Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.—Grant (Union) Captures Forts Henry and Donelson, Tenn.—United States Ship "Merrimac" Transformed into Confederate Ironclad "Virginia"—Ericsson Builds Ironclad "Monitor" for Federal Government—"Merrimac" Sinks "Cumberland" and Beaches "Congress" at Hampton Roads, Va.—"Monitor" Arrives and Fights Drawn Battle with "Merrimac"—Farragut and Porter (Union) Fight Their Way Up Mississippi and Land Butler's Troops—Butler's Rigorous Government—Union Gunboats and New Orleans Fleet Join Near Vicksburg—A. S. Johnston (Confederate) Forces Grant to the River at Shiloh, Tenn.—Johnston is Killed—Buell Joins Grant and Beauregard is Driven Back to Corinth, Miss.—McClellan (Union) Takes Yorktown, Va., and Forces J. E. Johnston Back to Richmond—Jackson (Confederate) Fights His Way Up the Shenandoah Valley—McClellan and Johnston Fight Drawn Battle of Seven Pines—Lee (Confederate) Takes Command of Army of Northern Virginia—Jackson Eludes Frémont and Shields and Joins Lee Before Richmond—Seven Days' Battle of Lee against McClellan Ends in McClellan's Withdrawal to Harrison's Landing—Lincoln Calls for 300,000 More Volunteers—Pope (Union) is Put in Command of Army of Virginia—He Advances Across the Rappahannock—Jackson Beats Banks at Cedar Mountain—He Flanks Pope—Lee Beats Pope in Second Battle of Bull Run—Kearney (Union) is Killed at Chantilly—Pope is Relieved of Command—Lee Occupies Fredericksburg, Md.—Jackson Takes Harper's Ferry, W. Va.—Lee and McClellan Fight Battle of Antietam, Md.—Lee Withdraws Across Potomac—Lincoln Issues Emancipation Proclamation—Rosecrans (Union) Wins Battle of Corinth, Miss.—Buell (Union) Beats Bragg at Perryville, Ky.—Rosecrans Succeeds Buell—He Beats Bragg at Stone River, Tenn.—Burnside Succeeds McClellan—He Attempts to Cross Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and is Beaten Back by Lee —Hooker Succeeds Burnside—Secretary Chase's Successful Financial Policy—Blockade of Southern Ports Produces Cotton Famine in England.

PUBLIC affairs in Mexico were going from bad to worse. Juarez, enlightened ruler that he was, was despised by the Hidalgos on account of his Indian blood, by the higher officials on account of his uncompromising honesty, and by the priests for his outspoken hostility to

clerical privileges. He was made to suffer for the sins of his predecessors against foreign interests.

Spanish, French, and English warships landed their forces at Vera Cruz. A joint note was addressed to President Juarez, demanding redress and indemnity for all the outrages of the past. The demands of the French, among which were those of the notorious banker Jecker, were so excessive as to excite the protests even of the allies. On February 19 an understanding was reached at Soledad which permitted the allies to establish themselves in the cities of Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan. Soon afterward French reenforcements arrived under the command of Count Lorencez. Vice-Admiral de la Gravière, the French plenipotentiary, now revoked his signature to the Convention of Soledad, and, raising the claims for indemnities, demanded that his troops should be permitted to occupy the capital to insure a proper reorganization of the affairs of Mexico. The attitude assumed by France was too much for her allies. On April 9 England and Spain withdrew from the alliance and recalled their forces.

On January 14 the Taipings reached the vicinity of Shanghai, heralded by the smoke of burning villages. The rebels were repulsed by the French at Woosung, the port at the mouth of the river. Sir John Michael arrived with a few English troops, which, with two regiments disciplined by Ward, made a force of 1,000 men. Ward captured Quanfeelung with several hundred rebel boats. On February 21 a joint British and French force of 1,096 men, with Admiral Hope in general charge, stormed the village of Kachiaou. Although driven out, the rebels resumed their attacks. Hope was reenforced by 1,150 men with 7 howitzers. He attacked Tseedong, a place of great strength, and killed 700 and took 300 prisoners. The Ever-Victorious army, for this decisive victory, was brought to the favorable notice of Prince Kung

and the Chinese Government. An Englishman contracted to convey 9,000 of the troops who had stormed Gangking from the Yang-tse to Shanghai. At the end of March General Stoveley arrived with English reenforcements.

A plan was entered upon to clear the country of rebels for thirty miles around Shanghai. In their first efforts the English were defeated; Admiral Hope and some other officers were wounded, and seventy men were killed and wounded. The following two days the rebels were defeated. Kahding, Tsingpu, Nanjoo, and Cholin were then attacked. Defeated at the first three places, the rebels made a final stand at Cholin on May 20. The English carried the place at the point of the bayonet. The troops from Gangking to the number of 6,000 had arrived. Futai Sieh, who was to be succeeded by Li Hung Chang, resolved to employ them at once in a way to restore his sinking fortunes. He advanced to Taitson on May 12, and two days afterward Chung Wang came with 10,000 chosen troops to relieve the garrison. Of 7,000 men under Futai Sieh, 5,000 fell on the field. General Stoveley had to abandon his intended plan and retrace his steps to Shanghai.

Chung Wang was once more called to the assistance of Tien Wang at Nanking. Shortly after his departure, Ward was killed in action and Burgevine succeeded to the command. Charges were made against Burgevine. The English commander would not interfere, and referred the matter to London. Burgevine was then ordered to embark his force at Shanghai for Nanking. He and his troops refused to move until they were fully paid.

In Japan the agitation against the foreigners grew more threatening. The foreign Ministers, who up to that time had their Legations at Yeddo, retired to Yokohama. They demanded that fortified Legation buildings should be furnished to them by the Japanese Government. Ando, the Prime Min-

ister, gave up the recreation ground of the city for that purpose. A Japanese mob burned down the buildings. An attempt was made to assassinate the Prime Minister, who barely escaped with the loss of an ear. Mito-ko's men failing to win the Shogun over to their side, determined to embroil the Government with some foreign nation. At Kanagawa a party of Europeans was set upon, and an English merchant, Richardson, was murdered. The British Minister's demands for redress were treated with contempt. At the same time, Choshiu, a daimio, who held a commission as guardian of the Straits of Shimonoseki, acting according to the letter of his instructions, fired upon some foreign vessels passing through the straits. In consequence of this, a squadron of English, French, and Dutch warships appeared in the straits, and levied a heavy indemnity from one of Choshiu's relatives whom they took for the daimio. The Shogun disavowed Choshiu's proceedings. To satisfy the foreign demands he undertook to punish Choshiu. This he found to be next to impossible, since the soldiery as well as the Japanese people at large regarded Choshiu as a patriot. The Shogun at last was compelled to come to terms with the daimio. Choshiu presented a memorial, in which he said:

"The only way to bring about national union is by a solid union between the Shogun and Mikado, acting together as one man. After the Emperor is firmly established on his throne the dormant soul of Japan will awaken. Then we will be united in power and independence. Once our independence is restored we must reform our military, our navy, as well as all branches of industry. The whole nation must devote life and soul to the benefit of our State, and we must learn and study the interior arrangements and the development of arts and sciences in foreign lands."

Great Britain, unable to obtain redress for the murder of Richardson from the Shogun, undertook its own punitive

measures. Satsuma, after the English warships had reduced the city of Kagoshima nearly to ashes, had to pay a heavy indemnity. In realization of their own weakness, the Japanese sought to acquire knowledge of European methods of warfare and other advancements.

In Mexico France now had her own way. A single-handed war with Mexico fitted admirably into the military aspirations of Napoleon III and of Empress Eugénie's clerical supporters. Amid wild enthusiasm in France, General Lorencez was ordered to march on the City of Mexico. On April 12 President Juarez called on all able-bodied Mexicans to resist the threatened invasion. The Mexican general, Robles, who, without authorization, entered into negotiations with the French, was arrested, court-martialed, and shot.

On April 19, under a burning sun, the French column started on its march. The war with Mexico had begun. The first skirmishes between the French and the irregular Mexican horsemen resulted in easy victories for France. On May 4 the French army appeared before Puebla de los Angelos. General Lorencez ordered the assault of the city on the following day. The Zouaves began the attack on Guadeloupe. For three hours they were subjected to a severe fire from the terraces of Guadeloupe, but at last succeeded in charging up to the very walls of that stronghold. Some of them scaled the ramparts, and hand-to-hand fighting had already begun, when a terrific tropical thunderstorm burst over the battlefield. This turned the scale against the invaders. Count Lorencez ordered a general retreat. The losses of the French were 140 men and 30 officers. The Mexicans lost nearly 400.

After the defeat of Puebla, the French retreated to Orizaba, where they awaited reenforcements. The strength of Lorencez's forces about this time was 6,000 men. To safeguard communications with Vera Cruz, the towns of Chiquihuite and Cordova were occupied. General Almonte, the

quondam revolutionist, now acting in conjunction with the French, proclaimed a provisional government at Vera Cruz and tried to levy taxes. He was joined by General Marquez with 4,000 followers of former President Miramon. For a while operations dragged on. A Mexican attack led by General Ortaga was repulsed by the French. Yellow fever and the hostile attitude of the natives made the situation of the French precarious. At last the arrival of reenforcements with General Forey revived the hopes of the French. Forey was put in command of all the forces.

In the City of Mexico a liberal Congress convened by Juarez voted unanimously that "Mexico would nevermore tolerate the least interference in her affairs, and in the establishment of her social and political organization."

On September 24 the Mexican irregular forces attacked Tejeria in force, an important post between Vera Cruz and Orizaba; but, with the help of Almonte's native troops, the French repulsed the attack. At the same time the Mexicans lost one of the ablest of their generals in Zaragoza, who succumbed to yellow fever. His successor, Gonzalez Ortaga, was not his match. Yellow fever now wrought such havoc in the French army that Forey was driven to move. He advanced to Cordova and Orizaba. Both cities were found nearly deserted by the inhabitants, who had barricaded the houses. On October 25 General Berthier, with an advance column of 6,000 men, penetrated to Jalapa. A bloody defeat was inflicted on the guerrillas, who infested the town of Medelin in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. The seaport of Tampico was seized by the French and became one of their most important bases of supplies. Under the renegade, Marquez, native troops occupied Colchinda in the name of France, while General Douay captured Tehuacan. While the army of invasion marched on Puebla, a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Bouet destroyed the fortification of Acapulco.

In the United States the domestic problems of the war were far too exacting to permit much attention being paid to the infraction of the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. Edwin M. Stanton had become Secretary of War. At the same time General Burnside, with 12,800 men and the fleet under Goldsborough, captured Roanoke Island, New Berne, and Port Macon, on the North Carolina coast. The only harbor left to the Confederacy on this coast was that of Wilmington.

General Curtis forced the Confederates across the Arkansas line, and defeated them on January 6 and 7 at Pea Ridge. The local militia was put under the command of General Schofield. Buell, who succeeded Sherman in Kentucky, was to push forward and retain East Tennessee, but he informed President Lincoln that the task was impracticable with the force at his command. A. S. Johnston had massed at Bowling Green a Confederate force with which to hold Kentucky and Tennessee. In order to divide Johnston's forces, McClellan suggested to Halleck a feint on the Tennessee, and Halleck ordered Grant to make a reconnoissance up the stream with gunboats. Fort Henry might be taken, Columbus turned, and Bowling Green abandoned. Thomas advanced against Zollicoffer and dislodged him from Cumberland Gap. On February 2 Grant started up the Tennessee with 15,000 men on transports, Commodore Foote following on the 4th with 7 light-draft gunboats. Fort Henry guarded the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson the Cumberland, at a short distance overland from each other. The capture of the first proved easy. The navigation of the Tennessee passed into Union control. Resolved to fight at Donelson for Nashville, Johnston divided his slender force and hastened to Nashville with 14,000 men. Of Buell's army, only 8,000 raw recruits and one drilled brigade went to Grant's assistance. Grant reached Donelson with 27,000 men; the enemy numbered

21,000. Foote arrived in the evening with 6 gunboats, and began the assault on the 14th, but he drew off damaged. General Grant repelled a desperate sortie, stormed the intrenchments in his front, and drove the Confederates back. On Sunday the 16th the fort was taken and its whole force captured. The Confederate generals, Floyd and Pillow, however, had escaped during the previous night with 5,000 men, as did N. B. Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader. General Buckner surrendered with 15,000 men under two generals, and 20,000 stand of arms, together with horses, artillery, and commissary stores.

From the outset of the war the disproportion in the naval strength of both sides was very great. All the warships of the United States, with the exception of a few vessels scuttled at Norfolk, remained in the hands of the Northern Government. In all, they numbered 76 ships, mounting 783 guns; but they were all built of wood, and no less than 32 relied upon sails alone for motive power.

On the Southern side the situation appeared all but hopeless. The only chance lay in strengthening the shore defences, as was done, and in designing vessels of extreme power and great protection. Among the enemy's ships scuttled at Norfolk was the "Merrimac." She was raised and renamed the "Virginia," but the old name still clung to her. Over her uninjured hull new upper works were constructed, protected by rough iron armor designed for her by Commander Brooke. She was stripped of masts and rigging, a daring departure from the accustomed designs of shipbuilders. Owing to the delay in obtaining suitable armor, she could not be got ready for sea until March, when she was manned with 300 soldiers, under Captain Buchanan and Lieutenant Jones, both seceders from the United States navy.

In the meanwhile the Northern Secretary of the Navy had likewise come to realize the need of armor-plated ships.

An advertisement was issued at Washington inviting designs for ironclads. Ericsson, the great Swedish inventor, at once came forward with a plan for an invulnerable ship. The design of Ericsson's vessel, which was named by him the "Monitor," was a still more radical departure from accepted ship designs than the "Merrimac." The great innovation was a revolving gun turret.

On the last day of January the "Monitor" was launched, and turned over to the Government in complete shape within 118 days from her commencement, a truly remarkable feat. From keel to turret the "Monitor" was the product of Ericsson's brain. She was crammed with all manner of inventions originated on the spur of the moment—no less than forty patentable contrivances. The "Monitor" did not get away to sea one minute too soon; in truth, she was one or two days too late.

On Saturday morning, March 8, the "Merrimac" steamed out of Norfolk into Hampton Roads on her trial trip. Her officers and men had received communion, for they knew that they were going on a desperate errand. Both engines and steering gear were defective. Not one of her guns had ever been fired, and the crew were untrained landsmen. As the "Merrimac" came in sight, the quartermaster of the United States ship "Congress" remarked to the officer on deck: "I believe that thing is coming down at last, sir." The Northern ships beat to quarters. The small gunboat "Zouave" engaged the "Merrimac," but found her thirty-two pounders ineffective. The "Merrimac" took no notice of the "Zouave," but steamed slowly past the United States ships "Cumberland" and "Congress," and the shore batteries. The Union officers were stricken with amazement as they saw their shots glance off the "Merrimac's" armored hull like so many pebbles. For fully an hour their fire was not returned. Then the "Merrimac" came up close, and protruded

a seven-inch rifled gun at close range. The first shot put one of the gun crews on the "Cumberland" out of action. At a range of 200 yards the "Merrimac" opened fire on the "Congress." "Our clean and handsome deck," reported one of the officers on the "Congress," "was in an instant changed into a slaughter pen, with locked legs and arms, and bleeding, blackened bodies scattered about by the shells, while brains actually dripped from the beams." Leaving the "Congress" on his starboard quarter, Captain Buchanan now headed for the "Cumberland," and used the ram for the first time in modern history. The shock sent the "Cumberland" leaning over, though scarcely felt on board the "Merrimac." The ram itself broke off. As the "Merrimac" backed out, Buchanan called for the "Cumberland's" surrender. It was then that Lieutenant Morris answered: "Never. I'll sink alongside." With the red flag of "No surrender" flying at the fore, the "Cumberland" went down, her crew firing upon their impregnable adversary until the bitter end.

The "Congress," realizing her helplessness, made off for shoal water, where she ran aground. The "Merrimac" followed her up within 150 yards, and, taking up an advantageous position, raked her fore and aft for more than an hour. The doomed ship caught fire in several places. As the "Merrimac" drew near to board, the shore batteries redoubled their fire, wounding Buchanan and his officers. On this the "Merrimac" drew off, and resumed her fire on the burning "Congress," whose survivors jumped overboard and swam for the shore. The remaining American ships—"Minnesota," "Roanoke," and "St. Lawrence"—were saved from sudden destruction only by anchoring in shoal water, where the "Merrimac" could not approach.

That very night, with dramatic promptness, the "Monitor" put into the Roads. She had taken the sea a few days before, commanded by Lieutenant Worden, and manned by a

PAINTED BY F. B. CARPENTER

1 Edwin M. Stanton 2 Salmon P. Chase 3 Abraham Lincoln 4 Gideon Welles 5 William H. Seward 6 Caleb Smith 7 Montgomery Blair 8 Edwin Bates

THE FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
BEFORE THE CABINET

crew of volunteers, since she was regarded in the light of a forlorn hope. She was stationed near the helpless "Minnesota."

On the following morning the "Merrimac" came out into the Roads to finish her work of destruction. There she beheld her new antagonist lying beside the "Minnesota" like a "tin can on a shingle." Lieutenant Jones commanded the "Merrimac" in place of the wounded Buchanan. He realized at once that the new outlandish vessel was his foremost adversary. The day was sunny and bright, and crowds of spectators thronged the shores to behold the great duel. After exchanging shots with the "Minnesota," the "Merrimac" closed with the "Monitor." Both vessels pounded each other ineffectually. The "Monitor's" cast-iron balls broke upon the armor of the "Merrimac," while the "Merrimac's" shells burst to no purpose over the "Monitor's" turret. After thus exchanging fire for two hours, the "Merrimac's" gunners quit to save the ammunition. Manifestly the "Monitor" had an immense advantage in her superior speed and manœuvring power, as well as in the greater radius afforded by the revolving turret. Lieutenant Worden, accordingly, resolved to ram his enemy. He missed the "Merrimac" by only two feet, both ships grazing. The "Merrimac" retaliated in kind. Jones ran his stem right over the "Monitor's" deck, the force of the blow knocking down most of his men. Before they could get over the side of the ship, the "Monitor" glided away from under the "Merrimac." The slow speed of the "Merrimac" saved the "Monitor." It was fortunate indeed for Worden that the "Merrimac" had lost her ram on the previous day. Later the "Monitor" drifted into shoal water, and the "Merrimac," unable to follow, drew off. Thus the engagement ended as a drawn battle. Neither ship had been seriously injured, nor had either lost a single man. The "Monitor" had been struck twenty-two times without appre-

ciable injury. The "Merrimac," as a result of her two-days' fighting, had ninety-seven indentations in her armor. Bloodless as this first encounter between ironclads was, it proved one of the decisive battles of the Civil War, securing to the North the command of the sea. The demonstration of the superior merits of steam power and armor protection in action was so striking that it practically sealed the doom of the old ships.

A full month elapsed before the "Merrimac," having refitted, came out once more with solid shot to engage the "Monitor." The Union ships hugged the shore and ignored the challenge. Both the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" came to an inglorious end. On the evacuation of Norfolk, the Southerners, finding themselves unable to bring their ironclad up the James River, scuttled the "Merrimac." Shortly afterward, the "Monitor" foundered off Cape Hatteras, in a storm.

The naval front changed from the James River to the Mississippi. At the outbreak of the war, the lower end of this great watercourse, from Cairo to New Orleans, fell into the hands of the Confederates. "The Mississippi is the backbone of the rebellion," said Lincoln. "It is the key of the whole situation."

On February 3 Captain David G. Farragut, on the "Hartford," sailed from Hampton Roads to Ship Island, between New Orleans and Mobile. This was the rendezvous for a considerable Union fleet under command of David D. Porter, and here the expedition against New Orleans was prepared. Farragut took command. He had 17 men-of-war, with 177 guns, and Porter a flotilla and steamships. In their rear was Butler with 6,000 men on transports. The utmost haste was needful, since the Confederates were constructing four ironclads, all of the "Merrimac" type. They were nearing completion. A peculiarly dangerous vessel on the Con-

federate side was the little ram "Manassas." She was a tugboat cut down to the water line, with upper works that resembled the shell of a turtle, protected by railroad iron of one inch thickness. Besides these were five gunboats and long fireships filled with pine knots. A still more important Confederate defence was a boom across the Mississippi just below the forts. It consisted of cypress logs forty-five feet in length, linked together with immense chains, and held in position by thirty 3,000-pound anchors. When a freshet carried away some of the middle part, eight dismantled schooners were anchored in the gap, fastened to one another and to the ends of the boom.

From the middle of April an incessant bombardment lasting ten days was kept up against the Confederate forts from schooners anchored behind the shelter of trees and disguised by branches fastened to the rigging. On the night of April 20, supported by a fiercer bombardment, Farragut sent two gunboats up stream to make an opening in the boom. The "Pinola," running at full steam under heavy fire, rammed the boom, and opened a wide passage. Four days later, the morning of April 24, Farragut ordered the advance. The rattle of the cables gave the alarm to the Confederates. They launched fireboats against the advancing fleet. The "Cayuga" passed the boom before the Confederates opened fire, and came under the guns of the forts in time to receive the first shells. As ship after ship passed the boom, the little "Manassas" tried to ram them. Most of the ships of the first division escaped. Among those who served in the battle was George Dewey, then a lieutenant in the United States navy. The small Confederate tug "Mosher" came down the river pushing a blazing fire raft. The flames lighted up the waters, and made the tug an easy mark for the Union gunners. Still Lieutenant Sherman and his Confederate crew of six on the "Mosher" pushed right on, and

drove their raft against the "Hartford," Farragut's flagship. All the men on the little "Mosher" paid for their heroism with their lives. The flames of the fire raft lighted the "Hartford's" side and ran up the rigging. In her efforts to avoid the fire raft, the "Hartford" ran aground under the guns of Fort St. Philip. A thrust from the "Manassas," instead of injuring the "Hartford," helped her to get off the shoals. The "Brooklyn" fared even worse. As she passed the boom her propeller was disabled. The forts covered her with their fire. The "Manassas" rammed her at full speed, but only crushed her timbers amidships into a coal bunker. Getting away, she stood by the "Hartford" until she had got off the shoals. By this time the first and second divisions of Farragut's squadron had run the gantlet. Colonel Higgins, the Confederate commander, exclaimed: "Better go to cover, boys; our cake is all dough." The old navy had won.

The third division, consisting of the minor ships, fared the worst. Three ships became unmanageable and failed to pass the forts. The "Veruna" was followed in the dark by the Southern gunboat "Governor Moore," which, hoisting Federal lights, came up close enough to ram. While backing out the gunboat was set on fire and disabled by the "Veruna's" shells. She drifted down stream, having lost fifty-seven killed and seventeen wounded out of a crew of ninety-three. Next the "Stonewall Jackson" came out at early dawn, and twice rammed the "Veruna." The "Stonewall Jackson" was likewise set on fire and had to be abandoned, but the "Veruna" sunk. Her crew was rescued by other Federal ships. The last act of the great battle was a final attempt by the "Manassas" to ram the "Pinola." The Federal "Mississippi" cut in and tried to run the "Manassas" down. The little ram in her efforts to escape ran ashore and was burnt.

That same morning the Confederate forces at Chalmette surrendered. Forts Jackson and St. Philip still held out,

but, cut off from the Confederacy as they were, their fall was only a question of time.

On the morning of April 25 Farragut came around the bend at New Orleans and silenced the batteries. The Confederate general, Lovell, evacuated the city with 3,000 men. As the fleet drew near, piles of cotton, coal, and lumber were burning on the levee. Porter, with the aid of Butler, took possession of the two forts.

On May 16 Butler received from Farragut full military possession of the city. He organized a rigorous system, maintained order, kept the city clean and averted a pestilence. For his Order No. 15, "that when any female shall by word or gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier, she shall be held and regarded as a woman of the town plying her trade," he received throughout the South the name of "Beast Butler." President Davis denounced him as an enemy of mankind. On December 15 he was relieved of his command.

In the West new advances followed the capture of Fort Donelson. Columbus was evacuated, and there ensued (April 1–7) the withdrawal from Island No. 10, at a point where the Mississippi makes two large bends among impassable swamps. Pope with 20,000 men compelled its surrender to Foote, and 6,000 prisoners were taken. By the capture of Fort Donelson the way was open for a march into the very heart of the Mississippi region. A portion of Grant's army had occupied Nashville in the latter part of February. General Buell arrived at the same time. Johnston was to the southeast, while Beauregard was on the Mississippi. In March A. S. Johnston and Beauregard united their armies near Corinth, Mississippi.

Commodore Davis took possession of Memphis, after a fight of twenty minutes, and destroyed seven out of eight Confederate gunboats. On the first day of July, the gunboat

flotilla united above Vicksburg with the Federal fleet from New Orleans. On resuming command, Grant found his columns divided between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, which were ten miles apart. Sherman who had gone to the front, was in the advance. Johnston strengthened himself at Corinth, and was there joined by Beauregard. Buell was ordered to join Grant at once at Savannah, but the Confederates fell upon Grant before Buell arrived. On Sunday, July 6, Johnston's line of battle bore down on the Union camp. Near a log meeting-house called Shiloh, two miles south of Pittsburg Landing, the bloodiest battle of the war in the Mississippi Valley was fought. Sherman bore the brunt of the assault. Johnston's army, with Bragg, Polk, and Hardee in important commands, was not quite 40,000 strong. The Union force was probably somewhat less. Hearing the firing, Grant left for Pittsburg Landing by boat, arrived on the field, and gave such orders as the situation suggested. The Confederates pushed forward with wild energy and suffered an immense loss. The Union troops were forced back upon the river, a mile in the rear of their morning position. At this point General Johnston was killed. Beauregard, who was ill, took command, and the advance ceased. Buell's troops began to arrive when the first day's battle had ended, and Lew Wallace came up soon after. On Monday, the 7th, Grant and Buell, now in superior force, pushed forward on the left, recovered the lost ground, and drove the Confederates back to Corinth. Sherman's conduct during the battle made the beginning of his great reputation.

McClellan began his second advance on Richmond in the beginning of April. Full four weeks passed before he took Yorktown, which was held by General Magruder with only 11,000 men. On May 5 the battle of Williamsburg was fought; but not until May 15 was Johnston forced to abandon his lines near Williamsburg and to cross the Chicka-

hominy. He then took up a position only three miles from Richmond.

In the meantime the situation was so altered by Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley that some of McClellan's best troops had to be recalled to defend the capital. Early in May Jackson boldly took the offensive. Brushing aside Milroy at McDowell, Jackson made ready to attack General Banks at Strasburg, and by swift movements surprised and defeated the Federals at Fort Royal. This was followed by a blow on Banks's flank near Newton. Banks retreated to Winchester, then passed on down the valley and crossed the Potomac. Jackson followed, and the result was that the authorities at Washington feared for the safety of the capital.

At the close of May Johnston took the offensive by attacking two corps of McClellan's army which lay on the south bank of the Chickahominy. This was the Battle of Seven Pines, fought on the last day of May and the first day of June. The losses were heavy on both sides and the result was indecisive. Johnston was wounded, and in consequence, after an interval, during which General G. W. Smith commanded, Robert E. Lee, the most famous of Confederate generals, took command of the Army of Northern Virginia. McClellan still delayed, and Lee and Jackson arranged between them one of the most remarkable pieces of strategy in the history of the war. By a series of wonderfully swift marches and battles Jackson slipped between the armies of Frémont and Shields, left the valley, and joined Lee in front of Richmond, just in time to strike the Federal right in the first of the "Seven Days' Battles." Lee, knowing his man, exposed Richmond to an immediate advance by McClellan, but McClellan failed to take advantage of the opening. The first battle, Mechanicsville, on June 26, was indecisive, General Fitz-John Porter making a splendid resistance to the

Confederate attack. At Gaines's Mill, the next day, Porter again bore the brunt of the fighting. The result of the two battles was McClellan's decision to transfer his base from the Chickahominy to the James. On the 29th the battles of Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, which were somewhat in the nature of rear-guard engagements, were fought. The fighting was renewed on the next day. While McClellan's movement is by many regarded as a retreat rather than a change of base, his army was not thrown into confusion. By the first of July he was strongly intrenched at Malvern Hill on the James, and he repulsed with heavy losses Lee's several attempts to dislodge him. However, on the night following, McClellan retired to Harrison's Landing, and for the time made no further effort to reach Richmond.

In July Lincoln called for 300,000 more volunteers. General John Pope, who had distinguished himself in the West, was put in command of the Army of Virginia, which was to advance across the Rappahannock somewhat on the line of McDowell's movement in 1861. Various portions of McClellan's command were withdrawn by water from the Peninsula, to reenforce Pope, by way of the Potomac River and Acquia Creek. The weakening of the Federal army at Harrison's Landing, and McClellan's inaction, enabled Lee to despatch Jackson against Banks, who was operating in advance of Pope. Banks advanced to Cedar Mountain, where Jackson met him. In the battle which followed, the Confederates had the advantage and Banks withdrew. Lee soon followed Jackson, and in August he and Pope confronted each other on opposite sides of the Rappahannock. Lee, knowing that Pope's army was sure to grow stronger with every delay, daringly took the offensive, and sent Stonewall Jackson on a remarkable flank movement through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas Junction in Pope's rear, where he seized Pope's line of communications. In this movement,

as in many other important movements of the Army of Northern Virginia, the cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, played an important part. Pope fell back rapidly with a hope of destroying Jackson before Lee or Longstreet could come to the rescue. Jackson, however, withdrew to a strong position near the Junction, which he was able to hold until Longstreet should follow him through Thoroughfare Gap. At sunset on August 28 Longstreet's advance had passed the Gap and was nearing Jackson's right. There was fighting there on the 29th, but Jackson held his own, and on the 30th Lee's whole army was in front of Pope. In the afternoon of the 30th Lee took the offensive, threw his entire force against the Federals, and drove them from their position. Pope retreated across Bull Run and prepared himself to resist another attack. The next day another action occurred at Chantilly on the Federal right. Among the killed on the Union side was brave Phil Kearney.

Pope attributed his want of success to the failure of his reenforcements from McClellan's army to march at the sound of the guns. General Fitz-John Porter was especially blamed, and a long controversy was the result. It ended many years after the war in his exoneration. In September McClellan was appointed to command the defences of Washington, and Pope was relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia.

Encouraged by these victories, Lee resolved to advance still further. On September 4 he crossed the Potomac, occupied Fredericksburg, Maryland, and issued a proclamation to the people of the State inviting them to join the Confederacy. Meanwhile he detached Jackson to capture Harper's Ferry, which was occupied by a strong force of Federals under Miles. Jackson did this with great skill, took 12,000 prisoners and many guns, and then hurried on to join Lee, who, after the battle of South Mountain, was confronted by

McClellan at Antietam Creek. On September 17 the battle of Antietam was fought. McClellan, with 80,000 men, attacked Lee, whose force was not more than 40,000. The battle was stubborn and bloody. Successive attacks of the Federals were repulsed, and Lee held his position, but on the night of the second day he withdrew across the Potomac. Both sides claimed a victory. McClellan made no immediate pursuit, but by November he had crossed the Potomac and camped on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. The retreat of Lee's army seemed a good occasion for Lincoln to issue a proclamation which he had had in mind for some time. This was the famous Emancipation Proclamation declaring that all slaves held in States that were in rebellion on January 1, 1863, would on that date become free. It was issued on September 27. Sentiment had been steadily growing throughout the North in favor of making the war for the Union a war against slavery also. Early in the war certain Union generals had taken the authority to emancipate slaves in the regions occupied by their armies. These acts Lincoln had refused to ratify, but on March 3, 1862, he had signed the act forbidding the return of slaves escaping through the lines.

About the time of Lee's advance into Maryland, the Confederates in the West also took the offensive. General Braxton Bragg, now in command of their Western army, advanced as far as Frankfort in Kentucky. General Rosecrans, with the Federal forces, was operating in Mississippi and won an advantage at the battle of Corinth, successfully repulsing the Confederate attack. On October 8 Bragg and Buell met at Perryville, Kentucky. Mainly through the stubborn resistance of General Phil Sheridan the attack of Bragg was repulsed. During the night Bragg withdrew, and in October Rosecrans succeeded Buell. Late in December he moved upon Bragg at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and fought the bat-

tle of Stone's River, in which, after a long and bloody struggle, he forced Bragg to retire.

But in Virginia the Union forces met still another disaster before the year's campaigns came to an end. Notwithstanding McClellan's repulse of Lee's advance at Antietam, the authorities at Washington were dissatisfied with his management of the army. On November 5 Lincoln put Ambrose E. Burnside in command of the army. Burnside at once moved down the lower Rappahannock to a point opposite Fredericksburg, with the intention to get between Lee's army and Richmond. Finally he decided to cross the river and make an assault on Lee's army. A crossing was effected on the night of December 12 and the attack was delivered the next day. Lee, occupying a strong position, repulsed Burnside with immense slaughter. Joseph Hooker succeeded Burnside.

In the management of the civil affairs of the two governments, the Union had a great advantage. The principal banks in the North had been forced to suspend specie payments in 1861, but there was no such widespread suffering from the war as there was in the South. The public debt had increased from $64,000,000, on July 1, 1860, to $90,000,000 in 1861, and to more than $500,000,000 in 1862. While McClellan lay inactive in the Peninsula, it was estimated that the debt was increasing at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. However, Secretary Chase managed the finances with great ability, and the business men of the North never lost confidence in the Government. The Legal Tender Act, providing for the issue of $500,000,000 in six per cent bonds and $150,000,000 in notes bearing no interest—popularly called "Greenbacks"—was of questionable constitutionality, but it served the purpose of the Government. The war loans had an indirect result of great importance, for they led to the establishment of a system of National Banks, just as the

war tariffs cemented the foundation of the protective system. The National Bank system was based on the privilege extended to creditors of the Government to issue currency notes against a large percentage of the loan. Still, the opponents of President Lincoln's Administration made gains in the elections toward the close of the year.

The Civil War in America had now begun to make itself deeply felt in England. In the first quarter of the year English exports to the United States had diminished from £21,667,000 to £9,058,000. This produced a great derangement of monetary and commercial affairs, with enforced idleness and distress of large masses of the working population. The Union blockade of the Southern ports produced in the English factory towns a cotton famine, as it was then termed, which deprived some 2,000,000 operatives of their usual employment, and gradually reduced them to destitution. An alarming increase of paupers ensued. Yet, such was the almost magical success which had attended Gladstone's financial operations, and the free trade treaty which Cobden had negotiated with France, that, notwithstanding the depression of American trade, the British revenue showed an increase of no less than £2,000,000. While trade with the United States was reduced French trade increased within the period of a single year from £2,190,000 to £6,910,000.

EVENTS OF 1863

Emancipation Proclamation Goes into Effect—Chinese Dismiss the Mercenary Burgevine—Gordon Commands the "Ever-Victorious" Army—After Thirteen Victories He is Defeated Before Soochow—Li Hung Chang Refuses Soldiers' Pay—Gordon Resigns—Li Hung Chang Assassinates Taiping Leaders—Confederate Ironclads Rout Blockaders at Charleston—Union Army and Navy Vainly Assault Vicksburg, Miss.—Union Draft Creates New York Riots—Lincoln Uses Military Power to Suppress Northern Agitation against the War—He Sends Vallandigham, an Ohio Agitator, into Confederate Lines—Ohio Democrats Nominate Vallandigham as Governor—Lee and Jackson Outwit Hooker and Sedgwick and Win Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Jackson Accidentally Killed—Lee Invades Pennsylvania—Hooker and Halleck Disagree, and Hooker Resigns—Meade Succeeds Him—He Intercepts Lee's Eastward Progress at Gettysburg—He Defeats Lee in Three Days' Battle—Lee Retreats Across Potomac—Discovery of Bacteria—French Besiege and Capture Puebla—They Enter City of Mexico and Establish Provisional Government—Bazaine Supersedes Forey as Marshal—Cabanel Exhibits Masterpiece—Union Army under Grant and Fleet under Farragut and Porter, by Successive Victories, Arrive Before Vicksburg, Miss.—Repulsed in Two Assaults, Grant Invests the City—Johnston Fails to Relieve the Besieged Army, and Pemberton, Its Commander, Surrenders—Banks (Union) Takes Port Hudson, La., the Last Confederate Stronghold on the Mississippi—Confederates are Defeated at Helena, Ark.—Rosecrans (Union) Foils Bragg in First Day's Fight at Chickamauga, Ga.—Rosecrans is Beaten Back into Chattanooga, Tenn., on the Second Day, the Stand of Thomas (Union) on the Right Alone Saving Him from Rout—Thomas Supersedes Rosecrans—Grant Arrives and Takes Command—He Drives Bragg from Chattanooga Heights—Union Forces Storm Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—Burnside (Union) Repulses Longstreet at Knoxville, Tenn.—Admiral Dupont (Union) Fails in Attacks on Charleston—Deaths of Vernet, the Painter, and Thackeray, the Novelist—Denmark Annexes Schleswig—Bismarck Forms Prussian-Austrian Alliance on Schleswig-Holstein Question—German Confederation Throws Troops into Disputed Territory.

THE first day of this year is forever memorable as the date on which Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. The Proclamation itself was issued as an act of war by virtue of the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It purported to free the slaves in those parts of the Union in rebellion against the United States, and therefore did not apply to the border States or parts of States which had not seceded. Of course, it could have no practical effect, save

through the advance of the Union armies, but its moral effect was tremendous. Davis promptly replied by declaring that persons attempting to execute Lincoln's order of emancipation would be treated as criminals.

On the day following Lincoln's Proclamation new troubles arose on the other side of the earth. The native troops under Burgevine, in China, became openly mutinous. Burgevine himself used personal violence toward the Shanghai merchants. He was dismissed from the Chinese service on January 6. Captain Holland was placed in temporary command. General Stoveley had proposed to the Home Government to entrust the command to a young captain of engineers named Charles Gordon. Li Hung Chang, Governor of Kiangsu, sent large forces to attack Taitsan, but the Taipings defeated them about the middle of February.

This was the condition of affairs, when on March 24 Major Gordon took command of the "Ever-Victorious" army. Taitsan was captured after a prolonged and desperate defence by the rebels, who lost frightfully. On May 4 Gordon appeared before Quinsan. There a mutiny broke out among his troops, but Gordon prevailed over the mutinous soldiers. Quinsan was attacked. After slight resistance, the rebels at Chumze yielded. A strong fort was taken, which covered a bridge at Ta Edin. The "Hyson" continued in pursuit to within a mile of Soochow. During the night the garrison evacuated the place.

On July 27 Major Gordon attacked Kahpoo, south of Soochow, and took it. Burgevine had meanwhile decided to join the rebels. In an interview with Gordon, Burgevine proposed that they should combine their forces, seize Soochow, and thus establish an independent government. At this juncture serious news came from the south. A large rebel force moved up the Grand Canal, and held the garrison of Wokong. There occurred one of the hardest fought bat-

tles of the war. Chung Wang seized the opportunity of Gordon's absence to attack Chanzu. At first the Taipings carried everything before them, but the imperialists prevailed. Chung Wang kept open communication by the Grand Canal. At Wusieh, and at Monding, Chung Wang concentrated his entire force for the defence of the Grand Canal. At the Low Mun breastworks Gordon was beaten off with tremendous loss. This was Major Gordon's first defeat after thirteen victories. Undismayed by his reverse, he returned to attack the Low Mun. The capture of the stockades meant the fall of Soochow.

Mow Wang's murder by the other Wangs removed the only leader who was opposed to the surrender of Soochow. Unable to obtain his soldiers' pay from Li Hung Chang, Gordon resigned. The departure of Gordon's force left Li free to follow his inclinations. The Wangs were invited to an entertainment on the Futai's boat. Nine headless bodies were afterward found not far distant from the Futai's headquarters.

In North America the Unionists were especially anxious to reduce Charleston, as the chief port of the Confederacy. A naval squadron kept up a continuous blockade on the city. Several monitors, built after the model of their famous prototype, joined this squadron. The Confederates mined the approaches to the harbor. Two small ironclads, built after the manner of the "Merrimac," were constructed. They were the "Palmetto State" and "The Chicora." On the last day of January, in the midst of early morning, the "Palmetto State" ran out and engaged the "Mercedia" at close range. The first broadside disabled the "Mercedia." Swinging around with her ram, the "Palmetto State" challenged the "Mercedia": "Surrender, or I will sink you." The Federal captain hauled down his flag and sent the boat off to give parole for his crew. Thereupon the "Palmetto State" ran

off to engage the Federal "Keystone State." The captain of the "Mercedia," ignoring his parole, rehoisted the Stars and Stripes. Meanwhile the "Keystone State" was taken between the crossed fire of the "Palmetto State" and "Chicora." Sinking, she was towed out of the action by the "Housatonic."

Late in May a combined assault was made upon Vicksburg by the Union army and navy. The "Cincinnati" was sent to silence the Confederate battery, and while doing so came under the fire of a powerful masked battery on a bluff. The first Confederate shot entered her below the water line, and she began to fill. Drifting down stream, shot after shot was put into her. With the colors nailed to the flagpole, the "Cincinnati" went down. The crew had to swim for life under Confederate fire. Nineteen were killed and wounded, fifteen drowned.

On March 3 President Lincoln had approved the act enrolling citizens between twenty and forty-five, and the calling out of the national force by draft without the intervention of the States. In June, under a draft for 300,000 men, only 50,000 were obtained after many weeks. The drafting of soldiers threw New York into the hands of an anti-draft mob. A colored orphan asylum was fired, and the "Tribune" office dismantled. Colonel O'Brien, with several hundred others, was murdered by the enraged mob. Similar riots occurred elsewhere. In reply to Governor Seymour's request that the draft be suspended, President Lincoln proclaimed that the drafting of troops would have to continue. Many New Yorkers were drafted to the colors.

Democratic journals began a crusade against Lincoln. The Chicago "Times" was suppressed for one day for inciting disloyalty. Vallandigham made a speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio, against "King Lincoln," and urged the people to hurl the tyrant from the throne. Burnside, in military

charge at Cincinnati, arrested Vallandigham at Dayton, Ohio, court-martialed him for inciting resistance to the draft, and, at Lincoln's suggestion, sent him over into the Confederate lines. Thence Vallandigham, by running the blockade, passed into Canada. Anti-War Democrats expressed great indignation at the "overthrow of free institutions" by Lincoln. In May great meetings were held in New York and Philadelphia to express sympathy with Vallandigham. The Democratic State Convention, on June 11, in Ohio, nominated Vallandigham for Governor.

"Fighting" Joe Hooker on April 27 threw 70,000 men across the river, at points twenty-five miles above and ten miles below Chancellorsville, with a view to taking Lee's entire system of defences. His preliminary movements were well executed. For the moment he seemed to have Lee at a disadvantage. General Sedgwick was in command of the lower division, while Hooker himself commanded in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville. Lee was thus placed between two armies, which together far outnumbered his own force. Once more he had recourse to a daring flank movement and called on Jackson to execute it. While Lee, keeping between Hooker and Sedgwick, prevented the latter from advancing to his superior officer's support, Jackson with 26,000 men started off to the left on a movement which Hooker mistook for a retreat. Circling the Federal army, Jackson came, in the late afternoon of May 2, upon Howard's division, which formed the right, and really considered itself the rear of Hooker's army. The attack was a complete surprise. Howard was crushed, and Jackson had got very close to Hooker's headquarters before he was stopped.

The brilliant Confederate movement, successful as it was, proved costly. Jackson himself, pressing on ahead of his line of battle, was accidentally shot by some of his own men and died in a few days. The next morning, the 3d, Stuart,

taking command of Jackson's men, renewed the attack, while Lee struck Hooker from the other side. The result was another Confederate victory. Sedgwick and Hooker failed to effect their junction, and both retreated across the river. It was again apparent that Lee was more than a match for any of the Federal generals who had yet opposed him.

Lee, elated by Chancellorsville, planned a new invasion of the North. With 80,000 men led by Longstreet, Hill, and Ewell, Lee intended to "transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac." On June 3 he started from Culpepper. Hooker telegraphed to the President for permission to advance on Richmond. "I think Lee's army, and not Richmond, is your true objective point," said Lincoln. "Fight him when opportunity offers. If he stays where he is, fret him and fret him." Compelled to take his men from the Shenandoah Valley, Lee sent a force under Ewell and captured Winchester, Virginia, and Martinsburg, West Virginia. His army was soon crossing the Potomac. Hooker now swung his army around to confront Lee and hold his own base at one and the same time. Near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on June 27, the Confederate army encamped on Northern soil. Lee pushed forward, threatening Harrisburg, and despatched Ewell eastward toward Carlisle and York. Hooker advanced parallel with the enemy and determined to strike Lee on the rear. He asked Halleck to permit him to abandon Maryland Heights and use its garrison elsewhere. Halleck overruled him, and Hooker asked to be relieved. The President accepted his resignation without delay, and assigned General George Gordon Meade to the command.

The fifth change of commanders within a year was made on the eve of a decisive battle. Meade was a man of resources. Cool and thoughtful in time of danger, he was indisposed to retreat. He moved northward, his front stretch-

ing thirty miles across the country. During the last day of June the two armies approached each other, Longstreet and Hill moving east, and Meade heading toward them at right angles. Neither Meade nor Lee made choice of the position in which they at last stood face to face. In the battle of Gettysburg Meade had approximately 94,000 men and 300 guns, and Lee 78,000 men with 250 guns. Meade had under him Reynolds, Hancock, Hayes, Sickles, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard, and Slocum. Lee had Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill, as general commanders, with division commanders McLaws, Pickett, Hood, Early, Johnston, Rodes, Anderson, Heth, Pender, and Wilcox. Stuart, being detached on a cavalry raid, was not on the field, and this was a great disadvantage to his chief.

Gettysburg lies in a pastoral region. A valley lies between two ranges of hills—Seminary Ridge on the west, and on the southeast Cemetery Ridge. The latter begins with a bold and rocky bluff, Culp's Hill, at the southern end of which towers a commanding rock known as Round Top, crowned with a smaller spire called Little Round Top. Midway in the valley is a lower intermediate ridge. Meade had on July 1 adopted a defensive line along Pike Creek. Reynolds occupied the village with three corps. Buford encountered a fragment of the Confederate host on the Chambersburg road, and informed Reynolds, who ordered the rest of his command to hurry up from the distant rear.

After a survey from the Lutheran Seminary, which stood near Seminary Ridge, Reynolds decided on the morning's work. Hill's division appeared from the west. While Reynolds held it in check he was killed. From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. the first corps, with Buford's cavalry, bore the brunt of the onset and forced Hill to wait for Ewell. The Confederates, reenforced, were pressing on hotly, when Howard arrived with his eleventh corps and assumed command. But

the Union line was too far extended, and Ewell, assaulting it in front and on both flanks, pressed it into and through the town. Hancock arrived at 4 P. M. His presence gave renewed confidence to the exhausted men. He and Howard arranged a new line on Seminary Hill, and along the ridge covering Gettysburg and commanding the road from the south. Slocum now reached the scene with Sickles's dusty veterans. Hancock turned the command over to Slocum and galloped back to urge Meade forward. Seeing the advantage of this new line of battle, Meade at once relinquished his own plan and moved promptly to the rescue.

All night, by every road, the Union troops came in from the southeast and took the positions assigned them. Meade arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d, worn with loss of sleep. Lee, at the other end of Gettysburg, had arrived on the 1st, and from Seminary Ridge watched the direction which Meade's army was taking. He suggested to Ewell to attack if he deemed it practicable. Hill spent the afternoon waiting to be reenforced and missed a great opportunity.

The fight of July 2 did not begin until far in the afternoon. Meade had posted three corps over Cemetery Ridge under Slocum, Howard, and Hancock. Hancock held the crest with the second corps, Sickles with the third corps gave support on the right, while the fifth corps was in reserve. Sedgwick, making a night march, came in sight after the battle was begun. About a mile distant Lee's army swept around the curve, to the high ground in front of Round Top —Ewell on the left, Hill at the centre, and Longstreet on the right. Little Round Top was the key to the Union position. The Confederates lay behind thick woods till four o'clock, but revealed themselves at that hour with an outflanking line. Upon Sickles's division was made the first furious assault, and a bloody conflict raged for two hours.

Sickles, with one leg shot away, was borne from the field. Reenforcements sent by Meade arrived just in time, and protected the withdrawal to safer ground. In the meantime came a hand-to-hand fight for Little Round Top. Hood was advancing to get possession, when Warren, chief of engineers, pressed to the scene of danger, and after a fierce encounter drove the enemy down the precipitous slopes. In the conflict which ensued the Confederates were forced from the hill.

The firing did not cease until ten at night. Both armies occupied the same position as in the morning. The field was strewn with dead and wounded. The line of captured intrenchments was held by Johnston during the night. By nightfall the whole Union line from Round Top to Cemetery Ridge was unbroken.

Meade renewed the attack. After several hours' fighting, Johnston was dislodged from the right near Culp's Hill. Lee employed the entire forenoon in preparing for an assault on the Union lines. The post of honor was given to Pickett's division, supported by Wilcox, Pettigrew, and Trimble of Hill's command. The midday silence was broken by 130 cannon on the Confederate ridge, to which half as many guns replied. This artillery duel lasted from twelve to two. Then it ceased. A dreadful silence fell. Pickett, at the head of 17,000 veterans, moved wedge-like among the green fields for over a mile. When half-way across the valley, they bore to the left toward Hancock's front. The Union artillery opened from right to left with a terribly destructive fire, but Pickett's assaulting force moved steadily nearer and nearer the Union lines awaiting them on the heights. Pettigrew's troops were attacked by men from Hancock's corps with such fury that their order was broken, and they mingled with the troops of Pickett. An advanced point, held by Webb's small force, behind a stone fence, was carried. Webb

fell back among his guns, and, aided by Union regiments that came to his relief, his men fought like wild beasts. More than 2,000 of his men were disabled in thirty minutes. The remnant of Pickett's division dashed against the Union lines. Armisted crossed the first line and fell; but no supporting column appeared. The great charge failed.

On the morning of the 5th the Confederates retreated, and Meade moved southward to intercept their passage of the Potomac. Arrived at the river, Lee, finding his pontoons practically destroyed and the river high, intrenched. Meade called a council of war, which decided against attacking Lee, and Meade yielded. On the 14th Lee was safely across the Potomac.

An important scientific achievement of the year was Davaine and Pollender's discovery of little rod-like bodies in the blood of animals affected with anthrax. Davaine called these bodies "bacteria" or "little rods." The name was immediately added to the vocabulary of medical science. The discovery was of the utmost importance, for it led afterward to the work which Pasteur accomplished in the prevention of the disease.

In Mexico the campaign had become beset with difficulties for the French. Their advance on Puebla had to be made over a mountainous region intersected by barrancas, or deep ravines. It was in one of these that the Mexican corps of General Tapia was almost annihilated by two battalions of Zouaves. By the middle of March the French arrived before Puebla de los Angelos. Siege was laid to the city. On the last day of the month the French stormed Fort Hidalgo and the quarter of San Algier. A Mexican relieving column of 12,000 men under General Comonfort was beaten off by General Berthier. The city resisted to the utmost, and the siege of Puebla is compared with the famous sieges of Saragossa during the Peninsular War. The Pueb-

lans barricaded themselves in every church, cloister, and public building, and dug trenches in the streets. Another attempt to relieve them resulted in another disaster for Comonfort. Driven to desperation, the Mexicans dismantled their guns, blew up their magazines, and broke or buried their arms. Then they surrendered. The captives numbered 12,000 men, among them 1,000 officers and 26 generals, clad mostly in rags.

After the fall of Puebla, the backbone of Mexico's resistance was broken. President Juarez and his followers withdrew to San Luis Potosi. On June 5 General Bazaine, with the French troops, accompanied by Saligny, Almonte, and Marquez, made his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico. General Forey was raised to the rank of marshal.

A provisional government was established under the triumvirate of Generals Almonte and Salas, and Archbishop Labastida. They declared for a monarchy under a European ruler, revived the institution of nobility, and agreed to cede the province of Sonora to France. All Mexican newspapers were suppressed, and the property of those who had borne arms against France was confiscated. Those Mexicans that still kept up their warfare against the invaders as guerrillas were to be treated as outlaws. Many were shot. This and other cruelties committed by the French troops so aggravated the situation in Mexico that Emperor Napoleon revoked the decree of outlawry and appointed Montholon in the place of his hated commissioner, Saligny. Marshal Forey was superseded by Bazaine.

"The Birth of Venus," considered by many as the masterpiece of Alexandre Cabanel, was exhibited at the French Salon of this year. Cabanel was a pupil of Picet, standing in close relation to the classic school of David.

In North America General Grant had assumed personal command, in January, of four army corps, commanded by

McClernand, Sherman, Hurlbut, and McPherson. Grant felt that Vicksburg could be turned only from the south. McClernand, who had superseded Sherman in the advance on Vicksburg, captured Arkansas Post, January 11, and camped above Vicksburg. On March 14 Farragut passed Port Hudson with his flagship, the "Hartford," and an ironclad. A month later Porter's fleet ran past the guns of Vicksburg. The Confederates made a gallant stand at Port Gibson on May 1, but were driven back. Seizing a bridge before the Confederates could burn it, McPherson commanded the road to Vicksburg.

On May 7 Grant advanced, McPherson holding the right, while McClernand and Sherman, with the left and centre, moved abreast. At Raymond, Clinton, and Jackson the Confederates were defeated. The Confederates massed before Vicksburg in formidable array. Grant assaulted Vicksburg's defences and secured advanced positions, but with terrible loss; and on May 22 a second assault with the loss of 3,000 men convinced him that a siege was necessary. On June 8 he announced the investment of Vicksburg to be complete, with 30,000 extra troops to "repel anything from the rear."

Meanwhile, Johnston to the eastward was trying to gather a force to raise the siege. Goaded to action by the Richmond authorities, he marched toward the Big Black and planned an attack for July 7 which turned out to be three days too late. A message from Pemberton proposed negotiating a surrender. Pemberton's men had been for thirty-four nights in the trenches on reduced rations.

On the neighboring hillside, under a stunted oak, the two commanders met. Pemberton finally had to yield. His 24,000 soldiers marched out on the 4th, stacked arms, and returned. Logan's division, under orders from Grant, marched into Vicksburg, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

took possession. "Our whole army present witnessed the scene without cheering," wrote Grant. The soldiers on both sides now fraternized like old companions in arms. Grant was made Major-General, while Sherman and McPherson became Brigadiers.

Less than a week later, on July 9, Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks, with 6,000 men, 51 pieces of artillery, and 5,000 small arms and military stores. The entire Mississippi was now open. On July 4 the Confederates suffered a bloody repulse at Helena, Arkansas.

Rosecrans, after remaining inactive in Murfreesboro for six months, finally moved forward in June and soon forced the Confederates out of Tullahoma, and across the Tennessee to Chattanooga.

Then followed the Battle of Chickamauga, the great battle of the West. On September 19, in his first attempt to crush the left flank and gain the Chattanooga road, Bragg was foiled. Next morning Longstreet swung forward on the Confederate left, supported by Hood at the centre. The right wing of the Union army under Rosecrans, Crittenden, and McCook gave way and was swept pell-mell into Chattanooga, Tennessee. The steadiness of Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga," on the left, alone prevented the battle from becoming another Bull Run. With two-thirds of the Union army he resisted successfully assault after assault, all day. By the 22d the entire Union army was safely posted for a defence of Chattanooga. Rosecrans relinquished the spur of Lookout Mountain, and Bragg seized the heights and proceeded to invest Chattanooga. The Union army was brought close to starvation, and Rosecrans's despatches were full of gloomy forebodings.

As a result, Rosecrans was relieved and Thomas took his place. Grant himself reached Chattanooga on October 23, and his first work was to relieve the hunger of the troops.

In five days he opened a new "Cracker Line" by way of Lookout Valley and Bridgeport. New clothing, with ammunition, quickly followed.

On November 23 began the Battle of Chattanooga, a most spectacular encounter, lasting for three days. South and east of Chattanooga, with the Tennessee in their rear, lay the Union troops, confronted by the Confederates, whose lines were plainly visible. Grant's purpose was to drive Bragg from the heights. In two hours the hills were carried, and Grant held the position a mile in front of his army.

With 8,000 men Sherman crossed the Tennessee on the 24th, and formed his troops for the grand assault on Missionary Ridge. In the afternoon he gained the foot, and later the crest of the ridge, where he fortified and prepared for the next day's battle. Meanwhile, Hooker moved with three divisions to capture Lookout Mountain. By noon he had gained open ground on the north slope. Grant sent a brigade to sustain him. As night fell, Lookout Mountain and the north end of Missionary Ridge were ablaze with camp-fires. On Wednesday Sherman renewed the attack on the crest of the Ridge. Too late, Hooker gained the summit of the south end of Missionary Ridge to aid Sherman. The latter's condition was seen to be critical, and Grant ordered Thomas to charge at once on the front of the Ridge with the divisions of Sheridan and Wood. The first line of rifle pits was carried. Without waiting for further orders, the second line was taken. Then in a time surprisingly short, the crest of Missionary Ridge was captured by the Union troops. Bragg retreated up the valley, with Sheridan after him.

Grant now turned his attention to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. Against Burnside with 12,000 men, Bragg had sent General Longstreet with 20,000. Longstreet invested the place. Hearing of Grant's success at Chattanooga, he began a furious artillery fire on the 29th,

and sent four brigades to charge the parapets, losing 1,000 men in the fierce assault. Under orders from Richmond, he abandoned the siege, and on December 4 made good his retreat. Sherman arrived a day too late.

There were no naval victories comparable to these great Union successes on land. In April Admiral Dupont, with a large fleet of ironclads, had attempted to take Charleston, South Carolina, but the Confederates destroyed five of his seven monitors and sank the "Keokuk." On July 18 Fort Sumter was practically demolished, but the attack on Fort Wagner failed. Early in September Forts Wagner and Battery Gregg were abandoned by the Confederates.

Horace Vernet, the great historical painter of France, died during this year. William Makepeace Thackeray died on Christmas eve. The publication of his great novel, "Vanity Fair," in 1847, established his reputation as one of the greatest novelists of England.

On November 15 King Frederick VII, the last prince of Oldenburg, died. By the provisions of the London Protocol of 1852, Prince Christian ascended the throne as Christian IX. His first official act was to sign a constitution on November 18, which tore Schleswig from the duchy of Holstein by annexing it to Denmark. Two days before Frederick of Augustenburg, who was regarded as their rightful ruler by the people of the two duchies, had proclaimed himself duke. It was at this time that Count Bismarck asserted himself as the master spirit of German affairs. He came to an understanding with Austria that determined the course of subsequent events. On December 7 the German Confederation, assembled at Frankfort, took the decisive step. Twelve thousand Saxon and Hanoverian troops under General Hake crossed the border line on the 23d. Before their advance the Danish army retreated.

EVENTS OF 1864

German-Austrian Forces Beat the Danes at Düppel and Elsewhere—Truce—Allies Demand Independence of Schleswig-Holstein—Denmark Refuses this and Hostilities are Renewed—Prussians Take Sonderburg—Denmark Cedes Schleswig-Holstein to the Allies—Gordon is Pacified and Resumes Command of Imperial Chinese Troops—He Destroys Rebel Army at Waisso—Nanking, the Last Taiping Stronghold, is Stormed—End of the Wangs—Grant Takes Supreme Command of Union Armies—Leaving Sherman in Charge of the West, He Comes East with Sheridan as His Cavalry General—Cushing (Union) Torpedoes "Albemarle"—Small Confederate Privateers Endanger Union Coast Trade—"Alabama" and "Florida" (Confederate) are Built in England—They Take Many Prizes—Collins of the "Wachusett" Captures "Florida" in Bahia Harbor—Ordered to Return Her, Collins Aggravates His Breach of International Law by Sinking the Prize—"Kearsarge" Sinks "Alabama" off Cherbourg—Death of Hawthorne—Grant Fails in Frontal Attacks on Lee in Battle of the Wilderness, Va.—Drawn Battle of Spottsylvania—Butler (Union) Takes Bermuda Hundred, Va.—Sheridan's Cavalry Skirts Lee and Worsts Stuart, who is Killed—Grant Joins Butler —He Fails in Assault on Cold Harbor—Hunter (Union) Defeats Jones and Moves Up Shenandoah Valley—Grant Fails in Assaults on Petersburg—Hancock and Wright (Union) are Defeated by Hill in Attempt to Destroy Weldon Railroad—Early (Confederate) Approaches Washington Through Shenandoah Valley—Wallace Checks Him in Time to Save Capital—Early Defeats Crook at Winchester, Va.—Farragut's Fleet Breaks Through Torpedo Line into Mobile Bay, Beats Defending Gunboats, and Takes Forts Gaines and Morgan —Sheridan Succeeds Hunter—He Beats Early at Fisher's Hill, Va., and Changes Early's Victory at Cedar Creek into His Rout—Confederate Submerged Boat Sinks "Housatonic" and Herself in Charleston Harbor—Sherman Moves on Atlanta, Ga.—Johnston's Masterly Retreat — Sherman Takes Kenesaw Mountain — Hood Supersedes Johnston—Atlanta is Taken—Hood Invades Middle Tennessee—He is Joined by Beauregard—Forrest (Confederate) Makes Destructive Cavalry Raids Around Sherman—Sherman Marches to Savannah, Ga.—Hood Defeats Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., and Invests Thomas in Nashville—Thomas Routs Confederates—Lincoln is Reelected—Congress Amends Constitution to Prohibit Slavery and Establishes "Freedman's Bureau"—Napoleon III Offers Mexican Crown to Archduke Maximilian—Maximilian Receives Financial Backing and Accepts—American Congress Protests and Withdraws the Minister to Mexico—Maximilian is Coldly Received by Mexicans —Bazaine, the French General, is Avaricious and the Auxiliary Troops are Insubordinate—Maximilian Loses Support of Pope and Mexican Clergy by Proposal to Sequestrate Church Lands.

ON January 15 the Frankfort Assembly sent an ultimatum to Christian IX, commanding him to repeal the constitution of November 18, 1863, within forty-eight hours. He refused. Behind the famous fortifications of the Dannewirk the Danish army of 30,000, under General Meza, was gathered ready for battle.

Denmark, after the manner of weak nations, had placed her reliance not so much upon her army as upon the possibility of foreign assistance, upon the hatred between Austria and Germany, and upon dissensions among the minor German States. Notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's promising hints at intervention, foreign assistance was not forthcoming. Prussia and Austria, thanks to the diplomacy of Bismarck, were allied in a common cause. On February 1 20,000 Austrian and 25,000 Prussian troops crossed the Eider and were received with open arms by the inhabitants of Schleswig.

With the Prussians, under Prince Friedrich Karl, forming the right wing, and the Austrians, under Von Gablenz, the left, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, General Wrangel, moved forward. On the 2d the Prussians engaged the Danes at Missunde on the Schlei; and on the 3d the Austrians fought their first battles at Overselk and Jagel. The army was to cross the Schlei on the 6th, but on the evening of the 5th the Danes evacuated the Dannewirk. The allies followed, but only the Austrians succeeded in overtaking the rear-guard of the retreating army at Oversee. Without further losses the Danes reached Düppel, in the southeastern part of the peninsula of Sundewitt. Here a notable battle was fought. After a six weeks' siege the Prussians and Austrians, on April 18, captured the works by storm after a short and hotly fought battle, in which the Danes lost their commander, Duplat, together with 5,000 men killed, wounded, and captured, and 118 guns. The other corps invaded Jutland, fought the battles of Veile and Fridericia, and finally took possession of Fridericia after its evacuation by the Danes late in April.

During the progress of these events a conference of the Powers was held in London, at which the German Confederation was represented by Von Beust of Saxony. A truce was

declared on May 9. The Danes obstinately refused to make any concession. Seizing the opportunity thus presented, Prussia and Austria retracted the pledges which they had made in the London Protocol, and on May 28, in conjunction with Von Beust, demanded the complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark and their consolidation into one State under the rule of Frederick of Augustenburg. Hostilities began again. The Prussians, under General von Bittenfeld, took Sonderburg on June 29 with slight loss—the last battle fought. The Danes left the island after having lost 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 were taken as prisoners. On the 19th a fleet of Austrian and Prussian ships captured the Danish captain, Hammer, who had earned an evil reputation on the western coast. Another truce was declared, and finally on October 30 a treaty of peace was signed at Vienna, by the terms of which the King of Denmark ceded all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. Neither the Duchies nor the Confederation were represented at the signing of the treaty.

In China Major Gordon, after two months' abstention form the war, had sunk his differences with Li Hung Chang and returned to quell the Taiping rebellion. February 18 he left Quinsan with his men and took the field anew. Chung Wang's force retired to Changchow, and Chung returned to Nanking. General Ching had seized Pingmang, and obtained another entrance to the Taho Lake. Gordon attacked Changchow. The stockades were carried; a great many rebels were killed, and 5,000 were taken prisoners. The stronghold of Lizang surrendered. Gordon attempted to capture Kintang, but he here suffered his second defeat, and had to retreat to Lizang, and thence to Wusieh. Fushan was taken and soon Changu was surrounded by the Taipings. But Chung captured Kashingfoo, and Isung Tong had re-

covered Hangchow. Major Gordon, incapacitated by a wound, directed all operations from his boat. The Taipings returned from before Chanzu, but offered battle at Waisso. Gordon failed in getting his gunboats up the creek, his infantry was outmanœuvred, and routed. Collecting fresh troops after a week's rest, Gordon resumed his attack on Waisso and captured the place. The rebel army was practically destroyed.

The capture of Changchow followed as the next success, and the crowning event of the campaign. The leader was taken prisoner and executed. This was the last action of the "Ever-Victorious" army. After Changchow, Tayon was evacuated. Nanking alone remained in rebel hands. Tien Wang, despairing of success, committed suicide. Thus died the man who thirteen years before had erected the standard of revolt in Kwangsi. On July 10 the imperialists had run a gallery under the walls of Nanking, and charged it with 40,000 pounds of powder. The explosion destroyed fifty yards of the walls, and the imperialists poured through the breach. Later Chung Wang was captured. On August 7 this hero of the Taiping movement was executed.

In America, when the time came for new military operations in 1864, the country turned to Grant. On the first of March he was made a Lieutenant-General and called to Washington. While there he outlined the general strategy of the approaching campaign. His old command in the West was given to Sherman, Sherman's to McPherson, and McPherson's to Logan. Command of the Army of the Potomac was left to Meade. Grant himself accompanied that army, leaving to Sherman great freedom in the conduct of operations in the West.

As to Lee, Grant resolved at the last moment to engage him in front, and "pound his army to pieces." Sheridan was summoned East to take charge of the cavalry of the

Army of the Potomac. Grant's own army was reduced to three corps, under Hancock, Warren, and Sedgwick. Burnside's force of 20,000 was blended with Meade's.

Some notable naval encounters were won by the Confederate ironclad "Albemarle" in Albemarle Sound. Immediately upon her completion, on April 19, she came out to drive away the Federal ships, which threatened the way for the Southern army before Richmond. In midstream the Federal gunboats "Miami" and "Southfield" were lashed together so as to catch their dangerous opponent between them. Captain Cooke of the "Albemarle," on approaching the two vessels, steamed out of the current, and, under a heavy fire, turned at right angles and charged the "Southfield" at full speed amidships. His ram plowed ten feet into the "Southfield's" side. At once the "Southfield" began to sink, and carried down with her the bow of the Confederate ironclad. The whole forward part of the ship was carried under the water. Across the sinking "Southfield" the "Miami" fired a nine-inch shell into the "Albemarle." It struck her armor nearly at right angles, and the fragments of the shell, flying back, killed the "Miami's" commander.

After this Federal defeat a strong flotilla was despatched to Pamlico Sound to watch the "Albemarle." On May 5 the "Albemarle" came out and roughly handled the "Mattabesete" and "Miami." The Federal ship "Sassacus" rammed her, but failed to sink her. Before she could back out, the "Albemarle" put a shot through the boiler of the "Sassacus," disabling thirteen men. An attempt to board her was beaten off. In the midst of the steam and confusion, the "Sassacus" drifted clear.

After this second defeat it was determined to accomplish the destruction of the dangerous ironclad by means of torpedo launches. Lieutenant Cushing, who, young as he was, had already distinguished himself by repeated exploits, vol-

unteered for this dangerous service. In his first attempt he ran aground and could not get off until daylight. On the following night he stood into the harbor with his launch with the intention of boarding the "Albemarle." As he rounded the shore a watch-dog gave the alarm. The Confederate watch-fires were fed with oil, and in the glare Cushing's boat became a target for sharpshooters. He ran at the "Albemarle," but found that she was surrounded by large fenders. Under a rattling fire, Cushing backed out about 100 yards and then jumped the logs at full speed. As his projecting pole struck the "Albemarle's" side, he pulled the torpedo string. There was a dull roar, a column of water arose, and the "Albemarle" heeled over. One of her 100-pounders, crammed with canister, was fired off over Cushing's head. The torpedo boat was disabled. Her crew surrendered. Cushing jumped overboard and swam down stream. All day long he hid in a swamp. Next night he found a boat and rejoined the squadron. Cushing was promoted and received the thanks of Congress. After the war the "Albemarle" was raised and refitted for sea service.

The worst injury done to the Northern cause was the destruction of commerce on the sea. This was accomplished by Southern vessels of two types. The first type included small coasting privateers, which stole out of Southern seaports at night, manned by sailors of great daring, and preyed upon passing Union merchantmen. Without accomplishing much, these vessels served to make all coastwise trade precarious for American shippers.

More serious were the depredations of privateering steam cruisers. First in turn came the "Sumter," commanded by the famous captain, Raphael Semmes, who had won distinction in the Mexican War. After capturing more than a dozen prizes in American waters, the "Sumter" cruised through the Spanish Main and put into Cadiz. Ordered out

of Cadiz, the "Sumter" was chased into Gibraltar, where she was tightly blockaded by the Federal cruisers "Tuscarora," "Chippewa," and "Kearsarge." Semmes had to sell his ship and disband the crew. Under an English flag the "Sumter" became a blockade runner, running in and out of Wilmington.

The two most dangerous commerce destroyers, the "Alabama" and "Florida," were built and fitted out in England. When the "Florida," which was designed as a warship, was building, the attention of Earl Russell was called to her. It was pretended that the ship, which was then named "Oreto," had been ordered by the Italian Government. The Italian Consul at Liverpool disclaimed all knowledge of her. The vessel was permitted to put to sea and stood across to the British port of Nassau, in the Bahamas, the headquarters of the Southern blockade runners. There she openly proceeded to take on arms and munitions. On the protest of the Federal authorities, a perfunctory inquiry was instituted by the British. The "Florida" was released and proceeded to Green Bay, where she took on two seven-inch and four six-inch rifled guns. Under an English flag, she ran past the Northern cruisers blockading Mobile. With a full crew the "Florida" steamed out of Mobile and led the pursuing Northern cruisers an all-day's chase. During the next few days the "Florida" captured half-a-dozen prizes, among them the American clipper "Jacob Bell," with $1,500,000 worth of Chinese silk. Whenever it was necessary the "Florida" coaled in British ports of the West Indies. One of her prizes, a Baltimore brig, after capture was armed with a howitzer and a number of dummy guns, and went on a privateering cruise of her own under Lieutenant Read. This officer within a few weeks made more than a score of prizes. At last he slipped into Portland, Maine, and seized the Federal excise cutter "Caleb Cushing." He was pursued by two steamers and three tugs, and was finally captured. Mean-

while, the "Florida" had scuttled the "United States," a mail steamer, just outside of New York. The shippers of New York were in a panic. To avoid capture the "Florida" ran straight across the Atlantic to Teneriffe, and thence back to South America, where she entered the Brazilian port of Bahia. The Federal sloop-of-war "Wachusett" was lying in the harbor. A Brazilian ship was anchored between the two hostile vessels. Under cover of darkness the "Wachusett" left her moorings, and, passing the Brazilian vessel, rammed the "Florida." Shot and shell were poured into the Confederate vessel at close range, and she was driven to surrender. Captain Collins of the "Wachusett" towed the "Florida" out of the harbor, and was chased beyond neutral waters by Brazilian men-of-war. On Brazil's demand for satisfaction Collins was ordered to take the "Florida" back to Bahia and surrender her. Instead of doing so, Collins scuttled the ship and sank her under the eyes of his admiral.

A poor excuse of so flagrant a breach of the law of nations was found in England's persistent violation of neutrality. The worst instance was the famous case of the "Alabama." This formidable cruiser, under the designation of "No. 290," was built for the Confederacy in Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead. The American Consul at Birkenhead and Minister Adams at London lodged emphatic protests against this procedure with the British Government. Still the "Alabama" was permitted to put out of Liverpool. She was met in the Azores by an English steamer bringing Captain Raphael Semmes, ex-commander of the "Sumter," and a crew composed largely of Englishmen, among them trained gunners of the royal navy. Having received her armament, the "Alabama" hoisted the Confederate flag and started on her privateering cruise in the waters of the Azores. Within a fortnight Semmes captured ten Northern whalers, all of which he either scuttled or burned. Standing over to the

Newfoundland Banks, he captured a dozen or so of outward-bound corn ships. Off Haiti Semmes captured the Northern mail steamer "Ariel." A bond for $216,000 was exacted, and £1,900 in cash were taken on board the ship. Next, Captain Semmes lured the weak Federal cruiser "Hatteras" into open water, and sank her in a sensational encounter.

After this the "Alabama" ran up and down the South American coast, making a rich haul of twenty-four prizes, and then crossed over to the Cape of Good Hope, capturing two prizes on the way, and steamed thence to the East Indies. After a long cruise Semmes put into the French port of Cherbourg. Captain Semmes could boast that he had driven the United States merchant flag from the seas.

In European waters, off Flushing, lay the United States sloop-of-war "Kearsarge," commanded by Captain Winslow. On the arrival of the "Alabama" at Cherbourg, Minister Bigelow at Paris immediately telegraphed the news to Winslow. The "Kearsarge" steamed down the channel and appeared off Cherbourg. The sides of the "Kearsarge" were covered with chains. On Sunday, June 19, the "Alabama" came out, attended by the French ironclad "Couronne," to keep the belligerents beyond the three-mile neutral zone. The owner of the English yacht "Deerhound," with his children, came out after the "Alabama" to enjoy a good view of the fight. The "Kearsarge" steamed out nearly seven miles. Then she turned and made for the "Alabama." Semmes opened the fight with a 100-pound shot through the "Kearsarge's" rigging, and followed it up with a broadside. The two vessels, fighting at a range of 900 yards, steamed around and around in a small circle. Once a shot carried away the "Alabama's" colors. The men on the "Kearsarge" thought she had struck and cheered tumultuously, but a broadside from the "Alabama" disabused them. The "Alabama" was already sinking, when a shot from her struck the halyards

of the "Kearsarge's" second ensign, stopped at the mizzen-mast in case her other flags were shot away. The colors floated free in apparent victory. Under sail Semmes now tried to make for neutral waters, but the "Kearsarge" stood across the "Alabama's" bow and raked her. Her stern settled under water, and Semmes hoisted a white flag. The remaining Confederate sailors took spars and swam for life. Immediately the English yacht "Deerhound" approached, and picking up Semmes with fourteen of his officers and twenty-eight men from the water, ran for the English coast with all speed, unmindful of the "Kearsarge's" signals to deliver the prisoners.

Altogether, the Confederate commerce destroyers and privateers captured 261 vessels, and practically ruined America's maritime commerce. In 1864 an English shipping authority stated that during the previous year the clearances of British ships had increased by 14,000,000 tons, while there had been a decrease in American ships engaged in trade with England amounting to 47 per cent. After the war the United States claimed heavy damages from England for the injuries inflicted by the British-built steamers "Shenandoah," "Florida," and "Alabama." These demands were referred to arbitration. The international arbitrators sitting at Geneva sentenced Great Britain to pay an indemnity of £3,100,000. The indemnity was paid.

In the turmoil of the Civil War the death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American novelist, on May 19 was almost unnoticed. Hawthorne's style was of such marked originality that James Russell Lowell said: "The world might sooner see another Shakespeare than another Hawthorne."

Grant resumed his campaign with 120,000 men. The Confederates on the south side of the Rapidan under Lee numbered about 60,000 men. The corps were under Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill. Other generals were Gordon, John-

ston, Rhoades, Ramseur, Heth, Hampton, and the two Lees. Stuart commanded the cavalry. On May 4 the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan at midnight, to begin its final advance on Richmond. On May 5–7 the first trial of strength between Grant and Lee occurred in the long-drawn-out Battle of the Wilderness. Grant was repulsed in frontal attacks, and a succession of flank movements were indecisive. Longstreet was wounded, and Wadsworth and Hayes of Grant's army were killed. Grant lost 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, and 3,583 missing; the Confederates lost 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 3,400 prisoners. Grant declined to attack Lee again in his intrenchments, and moved by the left flank toward Spottsylvania Court House to interpose between Lee and Richmond. Lee, however, was too quick for him. From May 8 to 12 fearful but indecisive battles were fought at Spottsylvania, the Federals losing 37,335 men and the Confederates 10,000. The "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania was perhaps the stubbornest fight of the war. Grant telegraphed: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It took longer. May 19 he resumed his flank movement and reached Guiney Station on the 21st. On May 9 Sheridan, who had cut loose, moved around the left of Lee's army, defeated the Confederate cavalry in four engagements, and in sixteen days passed entirely around Lee's army, thus equalling Stuart's famous "ride around McClellan." At a point six miles from Richmond, on May 12, a fierce cavalry engagement was fought, in which J. E. B. Stuart was killed, and Sheridan advanced to the outer defences of Richmond. Sheridan at last joined Butler, who on May 6 had taken Bermuda Hundred, and the 17th he left to rejoin Grant at Drewry's Bluff.

Grant began a new flank movement toward Richmond on the 20th. He reached Cold Harbor near the Chickahominy, and added Butler's forces to his own. Face to face again

with Lee, he made a bloody effort to crush him in his intrenchments, but failed. After that Grant became more careful, and gave up headlong assaults on fortified positions.

June 4–24 Sheridan made his second raid. He aimed to threaten Richmond from the rear, but Hunter failed to meet him at Gordonsville. On June 5, at Piedmont, Hunter defeated Jones and advanced up the Shenandoah Valley. Grant continued his movement by the left flank on June 7, crossed the Chickahominy on the 13th, and the James with 115,000 men on the two following days. Vain attacks on Petersburg were made from the 15th to the 22d. On June 21 to 22 a large force under Hancock and Wright was sent to destroy the Weldon railroad, but was defeated by A. P. Hill.

With 17,000 men General Early on July 1 began a campaign against Washington via the Shenandoah Valley. He crossed the Potomac into Maryland and entered on the passage of South Mountain. Grant despatched Rickett's division to Baltimore. An action with General Lew Wallace checked the Confederate advance, giving time for troops to reach Washington and Baltimore. On July 11 Early got within sight of the Capitol, but recrossed the Potomac on July 14 laden with plunder. Near Winchester Early turned and defeated Crook, and drove the Federals out of the Shenandoah Valley and across the Potomac.

Farragut added fresh lustre to his fame at Mobile. He had already asked for ironclads wherewith to attack the forts of Mobile Bay and the new Confederate ironclad "Tennessee." His request was granted. The four monitors "Tecumseh," "Manhattan," "Winnebago," and "Chickasaw" joined his squadron. Besides the monitors Farragut now had a fleet of fourteen wooden ships. He lashed the wooden ships together in pairs, and on August 5 gave orders to run the narrow passage of Fort Morgan. As at New Orleans, he raised his flag over the "Hartford." Shortly before six in

the morning the long line steamed into Mobile. Farragut climbed up into the shrouds to get a good view. As the smoke of the guns arose around him, he mounted higher and higher, until a man was sent up after him to lash him in his place lest he fall. The monitors steamed ahead slowly, and the other ships, slowing down, dropped back from the rest of the squadron. The strong current carried them across the channel, and the long line of ships curled itself up directly under a raking fire from Fort Morgan. Farragut signaled to the "Brooklyn": "Order the monitors ahead, and go on." From the signal mast of the "Brooklyn" came the answer: "Torpedoes." Then it was that Farragut swore his historic oath: "Damn the torpedoes!" The "Tecumseh," discerning the Confederate ironclad "Tennessee" through the smoke, dashed at her over the line of torpedoes. There was a muffled roar, and the stern of the "Tecumseh" heeling up, she lurched over and went to the bottom with ninety-three of her men. In the pilot-house were her commander, Craven, and the pilot. One only could pass through the narrow manhole. With the water rushing in, Craven drew back and said: "After you, pilot." The pilot escaped, but Craven went down with the ship. Meanwhile, the flagship shot forward through the smoke, and, clearing the "Brooklyn," took the lead. It was her turn to pass over the torpedoes. They grated against the bottom without exploding. The other ships followed the flagship. As soon as they cleared the line of torpedoes, Buchanan on the Confederate "Tennessee" tried to ram each ship in turn. He missed several times; but succeeded in putting a seven-inch shell through the "Hartford." Then he was rammed himself by the "Monongahela." The bronze beak of the "Monongahela," hampered by her consort "Kennebec," broke off without penetrating the "Tennessee." Buchanan now engaged the last ship of the Federal squadron, the "Oneida," and raked her fore and aft. The Federal

ironclad "Winnebago" steamed to the rescue and wedged herself in between the two fighting ships, amid a roar of cheers from the Federal sailors. Her commander, Stevens, who stood exposed on the turret of the "Winnebago," lifted his cap in acknowledgment of the applause. Then he fired his four guns into the "Tennessee," which retired under the guns of Fort Morgan.

The Federal ships in the rear of the enemy's works now turned their attention to the Confederate gunboats. They were driven up the bay. The Federal boat "Metacomet" chased the "Selma," and, engaging her at close range, fought her to a standstill. At last the commander of the weaker ship hauled down his flag and surrendered to his old friend Jouett of the "Metacomet." The two officers sat down to breakfast together as if no difference had parted them. The rest of Farragut's fleet had come to anchor above Fort Morgan. Shortly before nine o'clock Buchanan came out with the "Tennessee" to engage the whole fleet with his single ship. The first to get at the "Tennessee" was the "Monongahela," which rammed her amidships without doing her any harm. Next the "Lackawanna" rammed the "Tennessee" on the port quarter with like ill success. She was set on fire by one of the "Tennessee's" shells fired at close range. The two hostile flagships now headed for each other. As they came together bow on, it appeared that both must sink together, but at the last moment Buchanan swerved aside and received only a glancing blow. The "Lackawanna," trying to ram the "Tennessee," struck the "Hartford" and drove in her timbers.

The monitor "Manhattan" came up astern of the "Tennessee," and at a range of a few yards fired six of her 15-inch projectiles. With her were the "Winnebago" and "Chickasaw," pounding the after end of the "Tennessee." The "Tennessee's" steering tackle had been shot away; one

gun was disabled; three of the port-shutters were jammed; the funnel had broken off short within the casemate. Buchanan gave orders to steer for Fort Morgan. A shot carried off his leg. He was carried down, and the command of the ship passed to Captain Johnston. For twenty minutes longer the "Tennessee" faced her opponents. She could not fire a gun nor do any more harm. Further resistance was useless. Johnston obtained Buchanan's consent to a surrender. The "Tennessee's" total loss in men was two killed and nine wounded. On the Federal side, the loss was 145 killed, 170 wounded, and four men, who swam ashore.

Fort Gaines was taken, and on the 23d Fort Morgan yielded to a bombardment. The port of Mobile was henceforth completely closed to Confederate commerce, but the city itself held out until the following April.

On August 7 Sheridan succeeded Hunter in the command of the Army of the Shenandoah. His force comprised the sixth corps, Wright's, the nineteenth, Emory's, Crook's army of western Virginia, and cavalry—in all 22,000 infantry and 8,000 horse. Grant made on August 14 a heavy demonstration against Richmond. Later, Grant again threatened Richmond to prevent reenforcements to Early. Sheridan on his return movement devastated the Shenandoah Valley—the granary of Richmond—of its food and forage. Early, reenforced, followed Sheridan down the valley on October 7, but was defeated at Fisher's Hill. At Cedar Creek, October 19, Early surprised and routed General Wright in the absence of Sheridan, who was twenty miles away. Sheridan, hearing the guns, made his famous ride, rallied his men, and crushingly defeated the Confederates. Sheridan's ride, celebrated in American annals, has been commemorated in stirring verse by Thomas Buchanan Read.

Two notable exploits were performed by Confederate submerged boats. The first of these had been built at Mobile

and brought overland to Charleston. She had ballast tank and lateral fins to raise or submerge her, but had the fatal defect of carrying no reserve of air. On her first trial she drowned eight men. Five times in succession she sank, drowning or endangering her crew. Having been recovered for the sixth time, officers Carlson and Dickson of the Confederate army offered to take her out against the Federal squadron. They succeeded in exploding a torpedo under the "Housatonic," which sank immediately. All on board the submarine boat were drowned.

On October 5 Lieutenant Glassel, with a crew of Confederate volunteers, took out the submarine boat "Davis" against the Federal "Ironsides." A spar torpedo projected from her bow. The officers on board the "Ironsides" saw the top of the submarine boat's hatchway an instant before the torpedo exploded. The "Ironsides" was severely shaken, but uninjured. The crew of the submarine boat jumped overboard at the moment of contact. They took the disabled "Davis" back.

The great campaign in the West began in May, when Sherman moved southward from Chattanooga with 100,000 men to meet Johnston, who had 68,000 troops. Sherman's columns were led by Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, and Johnston's by Hood, Pike, and Hardee. "If the enemy interrupt our communications," said Sherman, "I will be absolved from all obligations to subsist on our own resources." So began the long advance upon Atlanta. Johnston's retreat was masterly. He left a barren country in his rear, and stubborn fighting occurred at Dalton, Roscoe, Cassville, Allatoona, and Dallas. On May 15 Johnston retired toward Dallas and burnt the bridges behind him, and four days later crossed the Etowah, took a strong position at Allatoona Pass and advanced toward Dallas. On the 27th occurred the terrible contest on the heights of Kenesaw, in which Sherman lost

1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded, and 800 prisoners, and the Confederates lost 4,600. At daylight on July 3 Sherman occupied Kenesaw Mountain. Johnston retired to a strong position on the Chattahoochie.

Six days later Johnston's forces were concentrated behind the defences at Atlanta, where he made elaborate preparations for his final conflict. Davis, however, did not like Johnston, and now removed him from command. "For my own part," said Grant, "I think Johnston's tactics were right." On the 17th of July Sherman began an open movement upon the city. Hood was now in command. Hood was driven into Atlanta behind his intrenchments on July 22. The battle lasted all day and covered a front of seven miles. McPherson was killed, and Howard, "the Havelock of the Civil War," succeeded him; Slocum succeeded Hooker, and Stanley took Howard's place. A reckless attack by Hood, on the 21st, was repulsed by Logan. Sherman on the 27th began a movement by the right flank against Hood. During August he besieged Atlanta. He sent Kilpatrick, August 18–22, with 5,000 cavalry on a raid. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad and passed around the Confederate lines at Atlanta. Slocum entered Atlanta early on September 2. Sherman and Hood entered into a truce for ten days, for the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta, during which 446 families of 2,035 persons were sent South by Sherman.

Hood, who after the fall of Atlanta received a visit from Davis, adopted the latter's plan and invaded middle Tennessee. Late in October he was joined by Beauregard, who in the summer had saved Petersburg from Grant. Forrest had made a bold circuit of Sherman's army, destroying the railroads at various points.

In the middle of November Sherman began his famous march through Georgia to the seaboard. Thomas had been sent to Nashville to watch Hood and Beauregard. Sherman's

force numbered only 60,000, but they were picked men. Howard and Slocum commanded the two wings. On December 10 Sherman's columns faced the active defences of Savannah, and on the 12th they reached the sea.

On General Thomas at Nashville rested one of the greatest responsibilities of the war. He had 55,000 men, and Hood and Forrest had as many. Hood began his march to Nashville on November 21, and after several fights with Schofield, who was in his way, he won the battle of Franklin and (December 3–14) practically invested Nashville. On arriving he formed his line of battle, but, hoping for reenforcements, delayed the attack. Meanwhile, Thomas was ready. Grant, alarmed by Thomas's delay, sent Logan to take command if Thomas had not moved by a given date. Grant followed in person, but was met by the news that Thomas had fought his battle on the 15th and 16th and conquered. On the morning of the 15th Thomas had thrown forward his troops and worked steadily ahead, until, late in the day, the Confederates were forced back into a new position. At daybreak Thomas gave orders that his troops should bear against the Confederate left. Hood saw his men breaking at all points, and at last "beheld for the first time a Confederate army abandoning the field in confusion." This ended the Confederate advance in Tennessee.

When the Presidential campaign opened, the successes of the year made sure an overwhelming Republican victory. For Lincoln and Johnson 212 electoral votes were given, and only 21 for McClellan, who had been nominated by the Democrats on a platform declaring "The war is a failure." Governor Seymour's defeat in New York was almost equally important. "The election," said Lincoln, "has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great war." McClellan resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, and Sheridan

was appointed in his place. Among important Congressional measures was that submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. The establishment of the "Freedmen's Bureau" was intended to aid the negro in his new rôle of citizen. It became the subject of a great deal of corruption.

At the suggestion of the French commanders in Mexico the provisional government there declared for an Empire, and offered the crown to Archduke Maximilian of Austria. Long before, overtures to that effect had been made to Maximilian by Napoleon III. Thus the French Emperor meant to compensate Austria for the loss of her Venetian provinces and hoped to cement a secret alliance with Austria against Prussia. The Archduke signed an agreement with Napoleon, by the terms of which he was to receive the support of the French troops in Mexico until his government could be definitely organized, after which 5,000 men of the French Foreign Legion, with their allied contingents of Austrians and Belgians, were to remain in the country for six years. In return for this Maximilian agreed to pay the costs of the French expedition to Mexico, amounting to 270,000,000 francs, in annual instalments of 25,000,000 francs, to pay to each remaining soldier a pension of 1,000 francs a year, and to indemnify those French subjects whose interests had been injured in Mexico. A banker was found for him in London, who advanced 201,500,000 francs for the enterprise. Of this sum, Maximilian turned over 64,000,000 francs to France in first payment of his debt, and 12,000,000 francs for the indemnities of the French subjects. A large part of the remaining sum went to the financiers of Paris and London who negotiated the loan.

On April 4 the United States Congress at Washington passed a unanimous resolution against recognition of a monarchy in Mexico by the North American Republic. The attitude of the United States was emphasized on May 3 by

the departure of Minister Corwin from the City of Mexico on the approach of the new sovereign.

On May 28 Maximilian and his wife Carlotta landed at San Juan d'Ulloa. Their hostile reception by the populace was the first disappointment. After the first festivities of the coronation and inauguration of imperial rule at the City of Mexico, Maximilian soon found himself in an awkward position. His already insufficient supply was exhausted by the greedy demands of Bazaine and the court satellites. The French troops, which had dwindled to 26,000 men, were found totally inadequate against the increasing depredations of Mexican guerrillas. The Austrian and Belgian auxiliary troops, numbering 8,000 in all, were restive under Bazaine's authority, and were more of a hindrance than a help.

One of the earliest acts of Maximilian was to despatch to Washington a special envoy, Arroyo, to obtain recognition from the United States Government. Señor Arroyo could not even obtain an audience with the President, or with Secretary of State Seward. At the same time Juarez's emissary, Romero, made the most of his opportunities at Washington.

Maximilian's only hope of financial support lay in the proposed sequestration of Church lands. He did not dare to resort to this measure without obtaining the consent of the Pope. His overtures were doomed to bitter disappointment. Toward the close of this first year in Mexico the Papal Nuncio, Meglia, arrived with a personal letter from the Pope. Pius IX, so far from sanctioning the spoliation of the Church lands, expressed his dissatisfaction with Maximilian's concessions to the Liberals in Mexico, and put forth demands for the restoration of the holy orders, the absolute transfer of public education to the clergy, and the exclusion of any other religion but that of the Catholic Church in Mexico. The non-fulfilment of these plans deprived Maximilian of the powerful support of the clergy in Mexico.

EVENTS OF 1865

Sherman Marches North to Aid Grant—Charleston Surrenders—Johnston Succeeds Beauregard—He Fails in Attack on Slocum at Bentonville, N. C.—He Faces Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C.—Wilson and Stoneman Destroy Confederate Arsenals and Supplies—Canby, Sheridan, and Thomas (Union) Destroy Railroads and Factories—Sheridan Captures Early's Command Near Staunton, Va.—Confederates Capture Fort Steadman, where Federalists Hold Them under Fire—Sheridan Routs Pickett at Five Forks—Grant Carries Lee's Works at Petersburg—Cut Off on South from Railroad to Danville, Lee Retreats West to Lynchburg—Sheridan Captures Ewell's Corps and Lee's Supplies—Lee is Surrounded at Appomattox—He Surrenders—Richmond, Evacuated by Confederates, is Entered by Federals—It is Visited by Lincoln—Abolition Amendments to Constitution are Ratified by the States—Lincoln's Plan of Organization of State Governments in the South on Theory that States had Never Left the Union is Begun in Tennessee and Louisiana—Death of Cobden, the English Free-Trader—Kuehne Discovers Composition of Blood—John Wilkes Booth, an Actor, Assassinates President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington—Secretary Seward is Wounded by Would-Be Assassin—Andrew Johnson Succeeds to Presidency—Surrender of Cities, Arsenals, etc., Throughout the South—Confederates Win Last Battle of the War at Palo Pinto, Tex.—Surrenders of Jeff Thompson, Johnston, and Kirby Smith—Jefferson Davis is Captured, Indicted for Treason, and Released on Bond of Horace Greeley and Others—General Statistics of the War—Congress, by Taxing Notes of State Banks, Strengthens National Bank System—Many Confederates Go to Support of Maximilian, Causing Federal Government to Give Open Aid to Juarez—Maximilian Outlaws Juarists and Executes Two of Their Generals—Austria and Prussia Contend Over Interests in Schleswig-Holstein—Peace is Temporarily Secured by Treaty of Gastein—Bismarck Plots against Austria—Death of Troyon, the Painter—Palmerston, English Premier, Dies, and Russell Succeeds Him.

THE early spring campaign of 1865 brought the final scenes of the North American Civil War. Sherman moved northward to assist Grant in the rear of the Confederate force, and made a remarkable march. Charleston, rendered untenable, surrendered on February 18 to Dahlgren and Gilmore, and was placed under martial law. On January 19 the Confederate Congress displaced Davis as Commander-in-Chief and appointed Lee, who assumed command on February 9. At Lee's request Hood was relieved of the command of his shattered army. Beauregard, enfeebled

by illness, was superseded by General Johnston, in the command of the Confederate force in North Carolina. General Lee, on the 2d of February, proposed a meeting to Grant to arrange terms of peace. President Lincoln ordered Grant to decline the proposal.

At Bentonville, North Carolina, on March 19--21, Slocum's division was unexpectedly attacked by Johnston, and the safety of the entire army was in peril; but the Confederates, after six desperate assaults, withdrew. Bragg was sent to oppose Schofield, and Johnston himself faced Sherman. Avoiding a general battle, however, Sherman hurried his march and reached Goldsboro, North Carolina. He there found Schofield, who had repulsed Bragg on the 9th of March. Here Sherman again encountered Johnston, who had been sent to oppose him with 30,000 men. The two armies rested inactive.

About the same time a cavalry expedition under General J. H. Wilson destroyed the important arsenal at Selma, Alabama, and dispersed Forrest's command. Stoneman cut off Lee's avenue of escape into the mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. On March 22 Stoneman destroyed the Confederate depot of supplies at Lynchburg, Virginia, and from there he went, on April 9, to Galesburg, North Carolina, which he captured with all its magazines. Grant had ordered Canby, Sheridan, and Thomas to lay waste the railroads and military stores of the Confederacy. Canby moved from New Orleans against Mobile. Sheridan was ordered to push through to Lynchburg. He met Early between Staunton and Charlottesville on March 5, and captured almost his entire command. With over 10,000 cavalry, he tore up miles of railroad and destroyed mills and factories.

Grant ordered a general advance to the left, to prevent the escape of Lee. In his well-fed army he had 111,000 foot and 13,000 cavalry, to Lee's half-starved force of 51,000 foot

and 6,000 cavalry. Lee hoped to reach Danville, form a junction with Johnston, and take the chance of beating Sherman with Grant left behind. He determined on a night assault on Grant's right at Petersburg, and assigned half of his active army for that purpose. The point chosen was near Fort Steadman, and the attack was to be at night. But Grant had anticipated such an effort, and had issued orders to meet and counteract the attempt. The action was begun at dawn on March 25. Fort Steadman and three Union batteries were taken and a gap was made in the Union lines. Meade sent Parke to drive the enemy back. The Confederates were forced into Fort Steadman, where they were under concentrated Union fire.

On the 24th Grant had issued orders for the grand attack on Lee. Ord was moved to a position on the left. Weitzel remained at Bermuda Hundred; Parke confronted Petersburg, and Humphreys and Warren were to extend their lines westward to Five Forks, so as to strike the South Side and Danville railroads. Sheridan arrived on March 25, and Sherman on the following day. Grant sent Sheridan either to move against Five Forks in Lee's rear, or to cut loose from the Army of the Potomac, get below Johnston, and cooperate with Sherman. On the 30th Sheridan found the Confederates in full force at Five Forks, and was forced back by Pickett. Grant resolved to reenforce Sheridan with infantry, so that he might cut loose and turn Lee's right flank. Pickett did not wait to be caught between two Union columns but fell back.

The Battle of Five Forks, on April 1, marked the beginning of the end. Sheridan at daybreak passed the retreating Confederates. Leaving Warren to bring up his fifth corps, he repeated the tactics of his Valley campaign, cut off his antagonist from Lee's main force, by 4 P. M. had gained the Confederate lines, aided by Ayre's, Comfort's, and Griffin's

division, and sent cavalry under Custer, Merritt, and others eastward to hold the enemy in check. At a critical moment he gathered the faltering battalions together and swept them over the enemy's breastworks. Pickett was routed, and 6,000 prisoners were taken, with guns and colors.

At dawn of April 2 Grant assaulted Lee's slender line with overwhelming numbers. Wright penetrated the Confederate lines and the main works on his front, but lost 1,100 men in fifteen minutes. He was followed by Ord, and the two joined and closed against one side of Petersburg's outworks. Parke carried the lines at his front. Gibbon took two strong enclosed works on the south side. Generals Parke, Humphreys, and Foster, with their respective divisions, captured important Confederate works. Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill was killed. General Lee notified Davis that Petersburg and Richmond must be abandoned, but hopefully discussed plans for another campaign. At nightfall he drew his troops from before Petersburg and Richmond, and began the forced march by which he hoped to join Johnston and renew the conflict.

On the 3d Petersburg was surrendered to Parke. Grant rode into the city and saw before him the troops in gray retreating. Divining Lee's intentions, he despatched a message to Sheridan to push on to the Danville road and intercept Lee. Meade was directed to march up the Appomattox in close pursuit. Learning that Richmond was evacuated, Grant said: "Rebel armies are now the only strategic points to strike at." By night he was far south of Richmond and west of Petersburg in search of Lee. The chase was renewed the next morning. Sheridan had brought up his cavalry to Jetersville, eight miles south of where Lee's army was resting. Grant sent him two corps, and with Meade joined him. On the night of the 5th the whole pursuing force was south and west of Lee, and the railroad to Danville was

barred against him. He now started west for Lynchburg. Running fights ensued on the 6th, and Lee's left flank was harassed by Union cavalry and infantry. Sheridan captured Ewell's corps and reported that "if the thing was pressed," Lee must surrender. "Then 'press the thing' by all means!" wrote Lincoln.

On the 7th Grant invited surrender, and named as his only indispensable condition that the men surrendered should not take up arms against the Union until they were properly exchanged. In the night Lee stole away with the second and sixth corps after him. The next day the struggle was renewed at Appomattox by Sheridan, who captured Lee's trains and supplies. Ord and Griffin, by a march of thirty miles, had reached Sheridan just as Lee's cavalry was making an effort to break through. Ord closed all approaches on the south, as did Meade on the north and east. Lee then asked Grant for an interview to negotiate a surrender. At 2 o'clock on Palm Sunday, Grant and Lee met in a private dwelling at the edge of the village. Lee, accompanied only by his secretary, met Grant, Sheridan, and Ord in a little parlor. Grant stated the terms clearly, in the form of a letter written on the spur of the moment. He granted immunity from arrest to all so long as they observed their paroles and obeyed the laws. He added that Confederate officers might retain their side arms. Lee further suggested that such of his men as owned their horses might take them home. This was granted. The surrender included 28,231 men. Since March 29, 19,132 men had surrendered, making in all 47,363.

It was on Sunday, April 2, while at church, that Davis received the telegram from Lee, stating that his lines had been broken and that Richmond must be evacuated. The streets soon became noisy with crowds. The Cabinet convened. Commissary stores were opened to the public. Ordnance supplies were thrown into the canal. Banks opened

their doors and depositors flocked to them for their money and valuables. Under Ewell the details of evacuation were completed. On the 3d the city was aroused before daylight by a series of explosions. Unfinished gunboats were blown up and the arsenal was fired. Every Confederate armory, machine shop, and storehouse was burned. The fire extended to the warehouses, which were filled with cotton and tobacco. Early's rear-guard burned three great bridges behind them. Lincoln visited the city on April 4 with Admiral Porter, landing from a barge near Libby Prison. Guided by a negro, the party walked to the Executive Mansion from which Davis two days before had fled. The war was practically over.

Congress and the President had already turned their attention to the problem which would await the country when peace should come. On the last day of January the House passed a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and on the 8th of February the amendment passed the Senate. During the following six months it was ratified by most of the Northern States. The reconstruction of the Southern States had been considered both by the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. Lincoln planned to organize loyal governments at once, on the theory that none of the Southern States had been out of the Union, but that the machinery of their several governments had been seized by persons in rebellion against the Union. His plan had been inaugurated with some success in Tennessee and Louisiana.

In England Richard Cobden, the great English champion of free trade, died on April 3.

The classic investigations of the blood which were made by Kuehne culminated, in 1865, in the announcement that the red corpuscles are composed of a substance which has a marvelous affinity for oxygen and which was christened "hæmoglobin." Kuehne's discovery gave a new impetus to the study of the human blood.

Withing a fortnight of Cobden's death came a calamity ever memorable in American annals. On the evening of April 14, Good Friday, Abraham Lincoln and his wife visited Ford's Theatre in Washington. Grant, who was to accompany the President and Mrs. Lincoln, changed his mind and left the city by an afternoon train. Abraham Lincoln, while sitting in a proscenium box with his wife, was shot down from behind by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical son of the famous Junius Brutus Booth. After committing the deed the assassin leaped to the stage, and, rising from the fall which broke his leg, shouted: *"Sic semper tyrannis."* Rushing through the wings he reached his horse tethered at the stage entrance and dashed away. Laura Keene, the prima donna, was the first to bring assistance to the stricken President. An eye-witness has thus described the scene:

"There sat Miss Keene on the floor in her costume of the second act, her face covered with make-up, holding the President's head in her lap. It was a strange and terrible sight. Mr. Lincoln lay there silent, motionless, apparently knowing nothing of what had happened. A litter was presently brought in, and they carried him to a house on the opposite side of the street, where, during the night, he died."

During the same night in Washington an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. Troopers were sent to run down Booth. He was tracked to a barn and was shot down while resisting the soldiery. Booth's deed was execrated in the South as well as in the North. The universal sorrow of the American people found sympathy abroad. Even in England, where Lincoln had ever been vindictively lampooned, a spirit of respect and admiration arose for him.

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was not long in perceiving that a new and vigorous scheme of reconstruction was looked for by the Senators who had deemed Lincoln's

proposed policy too conciliatory. Stanton's draft of a military government was laid aside. Pressure, which proved to be irresistible, was brought to bear on Johnson to induce a course of greater severity toward the South and to gain guaranties for the colored race. Happily Seward recovered from the assassin's knife and was able in some measure to modify the harsh policy which would have been adopted.

The military operations of the great war drew to a close. With 13,000 mounted men and 6 batteries, General Wilson, on March 22–24, had made a raid to assist in the capture of Mobile. General Canby besieged the city from March 26 to April 9. With 30,000 men under Smith, and a fleet under Thatcher, Spanish Fort, protecting the city, was attacked. On the 28th the Confederates sank the monitor "Milwaukee," and on the 29th the monitor "Osage." The next day General Steele, with a division of Canby's army, arrived before Fort Blakely, near Mobile, and other forces soon joined him. Spanish Fort was assaulted by Canby on April 8 and part of the intrenchments were carried, the Confederates escaping at night. Fort Blakely, the other fort protecting the city, was taken by assault. On April 11 Forts Huger and Tracy were also taken, and the way was opened for the possession of Mobile, which surrendered on the 12th to 8,000 troops under Granger. On that day Montgomery was surrendered by General Adams, who burnt 90,000 bales of cotton and fled. April 14 four Federal vessels in Mobile Bay were blown up by torpedoes. Commodore Farrand, Confederate, surrendered the fleet of Mobile, 12 vessels, to Commodore Simpson. April 16 Wilson captured Columbus, Georgia. One hundred and fifteen thousand bales of cotton were burnt, and locomotives, cars, paper mills, manufactories, and the arsenal destroyed. Macon was surrendered to Wilson on April 21. Jeff Thompson surrendered 7,454 men at Clark Bluff, Arkansas. The last battle of the war was fought at

Palo Pinto, Texas, in which the Federals were defeated with a loss of 70 men.

Sherman was moving forward. On April 14 he received from Johnston, under a flag of truce, a proposal to suspend hostilities long enough for the civil authorities to arrange a peace. Sherman invited a personal conference, and offered terms so lenient—even more so than those offered to Lee at Appomattox—that they were disapproved at Washington and the truce terminated. On the 25th the two commanders again met, and agreed on terms similar to those accepted by Grant and Lee.

Gathering stragglers as he fled, Jefferson Davis proposed to renew his career on the plains of Texas, but on May 26 the last armed force of the rebellion was obliterated by the surrender of General Kirby E. Smith. Davis, with his family, was captured at Irwinsville by General Wilson's cavalry, and was sent to Fortress Monroe. On May 6 he was indicted for treason by a grand jury in the Circuit Court of Virginia. However, Horace Greeley and others signed Davis's bail bond at Richmond, whereupon he was released from prison. One week later he left the United States to reside in Canada, but in November returned to Richmond. Subsequently he returned with his family to his home at Beauvoir, Mississippi, where he died December 6, 1889. In 1880 he published a "History of the Civil War."

The total number of Federal troops engaged in the war, as reported by the Adjutant-General's office, was 2,772,448. The number of enlistments was 2,898,304. By reductions to a three years' basis, the number was 1,556,678. The number who served in the Confederate army was 1,234,000. The losses in the Union army of killed and wounded were 385,245, while it is estimated that 94,000 were killed in the Confederate army. The expenses of the National Government and the several States amounted to $6,165,237,000. The

total cost of the war, North and South, according to David A. Wells, was $8,165,237,000.

In May the war debt was $2,808,549,437. On May 3 the last war loan was authorized. Congress imposed a tax on all due notes of State Banks after July 1, and the result of the law was to drive the notes of State Banks out of circulation, and establish more firmly the National Banks.

After the surrender of General Lee many officers and men crossed the Mexican border and took part in the attack of General Cortinas at Matamoras. General Slaughter of the Confederate army opened negotiations with Marshal Bazaine for a transfer of 25,000 Confederate soldiers to Mexico. Governor Price of Missouri received authorization to recruit an imperial army in the Confederacy. Governor Harris of Tennessee, with Judge Perkins, Generals Magruder and Stone, Commodore Maury and Doctor Gwin, having become naturalized as Mexicans, became the prime movers of a colonization scheme of ambitious proportions. This was all that was needed to turn the scale in the North in favor of Juarez. A colony of armed Confederates, hostile to the Government of the United States, and backed by France, Austria, and Belgium, could not be tolerated on the Mexican border. Another attempt made by Maximilian to obtain the recognition of the United States in July resulted in signal failure. Recruiting offices on behalf of the Mexican Republic were opened in New York and other American cities. On October 3 Maximilian issued his notorious decree, known in Mexican history as the Bando Negro. In this fatal enactment all armed Republicans were proclaimed as outlaws. When taken with arms they were ordered to be shot within twenty-four hours. On October 13 the Mexican generals, Ortaga and Salazar, were shot under this decree.

In Europe Austria and Prussia began quarreling over their respective interests in Schleswig-Holstein, that they had

wrested from Denmark for the common good of Germany. Prussia transferred her naval base from Dantzig to Kiel with every indication of her intention to retain the latter port as her own. Austria was plainly aiding the cause of Frederick of Augustenburg, claimant of the disputed duchy. Only King William of Prussia was still inclined to peaceful measures. He arranged a meeting with the Austrian Emperor at Gastein. War was for the moment avoided by the treaty of Gastein, signed on August 16. By the terms of the treaty, Lauenburg was sold to Prussia for 6,000,000 marks; Schleswig was placed under the control of Prussia, and Holstein under that of Austria. Kiel, the subsequent naval port of the Confederation, and Rendsburg, the subsequent fortress of the Confederation, were held in common.

But Bismarck did not consider that this treaty settled matters. He saw that war with Austria was fast becoming unavoidable. An opportunity had presented itself, by the turn affairs had taken in Holstein, for augmenting the power of Prussia. There was but one way to attain his purpose; to wit: the conversion of the Schleswig-Holstein question from one of merely Prussian importance to one of national concern. Bismarck exclaimed in Parliament: "The great questions of the time are solved not by speech-making and the resolutions of majorities, but by blood and iron."

Constant Troyon, the famous French landscape and cattle painter, died during this year.

Shortly after the Parliamentary elections, Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, died at Brockett Hall, in Hertfordshire. It was as Foreign Secretary that Palmerston, familiarly called "Pam," obtained that reputation for commissions and vigorous initiative that made his name a word of exultation to his admirers. He was buried at Westminster Abbey. Earl Russell succeeded as Prime Minister, while Gladstone became the leader of the Ministry in the Commons.

EVENTS OF 1866

Secret Alliance Between Prussia and Italy against Austria — Austria Increases Venetian Armament—Austrian Governor of Holstein Violates Treaty of Gastein—Prussians Occupy Holstein in Violation of Acts of Confederation—Prussia Declares Confederation Dissolved and Calls for New Confederation Without Austria—On Their Refusal to Enter New Confederation, Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse-Cassel are Occupied by Prussian Troops —Bavaria Comes to Their Aid—Prussia Prevents Junction of Bavarian and Hanoverian Troops—Hanoverians are Defeated at Langensalza—They Surrender and are Paroled—Austrians Defeat Italians at Custozza—Benedek Leads Austrians into Bohemia—They are Defeated in Repeated Engagements—Forced by His Government, Benedek Fights Moltke at Sadowa (Königgrätz) —Benedek's Defeat Decides the War—Prussians Defeat Bavarians and Enter Frankfort—Austria Cedes Venetia to France—Tegethoff, Russian Admiral, Defeats Persano, Italian Admiral, off Lissa—Peace Treaties at Prague and Elsewhere Provide for Austria's Withdrawal from German Confederation, the Formation of a North German Confederation, the Annexation of Hanover to Prussia, and the Admission of South German States to Zollverein—Bismarck Forms Secret Alliance Between All German States—Napoleon Restores Venetia to Italy—New Shogun of Japan Wars with Insurgent Daimios—American Army of Observation Sent to Mexican Border —Seward Demands of Napoleon III the Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico—Napoleon Informs Maximilian that French Troops will be Gradually Withdrawn—Reduction of Troops' Pay Leads to Mutiny—Empress Carlotta Undertakes Mission to Napoleon III to Retain French Aid, and to Pius IX to Secure Assent to Sequestration of Church Property—She Fails and Becomes Insane —Congress Passes Over Johnson's Veto Civil Rights Bill to Establish Citizenship of Negroes—Cabinet Officers Resign—Strong Republican Congress is Elected—It Clashes with President on His States Rights Plan of Reconstructing Southern State Governments —Johnson Issues Amnesty to Rebels and Restores Right of Habeas Corpus in Southern States—Field Lays Working Atlantic Cable— Death of Sparks, American Historian.

IN Prussia's attempt to adjust the affairs of Schleswig and Holstein but one ally could be counted upon by Bismarck. This was Italy, which longed to come into possession of the Venetian provinces held by Austria. Secretly Bismarck concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Italy on April 8. It was to hold only for the brief space of three months. Venetia was to fall to Italy; a territory of like value to Prussia; no separate peace was to be made with Austria. The treaty was to expire if in three months Prussia failed to declare war. Bismarck made the best use

of his short time. On April 9 the Prussian Government at Frankfort proposed the reform of the German Confederation. A National Convention, composed of members to be directly elected by the people, was to decide upon the adoption of a constitution, based upon principles that treated the Schleswig-Holstein problem as a national issue and not as a piece of monarchic greed. These principles were later unfolded in a circular issued by Bismarck on May 27. Bavaria assented to the reform of the Confederation on condition that both Austria and Prussia, as the two leading Powers, would agree not to attack each other. To this Austria gave its immediate consent and the new Confederation was formed. In the meanwhile Napoleon III, to whom Lamarmora, the Italian Prime Minister, had unfolded Bismarck's stipulations, communicated with the Austrian Ambassador. Austria took alarm and made a tentative offer to cede the Venetian provinces in a peaceful arrangement. Italy hesitated to break faith with Prussia. Austria forthwith increased her Venetian armament. Bismarck seized upon this to charge Austria with insincerity as regarded her promises of peace. Preparations for war were hurried on both sides. Austria replied on June 1 by suggesting that the question be left to the Bundestag, despite the fact that Prussia had already expressly denied the competency of that body to discuss matters of national importance. Simultaneously, in obedience to the command of his Government, Von Gablenz, the Austrian governor of Holstein, summoned the Holstein estates to Itzehoe, "to hear the voice of the land in the matter of its destiny." This was a violation of the Gastein treaty. On June 7 a Prussian force, under Von Manteuffel, marched into Holstein. The Austrians retired on June 12, accompanied by the Duke of Augustenburg. Austria lodged a protest; claimed that Von Manteuffel's invasion of Holstein was a breach of the eleventh article of the Acts of Confederation,

which provided that members of the Confederation could not levy war against one another; and moved that the forces of the Confederation, with the exception of the Prussian army, be immediately mobilized. The Austrian motion was carried on June 14 by an irregular vote. Prussia thereupon declared the Confederation dissolved, and submitted the draft of new Articles of Confederation, in which it was boldly declared that "the dominions of the Confederation shall consist of the previous States, with the exception of the imperial Austrian and the royal Netherland territories."

With the fateful vote of June 14 the Bundestag expired. The entire nation was now divided into two great camps. To the standard of Austria flocked the Catholic clericals, who had ever revered the House of Hapsburg as their protector; the democrats, who detested the stern, Spartan militarism of Prussia; the financiers, who dreaded a depreciation in the value of Austrian paper; the South German "particularists" or "federalists," who wished to preserve the old forms of government, and feared that unity was synonymous with the absorption of Germany by Prussia. All these heterogeneous elements formed, with Austria and the dynasties of the lesser kingdoms, a solid phalanx, strengthened by the popular support of the masses. These were partly impelled by an instinctive antipathy against Prussian manners and curt speech, partly driven by fear of increased burdens of taxation and military service.

On June 15 Prussia sent peremptory notes to Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse-Cassel, demanding the recantation of the votes they had cast in the Bundestag, a complete neutrality on their part, and their entry into the reformed Confederation. If Prussia's demands were granted, their sovereign rights were to remain unmolested; if refused, force was to be employed. The three States declined to accept the conditions offered. Within a week Hanover, Dresden, and Hesse-

Cassel were occupied by Prussian troops. Saxony appealed for help to the Confederation, and Austria and Bavaria were assigned to assist her. Prussia immediately stated that such an act of assistance would be regarded as a declaration of war. Slowly the Bavarian troops under Prince Charles were mustered together, and far from them, Prince Alexander of Hesse had gathered the eighth army corps of the Confederation, composed of troops from Nassau, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Baden, and the Austrian garrison of Mainz. A junction of the Hanoverian and Bavarian armies, which could be effected only by very rapid military movements, was prevented by the brilliant manœuvres of the Prussians. On June 27 a badly led army of 22,000 Hanoverians was checked by 10,000 Prussians under Major-General von Fliess in the battle of Langensalza, and on the following day the Hanoverians were so hopelessly outflanked that they surrendered. They were paroled on pledge not to resume hostilities against Prussia.

Italy, Prussia's ally, was less fortunate. Victor Emmanuel and Lamarmora, instead of invading Dalmatia or massing their superior numbers for a sudden blow at Austria, scattered their forces. As a result, on June 24, they suffered a signal defeat at Custozza. This crippled Italian operations for a full fortnight.

Prussia, meanwhile, had mustered together an army of 326,000 men under the personal command of King William. The head of his general staff was Helmuth von Moltke, then sixty-six years old. The Austrian northern army of 240,000 men, under General Ludwig von Benedek, was stationed at Olmütz. The Prussian army moved forward in three divisions, under the respective commands of the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Herwarth von Bittenfeld. They marched into Bohemia, fighting as they went. The Austrians were repulsed at Hühnerwasser by the Army of the Elbe; at Turnau, Podol and Gitschin, by the first army,

and at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschädel by the third army. Although Benedek had as yet fought no decisive battle, the Austrian losses were heavy. The excellent discipline of the Prussian troops, the deadliness of the needle gun and of the breech-loading field guns, the swift accuracy with which the manœuvres were carried to a successful issue, disheartened Benedek. On July 1 he telegraphed to Francis Joseph; "I implore your Majesty to conclude peace at any price. Disaster for army unavoidable." But the Ministers at their comfortable desks in Vienna were more sanguine. Two telegrams were despatched by the Emperor: one to Louis Napoleon, stating that Austria was willing to cede Venetia, provided the neutrality of Italy were guaranteed by France; the other to Benedek, thus worded: "To conclude peace is impossible. My commands are to begin the retreat, if unavoidable, in the most careful order. Has there been any battle?"

Since retreat was not unavoidable, Benedek could not but take this as a command to fight. He prepared for a pitched battle. With 201,000 men and 500 guns, he moved to a position between the Bistritz and the Elbe on both sides of the highway, which extends from Gitschin, through Horitz to Königgrätz. The Austrian position was strong, and offered every opportunity for a stubborn defence. The Bistritz, with its swampy banks, covered the front, and the Trotina the right wing. By reason of the terrace-like formation of the land, the Austrians were enabled to distribute their batteries in tiers, so that the fire of a great number of guns could be concentrated on a comparatively small area of the field below. The Bistritz is crossed at Sadowa and Nechanitz; the Trotina at Ratschitz. At the two last-mentioned places the Austrian wings were posted, separated by scarcely more than two miles. Behind them were the heights of Prim and Problus, and behind Sadowa those of Chlum and Lipa.

On July 2 King William arrived at Gitschin. The three Prussian armies were closing in so rapidly that Moltke resolved on immediate attack. At dawn next morning Prince Frederick Charles, in command of the army of the centre, advanced with three corps toward Sadowa. Until ten o'clock both sides kept up a fierce artillery duel. Then the Austrians yielded slightly. The Prussian infantry advanced to capture the Bistritz passage and to storm the heights of Lipa-Chlum. The slow fire of the Austrians enabled the Prussians to gain ground by quick rushes. One after another the villages of Mokrowaus, Dohalicka, Dohalitz, and Sadowa fell into Prussian hands after hot encounters. But here Prince Frederick Charles's advance was checked. Noon came, and the battle was almost stationary. Of the Army of the Elbe, the Prussian right wing, nothing had been heard. General Bittenfeld could cross the Bistritz only by a single bridge and was detained. The Crown Prince was still miles away. Upon his timely arrival hung the fate of the Prussian army.

Benedek still hoped to crush the Prussian centre before reenforcements should arrive. Before he could accomplish this, he was himself threatened on the one side by the Army of the Elbe and on the other by the Crown Prince, who had come up in forced marches. Part of the Austrian force was diverted to repel the Crown Prince, thus leaving a breach at the key of the Austrian position. Seizing his opportunity, General Hiller von Gärtringen, with his division, gallantly stormed the heights of Chlum, and from this vantage-ground the Austrians were unable to dislodge him. The Army of the Elbe in the meantime had captured Problus, after a stubborn resistance by the Saxons. Lipa, from which Benedek had conducted the battle, was stormed by the second division of the Prussian guards. Benedek gave the order to retreat. He had lost 44,000 men, of whom 20,000 were taken prison-

ers. On the Prussian side the loss was 9,000. This disparity in the losses in itself showed the deadly efficacy of the needle gun. After the battle Moltke said to the King: "Your Majesty has won not only the battle, but the whole campaign."

Indeed, with the victory of Königgrätz, or Sadowa as it is called in French and English, the German civil war was virtually ended. It had lasted just two weeks. It took seven weeks in all to finish the entire campaign. In the west, the Bavarians and the troops of the Confederation were outmanœuvred and defeated by the Army of the Main, in a quick succession of engagements. On July 16 the Prussians entered Frankfort.

Brief as the campaign was, it abounded in brilliant opportunities for some of the battle painters, who followed the armies. Most noteworthy among them were Camphausen, Werner, Menzel, and Winterhalter.

Upon receiving news of the catastrophe of Königgrätz, Emperor Francis Joseph immediately ceded Venetia to Napoleon. French help was thus to be secured. Before Napoleon could interfere, the Italians made haste to stake their issue on the sword. The result was not encouraging. On land they lost several battles. At sea their fleet, off Lissa, suffered one of the most crushing naval defeats of modern times.

The Italian fleet at that time was considered among the best in the world. Since 1860 Italy had spent 300,000,000 francs on her navy. While the vessels were such as any nation might well be proud of, their *personnel* was poor. Undisciplined recruits manned the guns, skilled engineers were lacking, the officers were ignorant and fatuous. Persano, the Admiral, lacked almost every quality which a naval officer should possess. He gave excuse after excuse for inaction, complaining of poor equipment, etc., until the King himself sent a peremptory order to his Admiral to go and fight.

So Persano reluctantly determined to attack the Austrian fortifications on the island of Lissa. Under his command were eleven ships: four frigates, one corvette, five despatch-boats, three gunboats, a hospital ship, and two transports. In response to his urgent appeals the strong ironclad "Affondatore" was sent to reenforce him. On the 18th of July he attacked Lissa. Without maps or accurate information as he was, he might still have captured the island had he used his forces with discretion. After two days' persistent bombardment, the Italians had nothing to show but one of their best ships disabled, 16 killed with 114 wounded, and a great wastage of ammunition. The "Re d'Italia" alone fired 1,300 rounds.

Tegethoff, the Austrian Rear-Admiral at Fasana, on the news of the Italian attack, telegraphed to the commandant of Lissa: "Hold out till the fleet can come to you!"

On the morning of July 20 the Austrian fleet, consisting of seven poor ironclads and an old frigate, was sighted by the Italians. Their own fleet was wofully scattered. Hurriedly nine ships were gathered to meet the enemy. Tegethoff, while steaming steadily forward, kept his men at breakfast. At ten in the morning, when the sea had moderated somewhat, Tegethoff hoisted the signals: "Close in—Full speed—Ironclads, charge the enemy and ram!"

The Italian Admiral's signals were either not understood or disobeyed. His commanders entered the action without any apparent idea of what they were to do. Persano's flagship cruised up and down the line of battle, giving and countermanding orders. The Austrian ships steamed backward and forward in the smoke of battle, pouring in shot and shell. Their broadsides proved to be more effective than their ramming manœuvres. Of the ships that were rammed, only the "Re d'Italia" was sunk by the Austrian flagship. As she went down her colors were hoisted as in defiance, and

the dying crew cheered *"Venezia e nostra."* The chief gunner fired a last shot with the water up to his waist, crying, "Just one more." The Italian captain blew out his brains. Persano, on the "Affondatore," had two good chances to ram the Austrians, but flinched. To save two of his weakest ships, the Austrian commodore, Petz, on the "Kaiser Max," ineffectually rammed the "Re di Portogallo." The Austrian was terribly mauled. The total loss on the Italian side was 620 killed; the wounded numbered 161; two ironclads were lost, and a third sank a few days after the fight. Tegethoff lost but 38 killed and 138 wounded, and brought off all his ships. The Italians abandoned Lissa, and though still superior in ships, drew off. Persano, later, was brought to trial by the Italian Senate on the charges of incapacity, negligence, disobedience, cowardice, and treason. He was convicted of the first two counts, and in punishment was deprived of his rank and pay. Tegethoff was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In his honor it was decreed that an Austrian ironclad should always bear his name. The fiasco of Italy's disastrous campaign was made more than good by her Prussian ally.

After the battle of Königgrätz, Benedek had withdrawn the remnant of his shattered army to Olmütz, in order to proceed by way of Pressburg to Vienna. Archduke Albrecht and his troops had been called from the south to take his place as commander-in-chief. The Prussian forces were ready to advance on Vienna. On the 22d they engaged the Austrians at Blumenau, and would have captured Pressburg, had not a declaration of truce put an end to hostilities.

On the 26th a preliminary treaty of peace was signed at Nikolsburg, and on August 23 peace was definitely declared at Prague. At Berlin peace negotiations between the several German States and Prussia were also concluded. In October peace between Austria and Italy was declared, Venetia was

turned over by Napoleon to Italy. Austria paid a modest war indemnity to Prussia, withdrew from the Confederation, and gave up all rights to Schleswig and Holstein. From the Southern and Central German States Prussia exacted but little. Small indemnities were demanded; insignificant tracts of territory were taken from Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Hesse. All the German States north of the river Main joined Prussia in forming a North German Confederation. Hanover was annexed to Prussia. Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemburg, and the remnant of Hesse were permitted to form leagues of their own, and were admitted to the Zollverein. The ties which bound these southern States to Prussia were made closer than the world knew. As subsequently revealed by Bismarck, all the German States entered a secret alliance, whereby the smaller States pledged themselves to place their troops under the command of the King of Prussia in time of war.

In Japan the new Shogun, Yoshi Hisa, attempted to assume the powers wielded by his ancestors, but could not overcome the armed resistance of the most powerful of the daimios, who were withholding their allegiance until it could be settled which was the real ruler of the Empire—the Shogun or the Mikado. Civil war broke out in Japan.

In North America a large army of observation under General Sheridan was despatched to the Rio Grande, ready to cross over into Mexico at a moment's notice. The American Ambassador in Paris was instructed by Seward to insist on the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. The French Emperor was in no position to enter into a distant war against an immediately available army of nearly 1,000,000 men. Thanks to the tactful tone of Minister Bigelow's representations, it was made easy for the French Government to give the desired assurances. The Mexican renegade, Almonte, in this crisis was sent to France to induce Napoleon

to continue his support. His mission was a signal failure. The only apparent result was a communication from Louis Napoleon to Maximilian, dated May 31, in which the French Emperor stated the situation with brutal frankness. He demanded half of the revenue receipts of the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, until Maximilian's debt to France should be paid, and announced the withdrawal of the French army, the last detachment to leave by November 1 of the next year. Marshal Bazaine received orders to advance no more funds to Maximilian, and to incorporate the Belgian auxiliaries with the French troops. This meant a reduction of one-half of the pay of these mercenaries. Count Thum resigned his command and returned to Europe. The Belgian corps mutinied, and their ringleaders had to be discharged from the army. The whole corps was disbanded. Maximilian was furious and threatened to abdicate his throne. His wife Carlotta offered to go abroad to save his crown. To defray the expenses of her mission, $30,000 was taken from an emergency fund held as sacred for the repairs of the dikes which defend the City of Mexico from inundation. Carlotta first went to France. After Napoleon III had put her off for a long time, she at last obtained her historic interview with him and Empress Eugénie. In vain did Empress Carlotta, on her knees, implore the French Emperor's succor. At last the granddaughter of Louis Philippe arose with a passionate outburst: "What folly! I forgot that in my veins flows the blood of the Bourbons, and that I am dealing with an adventurer, a Bonaparte!" Then she fainted and was borne from the room. Carlotta went to Rome and implored the Pope's consent to a sequestration of the Church lands in Mexico. Pius IX remained obdurate. Under the stress of these exciting experiences, Carlotta lost her mind. Confined at Château Bonchant near Brussels, she did not realize the tragic import of the events that followed in Mexico.

In the United States of America the people and Government found themselves face to face with various vexing legacies of the Civil War. It was plain that the victorious Union party of the North could not consent to the reestablishment of slavery, nor would it pay the Confederate debt. A bill, as passed by Congress, accorded to the negroes all other rights enjoyed by the white men, and empowered the President to use the army to enforce the act. President Johnson, who was a war Democrat, held that the seceding States were not out of the Union. When the bill came up for his signature, he vetoed it as contrary to the Dred Scott decision. Within a few days the veto was overridden by Congress. Already the House, by a four-fifths majority, had refused a resolution of confidence in the President. The official relations between the Legislature and the Executive became acute. The President's attitude also embroiled him with members of his Cabinet. Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Bennison, and Harlan, the Secretary of the Interior, retired. The Congressional and Senatorial elections went against the President. The Republicans obtained over a two-thirds majority in both Houses. The plan of reconstruction adopted by them was that the freedmen should vote and the Confederate leaders should not. This embittered the white men of the South and rendered Johnson still more aggressive. He restored the right of *habeas corpus* in all the States except Texas, and issued a proclamation of general amnesty. He proclaimed that "the insurrection was suppressed east of the Mississippi River and was henceforth to be so regarded."

After twelve years of persistent effort, Cyrus W. Field at last laid a working cable between America and Europe. The task was accomplished by the "Great Eastern," the largest steamship afloat. America lost one of her foremost historians by the death of Jared Sparks, president of Harvard.

EVENTS OF 1867

French Troops Evacuate Mexico—Juarez Captures Matamoras and Tampico—Escobedo Besieges Maximilian in Queretaro—Maximilian Surrenders, is Tried, Condemned, and Shot—Juarez Enters City of Mexico—Conference of Powers at London Settles Status of Luxemburg by Dismissing Its Prussian Garrison and Decreeing Its Neutrality—The Exhibition at Paris Attracts European Royalty—A Pole Attempts Assassination of Czar—Death of Rousseau—Austrian Emperor and Empress Visit Pesth, Sign Liberal Constitution, and are Crowned King and Queen of Hungary—British Parliament Unites Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in One Government—Fenians Attempt Raids on English Arsenal and Jails—Death of Faraday—His Opponents Fail to Impeach President Johnson—Bill to Reconstruct South into Military Districts is Vetoed by Johnson—It is Passed Over His Veto—Union Pacific Railroad Scandals Involve Republican Leaders—Alaska is Purchased from Russia—President Johnson Suspends Secretary Stanton and Removes Sheridan and Sickles from Command of New Military Districts—Bill to Impeach President is Defeated in House—Abdication of Shogun and Death of Mikado Lead to End of Civil War in Japan—Accession of Mutsuhito—Garibaldi Marches upon Rome—He is Arrested by Italian Government and Held Captive in Caprera—His Son, Menotti, Captains His Band—Garibaldians Force Papal Troops to Retreat at Monte Librate—Garibaldi Escapes from Caprera and Captures Monte Rotondo—Napoleon III Intervenes with French Troops—He Proposes International Conference to Fix Status of Holy See.

IN January the French Emperor informed Emperor Maximilian that his failure to pay the annual sum of 25,000,000 francs due to France, under their agreement, released the French Government from all obligations. Bazaine was ordered to leave Mexico with his army. The emissaries of Napoleon III advised Maximilian to abdicate the crown and to leave the country with the French. Maximilian was dissuaded from this by the advice of his friend Eloin, who wrote to him from Vienna that Francis Joseph was on the point of abdication, and that a firm stand in Mexico would improve Maximilian's chances for the throne of Austria. Accordingly, Maximilian declined Marshal Bazaine's last invitation to join him. As the French retired, they surrendered the points held by them directly to the Mexicans.

Juarez's army advanced from the north and captured Matamoras and Tampico. Desertions from the imperial army became so frequent that the patriots were able to form a "Foreign Legion" with the deserters of various nationalities who enlisted under their flag. With a dwindling army of 9,000 men, and almost no funds, Maximilian faced the advancing armies of the patriots. He was driven back to Queretaro and that city was forthwith besieged by the Republican troops under Escobedo. General Marquez, who tried to bring relief from the City of Mexico, was intercepted, and was crushingly defeated by Porfirio Diaz. He retired to the capital, which was promptly invested by Diaz's troops. In Queretaro, Maximilian and his followers were reduced to the last pinch. The generals proposed to cut their way through, but their irresolute Emperor consented to enter into negotiations for surrender. He sent Colonel Lopez to Escobedo to enter into terms of capitulation. The sequel has remained a matter of controversy.

Escobedo demanded unconditional surrender. Lopez, who had been empowered to arrange any terms of surrender, agreed to give up the cloister of La Cruz on the following day after a sham encounter. At three in the afternoon, on May 15, the gates of the cloister were opened to the Republicans, and Lopez with his immediate followers surrendered. Maximilian was taken with his officers on the Cerro de las Campañas, after a destructive fusillade had made surrender inevitable.

Maximilian was brought up for trial, on June 13, before a military court. He was defended by Mexico's foremost lawyers, but the case was too clear against him. Under the terms of his own *Bando Negro,* Maximilian was condemned to death as an outlaw taken in arms. Miranion and Mejia were condemned on the same charge. In vain did the governments of the United States, of England, and of Prussia

PAINTED BY HENRI REGNAULT

GENERAL PRIM

intercede in Maximilian's behalf. In vain did the handsome Princess Salm-Salm employ all a woman's arts with Juarez. Maximilian himself refused to beg for mercy.

When the condemned Emperor was taken to the Cerro de las Campañas, now his place of execution, Maximilian stopped, and turning to General Miramon, said: "A brave soldier should be honored even in his last hours. Permit me to give you the place of honor." Miramon and Mejia were shot first. Maximilian died exclaiming: "Long live Mexico."

After a few months' siege the City of Mexico capitulated to Porfirio Diaz. President Juarez made his triumphal entry.

Since the days of the French Revolution, no such tragic fate as Maximilian's had befallen any of the reigning families of Europe. The catastrophe of Mexico wrought irreparable injury to the prestige of Napoleon III. The French capitalists and investors who had entered into the various golden speculations floated on the inception of the Mexican enterprise clamored for their money. The clericals and the army wanted to retrieve their fallen fortune. The cause of imperialism suffered a setback from the triumph of Democracy in America, and its Monroe Doctrine. The recent rise of Prussia filled France with jealous dismay. Under the sting of these considerations Napoleon and his ambitious wife sought eagerly for some new field wherein to retrieve their waning fortunes. It was at this juncture that pressure began to be brought on Prussia by France, though the projected international exposition at Paris for the moment rendered war undesirable.

The specific form which this pressure assumed was Napoleon's determination to prevent, if possible, Germany's retention of the strong fortress of Luxemburg in Belgium, on the northeastern frontier of France. The French Government now declared that this fortress, in possession of a Prussian garrison, no longer served as a mere protection for Ger-

many, but in view of Prussia's recent aggrandizement, must be a menace to France. Prussia, though preparing for possible war with France ever since Napoleon's attempt to interfere with the readjustment of Germany after Sadowa, was not yet ready for the struggle. Accordingly, Bismarck, during the discussion of the Luxemburg question in the North German Bundestag, counseled moderation, declaring that they "should take the just susceptibilities of France into account." The question was likewise debated with some heat in the French Corps Legislatif. The result of the mutual reluctance to resort to war was that France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, England, and Holland agreed to open a conference in London for the purpose of settling the question. The representatives of the Powers sat through one week in May. A treaty was signed in which it was agreed that "the Grandduchy of Luxemburg shall henceforth be a neutral State under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as Grandduke, that the Prussian troops shall evacuate Luxemburg territory and that the city of Luxemburg shall cease to be a fortified place." After this point had been satisfactorily settled, the opening of the great international exposition at Paris was hailed as a harbinger of peace.

Among those who visited Paris during the summer were the King and Queen of Prussia, Counts Bismarck and Moltke, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Czar of Russia. On June 6 as the Czar was driving with the French Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne, a Pole, named Berezovski, fired two pistol shots at the Czar. He failed to hit him. Arrested on the spot, he was speedily brought to trial and sentenced to transportation for life. Among the many works of art exhibited at the exposition unusual attention was excited by the landscapes of Theodore Rousseau, who died during this year.

Francis Joseph of Austria was very desirous of conciliating Hungary. He formed a Magyar Ministry, of which

Count Andrassy was the Premier. He and his Empress went to Pesth, where, after signing a charter in the presence of the magnates and deputies of Hungary, they were crowned King and Queen of Hungary. On the same day Francis Joseph issued an Act of Grace, granting amnesty to political offenders, restoring confiscated estates, and other like conciliatory measures.

In the British House of Parliament an act was passed, late in March, for the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of Canada. Later in the year, the new Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa, the capital of the Confederation, by Governor-General Lord Monck.

The Fenian conspirators determined to terrorize the British people by extending their operations to England. Within a few days after the Ministers had announced the early restoration of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, a band of conspirators, led by some former Irish officers of the American army, attempted a surprise of the arsenal at Chester, England. Their designs were frustrated. Soon after this fiasco, the Fenian leaders tried to foment insurrection in different parts of Ireland, but failed signally. In the autumn they attempted another stroke outside of Ireland. A concerted attack was made on a Manchester prison to rescue certain Fenian convicts, but the would-be rescuers were foiled. Another attempt to deliver some of the convicts from prison cost many innocent lives. The Government resorted to severe measures of retaliation.

Michael Faraday, the eminent English scientist, died on August 25, in his seventy-third year. In 1821 while assisting Davy at the Royal Institution, Faraday made the brilliant discovery of the convertible rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, which was the prelude to his wonderful series of experiments in electricity. During the follow-

ing years, Faraday established the identity of the forces manifested in electric, galvanic, and magnetic phenomena.

In the United States of America, early in the year, a motion had been made in the House to impeach President Johnson. Representative Ashley of Ohio charged the President with "usurpation of power and violation of law," by corruptly using the appointing, pardoning, and veto power. The charge was referred to the Judiciary Committee by 108 over 39 votes. By a majority of five to four, this body decided against impeachment. Thaddeus Stevens now introduced a reconstruction bill to divide the Southern States into five military districts to be administered by army officers. In amended form the bill was passed by both Houses of Congress. The President vetoed it on March 23. The President's veto was overridden by big majorities in both Houses of Congress. Under this act General Schofield took charge of a military district at Richmond, General Sickles at Columbia, General Pope at Montgomery, General Ord at Vicksburg, and General Sheridan at New Orleans.

The finances of the Union Pacific Railway, running through these Territories, became one of the political scandals of this time. It was charged in Congress that the stock of the company had been placed "where it would do most good." The charge involved the Vice-President of the United States, the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency, the Secretary of the Treasury, Speaker Blaine, and other prominent leaders of the Republican party.

Meanwhile a treaty had been approved by which the Territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia for the sum of $7,200,000. A tract of land covering 590,777,290 square miles was thus acquired.

In the Cabinet differences of opinion between the President and Secretary of War, Stanton, concerning the proposed military measures of reconstruction, led at last to open

rupture. In August the President called upon his Secretary of War to resign his office "on public considerations of a high character." Stanton in an open letter refused to resign. President Johnson thereupon suspended Stanton, and ordered him to transmit the affairs of his office to General Grant *ad interim*. Stanton yielded, while protesting that he denied the right of the President under the Constitution to suspend him without the advice and consent of the Senate, according to the provisions of the recent tenure of office act. With Stanton out of the way, the President now removed General Sheridan from the military department of Louisiana and General Sickles from that of North Carolina. In the course of the autumn President Johnson issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all persons in the South who had taken part in the late war, with the exception of the Confederate Government officers and persons convicted and in custody. On November 25, a Congressional Committee recommended by a majority of five to four that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crime and misdemeanors." The motion for impeachment was brought forward in the House of Representatives on December 7, and was defeated by 108 over 57 votes.

The civil war in Japan reached its turning point during this year. The new Shogun, finding his own support insufficient, abdicated his office and withdrew. Shortly afterward the Mikado, Komei-Tenno, died in his thirty-eighth year, leaving a young boy, Mutsuhito, as heir to the throne. A general amnesty was proclaimed.

During autumn in Italy another rising in the Papal States was instigated by Garibaldi. Bands of his followers marched upon Rome. Garibaldi was arrested by order of Victor Emmanuel's government near Sienna, as he was on the point of crossing the Papal frontier. He was conveyed to the fortress of Alessandria to be confined there, but was

soon permitted to return to his residence on the island of Caprera, under surveillance of Italian ships of war. Several armed bands of his followers were dispersed while attempting to invade the Papal territories. The Pope withdrew all his troops from the provinces with the exception of the garrisons of Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, and concentrated them in the capital. The officers in the French auxiliary force threw up their commissions, and the greatest alarm prevailed in Rome. By the end of September and early in October, swarms of Italian volunteers had crossed the frontier in different places and established themselves on Papal territory. Several conflicts occurred. The command of the raiders was bequeathed by Garibaldi to his son Menotti. On October 13 the Papal troops defeated a body of Garibaldians at Monte Librate, but the invaders soon received reenforcements and compelled the troops to retreat. Desultory fighting continued until Napoleon III despatched a French expedition to Rome to suppress the invasion. This unwelcome intervention on the part of France caused the downfall of the Ratazzi Ministry in Florence, and King Victor Emmanuel called upon General Menabrea to form a Cabinet. In the meantime, Garibaldi had slipped out of Caprera and reappeared on the scene of conflict. He succeeded in capturing Monte Rotondo, where he established his headquarters. On October 28, however, a French squadron arrived at Civita Vecchia and landed troops. Two days later the French soldiers entered Rome amid sullen silence on the part of the inhabitants. General Menabrea called upon France to withdraw her troops. Instead of that, Napoleon III proposed that the political status of the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy should be settled by an international conference. Most of the European Powers readily accepted the French Emperor's proposal, as did the Pope. King Victor Emmanuel's troops received orders to evacuate the Papal dominions.

EVENTS OF 1868

Congress Impeaches President Johnson for Violating Tenure of Office Act by Removing Stanton, Secretary of War—He is Acquitted by Margin of One Vote—Congress Reconstructs Southern States Over President's Veto—Grant is Elected President—Gladstone Becomes Prime Minister—British Expedition under Napier against Theodorus of Abyssinia—Napier Captures Magdala—Theodorus Kills Himself—Mikado Abolishes Shogunate—Imperial Troops Rout Forces of Shogun—Michael, Sovereign of Servia, is Assassinated—Milan Succeeds Him—Deaths of Rossini, the Italian Composer, and Berryer, the French Orator—Gérôme Exhibits Masterpiece—Isabella Banishes Spanish Generals—Revolutionists Bring Them Back—Revolutionists under Serrano Beat Royalists under Novaliches at Alcolea—Isabella Flees to France—Revolutionists Organize Provisional Government—Mauritius, Hawaii, and Peru and Ecuador are Devastated Respectively by Cyclone, Tidal Wave, and Earthquake.

THE dissensions between the United States Congress and President Johnson reached a turning point at the very outset of the year. The House of Representatives, on January 24, commended the course of General Sheridan as Military Governor of Louisiana, and censured President Johnson for his dismissal of that officer. Ten days later the Senate refused to sanction the President's removal of Secretary Stanton from the War Office. His successor, General Grant, promptly vacated the office, and Mr. Stanton resumed his functions. After a few weeks President Johnson once more dismissed Stanton, and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas to succeed him. The Senate then declared the appointment of Thomas illegal. Stanton put Thomas under arrest. He was released on bail. The President thereupon nominated Thomas Ewing of Ohio as Secretary of War. On March 5 the Senate convened a court of impeachment, with Chase, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in the chair, and the President was summoned to appear. Benjamin F. Butler opened the case against the President.

President Johnson maintained that his removal of Stanton could not be construed as a violation of the recent tenure of office act, Stanton not having been appointed by him, but by his predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. The trial lasted until the middle of May. At its conclusion 35 Senators voted for conviction and 19 for acquittal. Only by one vote had the necessary majority of two-thirds of the Senate been missed.

The weary struggle between the two branches of the Government of the United States was resumed. Congress voted to readmit to the Union the seven Southern States—Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, with North and South Carolina. Amnesty was extended to 1,000 ex-Confederate soldiers. President Johnson vetoed the measure. Congress overrode this last veto by a majority of more than three to one in both Houses, and the long contest over reconstruction was closed.

General Grant was nominated in May by the Republican Convention at Chicago, on the first ballot and without a competitor. With so popular a candidate in the field Horatio Seymour, who was nominated by the Democrats to run against Grant, had small chance of success. Grant was elected President by a majority of nearly 500,000 votes.

In Great Britain this year was remarkable for the first election of a Parliament under the new system of household suffrage. The Liberals won, and Gladstone was appointed Prime Minister.

A conspicuous event of the year was Great Britain's Abyssinian expedition. As early as 1861, when Captain Cameron was appointed consul at Massowah, King Theodorus addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, expressing friendly feelings and suggesting an Abyssinian embassy to England. The British Government ignored this letter. Theodorus took revenge by imprisoning all Englishmen he could lay hold of. A British expedition was sent out from

India under General Sir Robert Napier. The van pushed on to Senalfe on the high land of Abyssinia, and on January 3 of this year General Napier himself arrived in Annesley Bay. The expedition reached the Bashilo Pass early in April. Colonel Phayre, after he had crossed the Bashilo, divided his troops and sent one body, under Colonel Millward, up the Arogge Pass. With a larger body he proceeded over precipitous ground to the right. At the top of the Arogge Pass stood the Hill of Fahla, occupied by the Negus's warriors. The Indian rifles wrought fearful havoc among the Abyssinians. The next morning Mr. Flab and Lieutenant Prideaux, who had been held captives, appeared in the British camp with a flag of truce. Sir Robert Napier insisted that the prisoners should be unconditionally surrendered. This was done. On April 13 the British attacked Magdala. King Theodorus shot himself with a pistol before the soldiers could reach him. Thirty guns were captured and the palace was burnt to the ground. Theodorus's infant son, Alamayon, was taken to England.

In Japan the utter downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which for more than two and a half centuries had maintained itself in power, was accomplished by a combination of the clans of Satsuma, Choshiu, Tosa, Etsizen, and others. An edict was issued in the name of the young Mikado, Mutsuhito, abolishing the office of Shogun. All followers of the Tokugawa family were expelled from Yeddo. The deposed Shogun now retracted his resignation, and at the head of a large force undertook to reenter Kioto to reassert his former authority. After a battle which lasted three days, the Shogun's followers were routed by the imperial troops. The beaten Keiki took refuge in his castle, and announced that he would never again take arms against the Emperor.

In Servia on June 10 Prince Michael, the sovereign, was assassinated at Belgrade. The regicides, Rado Vanovich and

his two sons, were seized, and ten others were arrested as implicated in a conspiracy to place Prince Karageorgewitch upon the throne. A provisional government was established, and Prince Milan, a relative of Prince Michael, was elected to the throne.

November 13 Gioacchino Antonio Rossini, the illustrious Italian composer, died at Paris. Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was hissed at its first performance in Rome. The cool reception of "Semiramide" by the Venetians, in 1823, induced Rossini to go to London, where he conducted a series of grand concerts. A brief season in Vienna proved even more successful than that at London. Proceeding to Paris, Rossini brought out his masterpiece, "William Tell," on August 3, 1829, with a magnificent cast at the Opéra. With this great work Rossini abruptly closed his operatic career. Thenceforward he wrote only religious scores, among them his famous "Stabat Mater."

In France M. Pierre Antoine Berryer, the glory of the Paris bar, died at Augerille. He was among those who strove to impeach Louis Napoleon, but after the *coup d'état* he took little part in political affairs. Still he held rank as the foremost orator of France since the days of Mirabeau.

At the Salon this year Léon Gérôme, the pupil of Delaroche, exhibited the historical painting "The Seventh of December, 1818." He had made his début in the Salon in 1847, with "A Combat of Cocks," now in the Luxembourg. His greatest historic work, "The Age of Augustus," was in the Salon in 1855, and was purchased by the French Government. In America the landscape painter George Inness was made a National Academician.

Another revolution broke out in Spain. Queen Isabella had alienated all feelings of loyalty by her arbitrary rule. In July, several leading Spanish generals were arrested and banished to the Canary Islands. In the meantime a

vessel was sent by the revolutionary leaders to the Canary Islands to bring back the banished generals. They arrived at Cadiz in September. Already the Spanish fleet at that port, under the command of Admiral Topete, and the garrison in the citadel had declared for the revolution. Marshal Serrano, the President of the Senate, placed himself at the head of the movement. All Andalusia rose against the Government. The Spanish Ministry resigned, and General Concha was appointed by the Queen President of the Council. The Marquis de Novaliches, commanding the royal army, marched upon Cordova. At Burgos the hostile forces came in contact. The royal troops fraternized with the people. Juntas were established in the different towns, which one after another raised the standard of rebellion. Before the end of September the Marquis de Novaliches had reached the bridge of Alcolea on the Guadalquivir near Cordova. Here a battle was fought between the royal troops and the insurgents, who were led to victory by Serrano. It was the last serious attempt to quell the revolution. Queen Isabella fled from Spain and took refuge in France.

Marshal Serrano entered Madrid at the head of the revolutionary troops in the first days of October. The central Junta authorized Serrano to exercise supreme power in conjunction with a provisional ministry until a Constituent Assembly should meet. He accepted. Within a week Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Portugal recognized the provisional government. General Prim was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces.

This year is remarkable for atmospheric disturbances and volcanic convulsions. Early in January, Mount Vesuvius in Italy with loud detonations began to send forth an immense quantity of lava. With some intermissions the volcano continued to vomit a fiery stream for several months. When the eruptions ceased, Mount Etna for a brief period

broke out in a grand volcanic display. Earthquake shocks were felt even in Britain. Earlier in the year a terrific cyclone swept over the island of Mauritius which rendered no less than 50,000 persons homeless. On March 27 the Hawaiian Islands were violently convulsed. A tidal wave sixty feet in height swept in from the sea, destroying villages and drowning the people and their cattle. The great volcano Mauna Loa broke out in dreadful eruption, ejecting fire, rocks, ashes, and molten lava. In Peru and Ecuador, on August 13, a tremendous earthquake occurred, overthrowing numerous structures and destroying thousands of lives. The earth rocked frightfully; crags fell from the summits of the Andes; immense tidal waves rolled in upon the land, sweeping whole towns from their foundations and stranding ships of war and merchant vessels far above highwater mark. The undulations extended over the whole Pacific, breaking in huge rollers on the shores of California, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and New Zealand. On October 21 an earthquake damaged the city of San Francisco, causing considerable loss of life. On the night of November 14 a shower of meteors, which had been foretold, was seen at many points, and appeared to professional observers to emanate from the constellation Leo. Fully 5,000 meteors were observed from various astronomical stations.

EVENTS OF 1869

Johnson-Clarendon Treaty Adjusts "Alabama" Claims—Congress Passes Fifteenth Amendment, Giving Negroes Right to Vote—Grant is Inaugurated President—Congress Rejects Johnson-Clarendon Treaty and Refers "Alabama" Claims to International Arbitration—Wyoming and Utah Give Women the Suffrage—Notable American Books—Union Pacific Railway is Completed—New York Financiers Bring on Panic by a Corner in Gold—Secretary Boutwell Breaks Corner by Selling Government Gold—Manipulations of Gould and Fisk Cause the "Erie War"—Spain Declines Grant's Offer of Mediation in Cuban Rebellion—Government Suppresses Bourbon Insurrections in Spain—Parliament Abolishes Irish Church Establishment—Deaths of Lamartine, French Poet; Sainte-Beuve, French Critic; Peabody, American Philanthropist; Grisi, Opera Singer, and Gottschalk, Composer—Mikado Moves Capital to Tokio (Formerly Yeddo)—Suez Canal is Opened.

THE American claims against England growing out of the Civil War, notably the "Alabama" claims, were at last adjusted. On January 14 a convention was signed at London by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, on behalf of the United States. On February 26 Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, which provided that "the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The new President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, took his oath of office on March 4, as customary. Ex-President Johnson refused to sit in the carriage with Grant at his inauguration, nor would he take any part in the proceedings. Congress rejected the Johnson-Clarendon treaty respecting the "Alabama" claims, and the matter had to be referred to international arbitration. Motley, the historian, was appointed Minister to Great Britain. Some embarrassment for Washburn, the new Secretary of State, was provided by a resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents on the part of

the Representatives. Still the independence of Cuba was not recognized by President Grant. Instead, he entered into negotiations for a peaceable annexation of San Domingo by the United States, and for a long lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana as a naval station.

During this year in America the right of suffrage was granted to women in the Territories of Wyoming and Utah. Whittier brought out his "New England Ballads," and Parkman his "Discovery of the West." The most popular American literary production of the year was Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad."

An event of far-reaching industrial and financial importance was the completion of the Union Pacific Railway on May 10 by the junction at Ogden of the Union and Central Pacific Railways. Railway speculation received an immense impetus at New York, where Vanderbilt, Gould, and Fisk dazzled the Stock Exchange by their daring hazards. In September Gould and Fisk joined in a scheme to "corner the gold of the country." In the spring of the year the price of gold had fallen to 131, by reason of the Government's impending resumption of specie payments. A clique of Wall Street speculators purchased several millions at that price. By liberal subsidies to the press they induced several newspapers to prophesy that difficulties with England would arise from the "Alabama" claims, or from the recognition of the Cuban insurrection, or again that war was imminent between Germany and France. Thus they pushed up the price of gold to 135, and gathered a rich harvest. After this the value of gold fell to its former standard of 131, and there was a general belief that it would fall still further. The financial policy of the Government which necessitated the payment of duties in gold again sent up the price of gold. The clique once more took a hand. By their operations the price was advanced to 141 by the 22d of September,

a Wednesday. There it hung in the balance. Then came two days of feverish excitement and speculations surpassing anything hitherto known in the financial annals of America. Important railroad stocks fell by a score of points within an hour. The lesser speculators failed or settled their obligations on the best terms they could. It was a day of wild excitement, of alternating hopes and fears, recalling the Civil War. The day closed with gold at 144. On the morning of Friday—"Black Friday" as it came to be called—every passage leading to the Stock Exchange was blocked by a dense mass of humanity laboring under the greatest state of excitement. At the opening of the Board the price of gold was 150—an advance of six per cent on that of the highest of the day before. It was now well known that Jay Gould and his associates held in gold and contracts for delivery something like $120,000,000, while all the current gold in New York could be scarcely more than $20,000,000. The Government alone could break the corner by the sale of gold in the New York sub-treasury. The conduct of the Treasury officials, if it did not confirm the boast of the clique that members of the Government were in league with them, left scant hope of relief from that quarter. The price of gold rose steadily. In the midst of the wildest excitement, when the price was vibrating at the highest points, a messenger arrived in the Gold Room with the news that Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell had given orders to sell gold on behalf of the Government. The price instantly fell to 135. The power of the clique was broken, and the great crisis was at an end. The calamity of the financial failures of Wall Street had now made itself felt in the commercial circles of New York, and soon spread through the whole country. Intense indignation was aroused against Gould, Fisk, and other members of the gold clique. Persistent efforts were made to implicate President Grant in their trans-

actions, and Congress appointed a committee to investigate the charges, but nothing came of it.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, and their associates achieved no less notoriety in America by their reckless dealings culminating in the so-called "Erie War." After seventeen years of discouraging efforts, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, connecting the city of Albany with the Erie Railroad at Binghamton, had at last been completed. Early in August the treasurer of this railroad company, refused to transfer some stock to the Erie party, on the ground that it had been illegally procured. A war of injunctions followed. The Erie party controlled two corrupt judges in New York, who issued writs in their favor. The threatening assertions of conflicting rights made police intervention necessary. Police officers and deputy sheriffs were bribed right and left. Rival receivers were appointed for the Albany Railroad. In New York, Fisk and his associates in the Erie Ring avoided service of legal writs by barricading themselves in New Jersey, in company with one of their pliant judges. An Erie train waiting at a station was seized. Armed men took charge. Another train filled with 800 armed men was sent against them. As the two trains met both engineers leaped for life. The Erie engine was wrecked and the train thrown off the track. The militia had to interfere. The courts, after some more flagrant attempts at intimidation and corruption, decided against the Erie Railroad.

By way of compromise between the American aspirations toward the recognition of Cuban independence, and the objections of the European chancelleries, President Grant at length tendered an offer of mediation between Spain and its rebellious subjects in Cuba, but the Spanish Government peremptorily declined the offer. Internal dissensions in Spain made it imperative for the new Government there to take a strong stand in this matter. Early in the year insur-

rection had broken out at Malaga and had to be suppressed by severe measures. This encouraged the Cuban insurgents in the field. Mutinous manifestations on the part of the Spanish troops in Cuba caused General Dulce to resign his supreme command in the island. General Caballero de Rodas was sent out from Spain to replace him. Bourbon conspiracies were discovered at Pampeluna, Burgos, and Barcelona. The Government's call for 25,000 soldiers by conscription provoked fresh disturbances at Xeres de la Frontera and other points between Cadiz and Seville. The barricades of the insurgents had to be carried at the point of the bayonet.

In Great Britain the first step was taken in reversing the long-standing policy of England toward Ireland, by the passage of the Irish Church Bill. This rent asunder the long-subsisting connection between the Anglican Church and the State in Ireland.

Alphonse de Lamartine, the French poet and statesman, died on the last day of February. In 1848 he became a member of the Provisional Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs. But, losing popularity, he soon withdrew from public life.

Charles Augustine Sainte-Beuve, one of the greatest modern French critics, died in October at the age of sixty-five. Sainte-Beuve's contributions to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on French authors and literature formed for some period a chief attraction of that periodical.

George Peabody, the American philanthropist, died on November 4, in London. Most notable among his endowments were the free library for his birthplace, Danvers; a free library and institute of art and science at Baltimore; and a model dwelling-house for the London poor.

Julia Grisi, the celebrated prima donna, died on November 28, in Berlin. In 1832 Rossini engaged her as prima

donna of the Italian opera in Paris. There she made her début in "Semiramide." One of her warmest admirers was Bellini, who, having composed "Norma" for Pasta, at once recognized in La Grisi the true ideal of his creation. It proved the greatest of her parts. Some ten years later La Grisi was the prima donna of the Royal Italian Opera in London. Under the management of her second husband, Mario, she made a tour in the United States of America.

On December 18 Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the American composer and pianist, died, worn out by overexertion, at Rio de Janeiro. He had given concerts in almost every noteworthy town of Spanish America. Gottschalk's Creole temperament gave to his works their peculiar charm of melody and Spanish warmth of color. Notable among them were his "Night in the Tropics," "Cuban Dances," "Montevideo," and "The Grand March dedicated to the Emperor of Brazil."

In Japan all vestiges of the great rebellion had ceased, and the Mikado's party was triumphant. After the overthrow of the Shogun this great modern revolution was accomplished without bloodshed by the voluntary surrender on the part of the daimios of their most cherished feudal rights. Four of the greatest daimios addressed a memorial to the throne offering to release their clansmen and to restore their fiefs to the imperial crown. The young Mikado began the era of innovations by departing from Kioto, or Miako, which had been the seat of his ancestors for twenty-five centuries, and by the adoption of Yeddo, thenceforth called Tokio, for his capital.

In Egypt the great Suez Canal was opened in December with Oriental pomp. The successful execution of this enterprise was due to the unwearied energy and determination of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

EVENTS OF 1870

Declaration of Papal Infallibility—Death of Montalembert, French Statesman—Riel Heads Rebellion in Northwestern British America —Wolseley Reestablishes British Supremacy—Deaths of Dickens, Admirals Farragut and Dahlgren, and General Lee—Ratification of Fifteenth Amendment — Chinese Mob French Consulate and Mission at Tien-tsin—Brazil Conquers Paraguay—Death of General Lopez—Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Accepts Offer of Spanish Throne—France Protests and Leopold Withdraws—Benedetti, French Ambassador, Presses William I to Make Leopold's Declination Permanent—William I Refuses—He Affronts Benedetti—France Declares War—Germany Beats France in Race for Mobilization—French Fleet Blockades German Coast—Germans Retire at Saarbrücken—Prussian Crown Prince Captures Weissenburg—He Wins Battle of Wörth and Drives MacMahon from Fröschweiler—Zastrow and Kameke (Prussian) Beat Frossard at Spicheren — Beyer (Prussian) Besieges Strasburg — Montauban's Ministry Succeeds Ollivier's—Bazaine is Put at Head of French Armies—French Forces Concentrate under Bazaine at Metz and under MacMahon at Châlons—William I Overruns Lorraine—Crown Prince Takes Nancy—Bazaine Attempts to Join MacMahon—Moltke Prevents This by Checks at Colombey-Nouilly and Mars-la-Tour and Decisive Victory of Gravelotte—Bazaine Retreats to Metz—Frederick Charles Besieges Metz—MacMahon Marches to Its Relief—A Division under De Failly is Defeated at Beaumont—Napoleon III Arrives—MacMahon is Encircled at Sedan—He is Wounded—Wimpffen Succeeds Him—Napoleon Surrenders—Bavarians Revengefully Burn Town and Inhabitants of Bazeilles—Deputies of Paris Depose Napoleon III—They Form Provisional Government and Appoint Trochu President—Eugénie Flees to England—Germans Invest Paris—After Surrender of Laon, French Treacherously Blow Up German Garrison—Gambetta Escapes from Paris by Balloon—He Raises New French Armies—Bavarians Beat Army of the Loire at Orleans—Bazaine Surrenders Metz—German "Meteor" Beats "Bouvet" at Havana—Army of Loire Retakes Orleans—It is Beaten at Beaume la Rolande—Germans Win Second Battle of Orleans—Army of Paris Attempts to Join Army of Loire—It is Beaten Back at Brie and Champigny—Manteuffel (Prussian) Beats Faidherbe at Amiens—He Captures Rouen—Reichstag Offers William I Imperial German Crown—Death of Dumas, *père*, the French Novelist—French Garrison Leaves Rome—National Italians Enter —Rome is Made Capital of Italy—Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, Accepts Spanish Crown—Marshal Prim is Assassinated.

IN Rome the Ecumenical Council early in January put forth the new dogma of the Pope's infallibity in matters of religion.

About this time Charles de Montalembert, the exponent of the new Catholic movement in France, died at Paris. As a youth he formed an intimate acquaintance with Lamen-

onais, the ardent advocate of an alliance between Catholicism and Democracy. Together they founded the "Journal l'Avenir." In 1848 Montalembert declared himself for the Republic, and took his seat in the National Assembly with the extreme right. After the *coup d'état* he was elected to the new legislative Chambers. After the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon III, Montalembert was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, for "language calculated to excite hatred against imperial institutions."

In Canada the troublous Rebellion of the Red River gave just concern to the British. In the previous year the Hudson Bay Company had effected an arrangement for parting with all their general territorial rights in Rupert Land to Canada for the sum of £300,000. The people along the Red River rose in insurrection against the proposed transfer. Louis Riel, a young man of French-Canadian descent, was proclaimed "President of the Republic of the Northwest." Attacks were made on the remaining officers of the Company and on other Englishmen, and all negotiations failed. British troops were despatched northward under the command of Colonel Wolseley. When the expedition reached Fort Garry, Riel took refuge in the United States. British supremacy was reestablished by force of arms, and the province of Manitoba was added to Canada.

In England Charles Dickens died on June 9, after a sudden illness, at Gad's Hill Place near Rochester. No other novelist before or since has had such a hold upon the heart of his readers. This is due to what the "Edinburgh Review" called "the comprehensive spirit of his humanity." "The tendency of his writings," continued the "Review," "is to make us practically benevolent—to excite our sympathy in behalf of the aggrieved and suffering in all classes, and especially in those who are most removed from observation."

Americans had occasion to mourn the deaths of Admirals Farragut and Dahlgren, of Civil War fame, and of the greatest leader of the War of the Rebellion—Robert E. Lee.

The course of events in the United States during this year was encouraging. The measures which chiefly occupied Congress concerned the financial condition of the country, the readmission of the Southern States to the Union, maritime interests, the extension of the suffrage to former slaves, new naturalization laws, as well as the foreign relations of the country. Following the readmission of Virginia, the States of Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia were welcomed back in turn. On March 30 President Grant issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, whereby the right to suffrage in every election, municipal, State or national, was accorded to all the colored citizens of the United States. The white voters in the South took immediate steps to counteract the effects of this measure.

About this time, in China, revolting outrages were committed in the city of Tien-tsin, when the French consulate, the Catholic mission, and the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity were attacked by a mob of Chinese fanatics. The sisters were massacred in an atrocious manner; the French Consul was killed, with a number of Christian priests and white merchants. A money indemnity of 500,000 taels ($700,000) was paid later by the Chinese Government.

Some time before this the five years' war between Paraguay and Brazil was brought to a close by the defeat and death of General Lopez in March. Notwithstanding the triple alliance which had been brought to bear against his dictatorship (the Argentine and Uruguay Republics had made common cause with Brazil), Lopez succeeded in throwing his forces into the mountains of the northwest. There he prevailed on a body of 5,000 Indians to join him. The

last contest was fought out on the banks of the Aquidibaniqui River. Lopez's forces were routed and their leader was killed, preferring death to surrender.

The vacant throne of Spain was giving concern to the European chancelleries. At last the Spanish Ministry hoped that a suitable candidate had been found in Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, whose elder brother was Prince of Roumania. The Sigmaringen family, notwithstanding its Catholicism and close ties of blood with the French families of Beauharnais and Murat, was distinctly Prussian in all its recent traditions and affiliations. Prince Charles Antony, the chief of the house, had served as Prime Minister of Prussia and had helped to elevate Bismarck to his present position. The candidature of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne was therefore obnoxious to France. When the announcement was made on July 3 that Prince Leopold had consented to accept the crown of Spain if the Cortes confirmed his election, a storm of protest broke out in the French press.

Emile Ollivier had been called to the head of the new parliamentary government of France but a few months before. The Mexican affair had proven a miserable fiasco for Louis Napoleon, and the opposition was gaining ground. Napoleon felt that he could regain his popularity only by a victorious war; so the French military forces were strengthened by the addition of reserves and national guardsmen. The arsenals were filled. The Chassepot gun was adopted for the army. A new weapon, the "mitrailleuse," which could fire twenty-five bullets at once from its cannon-like bore, was added to the artillery. Germany appeared as divided as ever. Secret agents and newspaper correspondents had much to report of the hatred of the Bavarian ultramontanes, particularists, and malcontents of every stamp for Prussia and her all-devouring plans. Austria had not for-

given Sadowa. The Czechs, Poles, and Magyars, who, of late, had acquired influence in the Austrian Empire, all sympathized with the French. Count von Beust, the Austrian Chancellor, was ready to form an alliance with France. At the Tuileries it was felt that the blow, if struck at all, must be struck quickly. Eugénie and her clerical friends were outspoken in their eagerness for a war that would raise France by humbling Prussia. The Ambassador at Berlin was commissioned to express the deep pain which France felt at Leopold's acceptance of the proffered crown of Spain.

Under the pressure of the foreign Powers, Spain was induced to withdraw the offer which she had made, and Leopold voluntarily renounced his candidacy through his father. The French ambassador Benedetti, however, was commanded to obtain from King William a declaration that the candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern would never be supported again. At Ems, where King William was taking the waters, Benedetti gained an audience with the Prussian sovereign and pressed his suit hard, refusing to take William's refusal as final. At last the King refused to confer with him.

Of what had occurred at Ems, Bismarck knew nothing. He had invited Roon and Moltke to dine with him on July 13. In their presence a telegram from Ems reached him containing King William's version of recent events with permission to publish the matter. Bismarck made use of the royal authorization to publish the contents of the telegram. This publication was indeed "a call to arms." Germany was in a delirium of joy when the news of the supposed humiliation of Benedetti was published. Frenchmen were wild with rage at the affront which they thought had been offered to their Minister. In a fiery speech to the Assembly, Ollivier called for an appropriation of five hundred millions "to safeguard the interests, the security, and the honor of France." Almost unanimously the sum was granted.

In Paris mobs were fiercely shouting *"À Berlin, à Berlin."* In Germany the cry was, *"Zum Rhein, zum Rhein."* When Ollivier had gathered the French reserves, the order was given to mobilize the North German Army Corps. The national song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," swept through the land as did the "Marseillaise" in France.

On July 19, the day on which the Reichstag of the North German Confederation was opened, France declared war. It was to be a struggle *à l'outrance* between France and Germany alone. Neither side was supported by an ally. England, Italy, and Russia proclaimed their neutrality. Von Beust, the Austrian Chancellor, Saxon though he was, would gladly have come to Napoleon's aid, but the sympathy for Germany felt by most Austrians of German descent—"Teutonic effervescence" he called it—prevented him from carrying out his intentions, and compelled him, "not without regret," to declare Austria neutral. Although there had been no little indecision and even hostility in South Germany, the States which were not already members of the North German Confederation all joined the Prussian standard.

On July 28 Napoleon III, with the little Prince Imperial, left Paris for the front, and proceeded to Metz, where forces had been gathered which were designated the "Army of the Rhine." At Metz were 150,000 men; at Strasburg 100,000; at Châlons 50,000. The French troops were so distributed that the Prussians should not foresee where the principal attack would be made. The combined forces were to cross the Rhine at Maxau, compel the South German States to remain neutral, and proceed to the Elbe, where friendly assistance was expected from Italy and Austria. The plan was good; but presupposed the gathering of 300,000 men on the banks of the Rhine before the Prussian forces could be mobilized; the possibility of throwing these men across the river and entering Southern Germany without

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1 Capt. d'Orcey 2 Gen. Faure 3 Gen. Castelnau 4 Gen. Wimpffen 5 Gen. Podbielski 6 Gen. Moltke 7 Count Bismarck
8 Capt. Graf Nostiz 9 Lieut.-Col. Verdy du Vernois 10 Major de Claer

THE OFFICIAL CAPITULATION OF SEDAN

stoppage; the ability of the French generals to hold their own until they could be joined by the Austrians and Italians. It was likewise presupposed that the French fleet would land 30,000 men on the Baltic coast, who were to join 40,000 Danes, and thus compel Prussia to divide her forces. No step had been taken to cover the retreat of the army if it met with reverses, nor were the French officers provided with war maps of their own country.

Moltke's scheme was less complex. A year before war had been declared maps of the probable theatre of war had been drawn up. The German forces were to be mobilized in the Bavarian Palatinate and "to look for the principal force of the enemy and to attack it wherever found." In ten days the entire North German army was raised from a peace-footing of 300,000 to a war-footing of 900,000. With equal rapidity the South German troops were mobilized. Day and night the railroads carried troops to the frontier. The first army (right wing, 61,000 men) came by way of Coblentz under General Steinmetz; the second army (centre, 206,000 men) by way of Mainz and Bingen, under Prince Frederick Charles; the third army (left wing, 50,000 men) by way of Mannheim and Maxau, under Crown Prince Frederick. Preparations were made to protect the seacoast. Three army corps and 160,000 mobile militia (Landwehr) were left in Germany to resist a possible Austrian invasion. Long before the outbreak of war the secret intelligences of the Prussian War Office had fixed the time limit of French mobilization at nineteen days. Moltke's plan of mobilization accordingly provided for eighteen days. The whole German army was mobilized strictly within that time. As it turned out, the French War Office required twenty-one days to put its army on a war-footing. The strong offensive movements of the German forces during the latter part of this operation upset all the French plans. Thus it came that the French plan

of campaign was never carried out, because the needful troops could not be mustered quickly enough, and because the South German States were found to be on the side of Prussia. The French commanders now proceeded to arrange their forces in a long line, nearly 275 miles long, extending from Thionville to Belfort. The major portion of this army of 210,000 men was concentrated in the area bounded by Thionville, Metz, and Weissenburg; but even this line presented a front of 175 miles. In so widely extended an area the different corps found it difficult to support one another. The French ironclads had too deep a draught to accomplish anything but a thorough blockade of the German coasts.

On August 2 the French won their first victory. A few companies of Hohenzollern Fusileers and a few troops of a regiment of uhlans had been stationed at Saarbrücken. A French army corps under Frossard advanced toward the town, and the little detachment of German troops retired after having suffered some loss.

Under the command of General Abel Douay, a division of French troops marched to the Rhenish border of Bavaria and took possession of the small fortified town of Weissenburg. The third German army, composed of Prussians and South Germans under the Crown Prince, had reached the Lauter and had started on its southward journey. On August 4 the right wing of this German force attacked the French division, which was distributed partly in the city, partly on the heights of the Geisberg. Weissenburg was captured after a hot fight, and the French troops were dislodged from the crest of the Geisberg, despite their fierce resistance. Douay was killed, and 1,000 of his men were taken prisoners. Upon receiving news of the defeat of Douay, Marshal MacMahon called together all the troops in Alsace and took up a strong and well-fortified position on the right bank of the Sauerbach, grouping his army about

the village of Fröschweiler. The Crown Prince had moved forward and taken possession of the high ground extending from Wörth to Gunstett. On the 6th of August the battle of Wörth, one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, was fought. The French began the engagement with a heavy artillery fire. It was not until the Crown Prince appeared on the heights to the east of Wörth that the battle was decided. The French position at Fröschweiler was threatened; and at half-past four Marshal MacMahon was compelled to give orders to retreat. He had lost one-third of his fighting force. The Germans captured 9,000 prisoners, a great number of guns, two eagles, and other war booty. Among the dead on the battlefield were 6,000 Frenchmen and 10,000 Germans, including some 500 officers. Two French regiments of cuirassiers under Generals Nansouty and Michel were annihilated.

On the evening of the same day the news was brought that a second victory had been won by the first and second German armies at Spicheren. After the engagement of the 4th of August, General Frossard had evacuated Saarbrücken and moved further south to the plateau of Spicheren. The Prussian first army under Generals Zastrow and Kameke vainly endeavored to storm the strong French position. Two attacks were repelled. But reenforcements from the second army under General von Alvensleben, who had heard the cannonade and immediately pressed forward, not only filled the gaps in the Prussian ranks, but also strengthened the attack. Frossard yielded. Nightfall alone saved his army from utter rout. A three hours' march away were 40,000 French soldiers under Marshal Bazaine. To save Frossard, of whose sore plight he must have been aware, Bazaine stirred not an inch. The French never forgave him for this.

The Germans were now in control of the Vosges passes, and had advanced to the river Moselle after taking the small fortress of Lützelstein. General Beyer began the siege of

Strasburg. These movements were so rapid, so overwhelming, that a feeling of dismay seized the French people. In the Chambers the Government was so sharply criticised that the Ollivier-Gramont Ministry resigned. Empress Eugénie, who had been entrusted with the Regency by her husband, called upon the aged General Montauban, the hero of Palikao, to form a new Cabinet. The Montauban Ministry immediately proceeded to increase the fighting force of the country by forced drafts and by forming a National Guard. The supreme command of all the French troops was given to Marshal Bazaine—an action which was regarded as a veiled degradation of the Emperor. The new generalissimo forthwith added to his army the defeated corps of Frossard and other available troops. With the remnants of the Vosges army, MacMahon marched southward to Châlons, where fresh troops were stationed. With Bazaine at Metz were Napoleon and Generals Canrobert, Bourbaki, Ladmirault, and Decaen. MacMahon, whose division was now named the "Army of Paris," was joined at Châlons by the troops of Failly, Félix Douay, Ducrot, and Lebrun.

Meanwhile, the Prussian armies and the troops of the Northern States and Hesse-Darmstadt, commanded by King William, marched into Lorraine, occupied Nancy, and overran the entire open country. Although Metz, Thionville, and a few smaller frontier fortresses were held by the French, Lorraine was practically conquered. Simultaneously with the entry of the Crown Prince into Nancy, the first army under General Steinmetz marched from Saarbrücken to Metz, where the élite of the French forces, 200,000 men with 500 field-pieces and 150 mitrailleuses, had been gathered. Prince Frederick Charles moved toward Pont-à-Mousson. In order to oppose a greater force to the Germans, the French generals in council decided on the difficult manœuvre of a reconcentration from Metz to Verdun to join the reen-

forced troops of MacMahon at Châlons. Barely enough men were to be left under the command of Coffinières to defend the fortress.

To prevent the union of the two French armies was the purpose of the great battles fought in the vicinity of Metz—a purpose attained largely by the strategic genius of Moltke and the admirable organization of the German army. Prince Frederick Charles, who was to assist in blocking the roads leading from Metz to Verdun, could arrive from Pont-à-Mousson only by the 16th. So two divisions of Steinmetz's army, commanded by Generals Von der Goltz and Zastrow, were sent against the French, and, in conjunction with Manteuffel, Kameke and other leaders, fought the battle of Colombey-Nouilly. The engagement cost the Germans 4,600 men; but Bazaine lost twenty-four hours—an irreparable loss for France. On the following day, the 15th, Bazaine's entire force began to withdraw from Metz to Verdun, partly by way of Rezonville, Vionville, and Mars-la-Tour, partly by way of Doncourt, Jarny, and Etain. Moltke decided to fight between the rivers Moselle and Maas. For six hours on the 16th of August the third German army corps commanded by Alvensleben, a division of the tenth army corps, and two cavalry divisions, held the French army in check until the rest of their second army and the corps of the first which had been left to guard the eastern side of Metz could arrive. At the critical moment, toward three o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry, composed of cuirassiers and uhlans, were hurled against the enemy. It was the famous cavalry charge of Mars-la-Tour. Frederick Charles arrived at four o'clock and assumed the general command. After a struggle of twelve hours, in which 15,000 men were lost on the German side and 16,000 on the French, the southern road was completely closed to Bazaine, and the Germans occupied the region from Mars-la-Tour to Gravelotte.

Bazaine could now reach Verdun only by way of the northern road from Gravelotte through Doncourt and Jarny. After the battle of Mars-la-Tour, which he reported as a French victory, Bazaine drew somewhat nearer to Metz to replenish his supply of ammunition. On a ridge of hills Bazaine disposed his 180,000 men. At twelve o'clock on August 18, the battle began at Verneville, and soon the French outposts were driven in by the Germans. The attack on the main line was more difficult. For four hours both sides fought without any decisive result. At five o'clock the Prussian guards attacked St. Privat, which had been transformed into a veritable fortress. They were repelled with terrible loss. It was not until the Saxons arrived from the north that St. Privat was taken and the retreat of Bazaine at this point was prevented. The French right wing had been outflanked. Shortly before, the French had made a last attempt to force their way past Gravelotte at the opposite extremity of the fighting line to gain the southern road to Verdun. They were forced to return to Metz.

The Germans closed in around Metz. Seven corps, together with other troops which had been called from home, began a siege under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The remaining three corps and four divisions of cavalry were transformed into a fourth army commanded by Crown Prince Albert of Saxony and called the "Army of the Maas."

On August 17 the French Emperor, who had arrived at Châlons on the previous day, decided, after a council of war, to appoint some popular man, preferably Trochu, as Governor of Paris, to return to the Tuileries under the protection of this popular appointment, and again to take the reins of government. MacMahon, who was stationed at Châlons with 150,000 men, was to retreat to Paris. Count Montauban energetically opposed the Emperor's plan of the 17th,

averred that Paris was well able to defend itself without the assistance of MacMahon, and informed the Emperor that it was the imperative duty of MacMahon to march to Metz. Montauban won his point.

The news of the evacuation of Châlons and of the northward march of MacMahon, brought in by the German cavalry on the 24th, caused Moltke to modify his plan of operations. The order to proceed to Paris, given to the Prussian Crown Prince, who had reached Ligny on August 23, was countermanded. He was directed to move northward, so that the French force would be compelled to march between the third and fourth German armies. On the 29th MacMahon found, as foreseen by him, that he could not hope to pass the Germans and reach Bazaine without encountering serious resistance. On the 30th, near Beaumont, west of the Maas, a part of his army under De Failly was surprised at the noon meal by the Saxons and Thuringians. De Failly lost 20 guns; and 3,000 of his men were captured. The remainder of his badly shattered force was ordered to join the main army at Sedan. Here MacMahon intended to rest for a day, and here Napoleon arrived on the 30th. The most graphic description of the events of these days has been given in Zola's "The Downfall." Famous is his epic description of the pathetic figure of Napoleon III going to his doom with rouge on his cheeks.

Slowly the Germans began to draw the net about MacMahon. To the east (Montmédy) his course was blocked by the Crown Prince of Saxony. The road to the west was closed by the third army. Only a single line of retreat, leading to the Belgian frontier, some seven miles distant, was still open to him; and seven German army corps were so close to one another that a single day's march would close the iron ring which was forging around him. As early as August 27, the Crown Prince of Prussia took Archibald Forbes, the

"London News" correspondent, aside and showed him on the map where the French would be irretrievably cornered. The point he named was the little fortress of Sedan.

The fortress of Sedan is situated in a small plain on both sides of the Maas. On the heights around it lie the villages of Bazeilles, La Moncelle, Daigny, Givonne, Illy, and St. Menges. Southeast of Sedan, at Bazeilles, the Bavarians began the battle early on the morning of September 1. They were joined by the Saxons at Daigny, and by the Prussian guards at Givonne. At seven o'clock Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the heights between Bazeilles and La Moncelle. His place as commanding general was taken first by Ducrot, then by General Wimpffen, who had returned from Africa but one day before. Wimpffen knew next to nothing of MacMahon's plans. Between ten and eleven o'clock the villages along the Givonne were occupied by the Germans. During the struggle, the fifth and sixth corps of the third German army had begun the attack on the French left wing at St. Menges and Illy. General Douay, who was here in command, endeavored to bring together a great number of guns on the plateau of Illy; but against the superior artillery of the Germans he could effect but little. Between two and three o'clock he hurled against the advancing Germans a formidable body of cavalry composed of cuirassiers, African chasseurs, hussars—11 regiments in all. Under the deadly fire of the 32d and 95th German infantry regiments, the attacking force melted. Shortly afterward the road to the Belgian frontier was closed. Hemmed in on all sides, exposed to a concentrated fire, the French troops were thrown back into Sedan.

At four o'clock the city was at the mercy of the Bavarian batteries. Toward sundown there was a lull in the bombardment to afford an opportunity for negotiations. When the French made no sign of surrender the firing was resumed.

In the town itself shells fell thick and fast. Behind the German guns stood 240,000 men, against 86,000 Frenchmen. The French generals believed that they were facing more than 300,000 men. Napoleon had nothing more to lose. He gave the order to hoist the white flag. By General Reille he sent a brief note to the King of Prussia stationed on the heights of Frenois. "Since I could not die in the midst of my troops," wrote Napoleon, "nothing is left to me but to surrender my sword to your Majesty." During the night of September 2 Wimpffen and Moltke drew up the articles of capitulation at Donchery. "And now," said Wimpffen bitterly, "my name will go down for all time linked with a humiliating surrender." Of the French army, 13,000 men had been killed; 30,000 had been taken prisoners; 3,000 had slipped across the Belgian frontier, and 10,000 made good their escape to Mezières. By the terms of capitulation, 83,000 men, together with 2,866 officers, 40 generals, and more than 400 guns, besides those of the fortress, fell into the hands of the Germans. The most dreadful incident of the day was the burning of the village of Bazeilles by the Bavarians. Most of the inhabitants were burnt alive. In defence of this shocking atrocity it was claimed by the Germans that the villagers had fired on the soldiers.

At Donchery Napoleon had a conference with Bismarck in the garden of a peasant. Not until the articles of capitulation had been signed did Napoleon learn that Prince Frederick Charles's army had not stirred from Metz, so that Bazaine and his men were a sure prey of the Germans. A convulsion of anguish passed over the Emperor's face. Shattered in mind and body, the unhappy man made his doleful journey to the castle of Wilhelmshöhe at Cassel, assigned for his captivity.

On the day before Sedan, Bazaine had tried to break out of Metz. After a twenty-four hours' battle around Noisse-

ville he was turned back by the Germans. At the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles the cannonading at Sedan could be distinctly heard. With each day the German force increased in numbers; with each day Bazaine's position grew more precarious.

The government at Paris received the terrible news of the catastrophe of Sedan at noon on September 3. The Corps Legislatif had been called together. The state of affairs could no longer be concealed. The Opposition now gained the ascendant. Jules Favre made a motion to depose Louis Napoleon and his dynasty. On the morning of the 4th of September, the people read the manifesto issued by the Government, in which the capitulation of the French army to "300,000 enemies" was admitted. Pandemonium broke out in Paris. On the following day a maddened mob of Parisians overpowered the few guards by whom the Assembly was protected, and forced its way into the hall, whence they could not be driven. In the City Hall a government of national defence was called together composed of the Deputies of Paris. General Trochu, the Commandant of Paris, was elected President. Abandoned by every one, the Empress fled from the Tuileries, luckily reached the coast, and escaped to England.

The lawyers, demagogues, and journalists who had now taken the helm proclaimed themselves as the saviors of France. "The Republic repelled the invasion of 1792; the Republic is proclaimed." Thiers applied to the several European courts for assistance. Kind but empty words alone were received.

In a circular letter Jules Favre informed the diplomatic agents of France of the aims of the new Government. Thus ran the formula: "We will not give up a foot of earth, or a single stone from our fortresses." The Germans, on the other hand, were bent on a territorial indemnity. The re-

turn of Alsace, the province wrested from Germany at a time of profound peace, was the obvious demand. Bismarck was willing to stop short at Strasburg, but Moltke insisted on the whole of the strong line of frontier fortresses, including Lorraine and Belfort. Rather than yield to this, every true-hearted Frenchman preferred to resist to the last ditch. The Germans resumed their march on Paris. There, only Trochu was clear-sighted enough to denounce the continuation of the struggle as "heroic madness."

On the 15th of September the German cavalry appeared before Paris. Within a week the outer line of fortifications, seven and one-half miles in length, was completely surrounded by the German forces. In the city were 100,000 regular soldiers and about 300,000 men able to bear arms. It was the French plan to detain the major portion of the German armies before Paris and Metz, so as to give the provinces an opportunity to rise *en masse* and drive out the invaders. During one of the early sorties from Paris the celebrated painter Vibert fell wounded at Malmaison. In a balloon Gambetta escaped from Paris and descended at Tours. At once he began raising the Army of the Loire.

It happened unfortunately for the French that, while the Germans were marching on Paris, an incident occurred which greatly exasperated the feelings of the conquerors against the conquered. On the 9th of September the town of Laon surrendered. As the last men of the Mobile Guards were leaving, the powder magazine was blown up. Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was severely injured, and 400 soldiers were killed or wounded.

The German forces were divided into four armies. The first of these besieged Paris; the second Metz; the third proceeded southward to the Loire, and the fourth camped before Strasburg. This city was ably defended by General Uhrich. The garrison, not including National Guardsmen, numbered

11,000. On August 18 Werder began a bombardment so terrific that the city's dead could not be carried out to the cemeteries. Those who fell were interred in the Botanical Gardens. Within the town the destruction of property was appalling. The gallery of paintings; the new Protestant church, with its famous organ and its frescoes; the city library with its priceless manuscripts; the mansions in the better part of the city—all were struck by shells. Only the great Gothic cathedral and public hospitals were spared. The bombardment failed to bring the city to terms. Werder thereupon determined to bring the city to subjection by systematically capturing each line of defence until the innermost fortifications were reached. One after another the outposts were all captured. Unable to hold out longer, unwilling to subject the people to the horrors which would necessarily follow if the city were taken by storm, Uhrich hoisted the white flag on the Cathedral on September 27.

Meanwhile, the organization of the new French levies was fast progressing. The most active of the men who were charged with this work was Léon Gambetta. His first task was to divide France into four military districts, with centres at Lille, Le Man, Bourge, and Besançon. General Motterouge first succeeded in getting together the Army of the Loire. The hastily gathered troops were no match for the Bavarians under Von der Tann, and were beaten near Orleans on October 9 and October 11. They retreated toward Bourge. Werder's army, relieved at Strasburg, moved on Bourge from the other side. With the occupation of Orleans, the German generals called a halt. While Metz still held out it was not safe to proceed too hastily.

A great sortie attempted by Bazaine on the 7th of October had proven disastrous. Sickness broke out among the besieged troops, and the horses had to be sacrificed. On October 27 Bazaine capitulated. From one o'clock in the after-

noon until dusk the French troops filed out of the gates of Metz, prisoners of war to the number of 173,000. Among them were 3 marshals of France, 70 generals, and over 4,000 officers. With the surrender of Metz, Prince Frederick Charles received 53 eagles, over 600 field-pieces, about 900 cannon which had been used in defending the fortress, and 300,000 infantry muskets. Never before did a modern army capture so rich a prize. In a proclamation Gambetta accused Marshal Bazaine of treason. The excuse of Bazaine, a devoted imperialist, that it was more important for his army to save France from its new government than from the foreign invader, has never been forgiven by Frenchmen.

With the aid of the seven German army corps which had so long besieged Metz, the war was brought to a speedy end. On October 30 Thiers tried to arrange an armistice and failed. During his negotiations the Government was attacked on October 31. Trochu, Arago, Ferry, Picard, and Favre were imprisoned in the City Hall by the leaders of the mob, and were released only late at night by a few battalions of National Guards.

The most spirited sea fight of the war occurred November 8 off Havana. The captain of the French gunboat "Bouvet" at Havana challenged the German gunboat "Meteor" to come out of the harbor and fight him. In plain sight of the people of Havana, gathered on the heights of the Morro and at the Punta, the two ships fought each other, circling around and around, but doing little damage. At last a shot from the "Meteor" pierced the "Bouvet's" boiler. She hoisted sail and took sanctuary within the three-mile limit. Keen disappointment was felt in France over the negative results achieved by her formidable navy.

Two German corps under Von Manteuffel were despatched to Normandy in order to prevent the relief of the city of Paris from that side. Three corps under Frederick

Charles hastened to the Loire to help Von der Tann, who had been compelled to give up Orleans on November 9, at Coulmiers. It was the only noteworthy success achieved by French arms during the entire war. The Army of the Loire undertook a great offensive movement; but on the 28th of November its right wing was badly beaten at Beaune la Rolande by the left wing of the Prussians. On December 2 the second battle of Orléans was begun; and two days later the Germans again entered the city, while the French retired to the left bank of the Loire. From November 28 to December 5 the French losses had been heavy. No less than 25,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

At about the same time (November 30 to December 2) the Parisian army made a sortie toward the southeast, hoping to break through the German ranks and to reach the Army of the Loire. Brie and Champigny were the scenes of hot engagements. Famous in French annals is the heroic defence of the glass works at Champigny, which has been pictured in one of Detaille's most celebrated canvases. Yet it resulted in defeat for the French. The Parisian army was compelled to reenter the capital, to the mortification of General Ducrot, who had sworn to return to Paris "either victorious or dead." In the north Manteuffel had been as successful as his countrymen before Paris. At Amiens, on November 27, he defeated Faidherbe. To the long list of fortresses which had capitulated after the fall of Strasburg—Soissons, Verdun, Schlettstadt, Neubreisach, and Thionville—there were now added La Fère and the citadel of Amiens. December 6 Manteuffel entered Rouen, the capital city of Normandy. German uhlans scoured the country to the very coast, so that the French fleet, which had accomplished next to nothing during the war, was compelled to blockade the shores of its own country. The victories won in Normandy between November 27 and December 3 completely cut off communica-

tion between Paris and the outer world, and crushed the last hope of relief for France.

During these eventful days an oft-deferred ideal of patriotic Germans was brought to realization, by the combined efforts of Bismarck and the Crown Prince of Prussia. Under pressure from Bismarck, King Louis II of Bavaria sent a letter to the German princes and the Senates of the free cities, in which he proposed that the King of Prussia should thenceforth exercise his erstwhile prerogatives of President of the Confederation, as German Emperor. On December 18 King William received a deputation from the North German Reichstag.

In the turmoil of war, on December 5, occurred the death of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, one of the most popular and prolific of French writers. His best known romances are "The Three Guardsmen," "The Count of Monte Cristo," and "The Queen's Necklace." Dumas's annual earnings at one time were nearly 1,000,000 francs.

At Rome, some time after the official announcement of the Dogma of Infallibility had been made, the French garrison, which had so long guarded the Pope's citadels, was withdrawn under the stress of the war. In accordance with an understanding with Prussia, King Victor Emmanuel's troops, under General Cadorna, were ordered to march on Rome. On September 20 General Kanzler, the Papal commandant, capitulated. The Italian Parliament sanctioned the transfer of the royal residence and national capital from Florence to Rome by an overwhelming majority.

Late in October the Spanish crown was offered to Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of the King of Italy, and was accepted by him. On December 28, the day that King Amadeus I landed at Cartagena, Marshal Prim was assassinated while driving to the Cortes in the Calle de Alcala at Madrid.

EVENTS OF 1871

Army of Loire is Divided—Major Part under Chanzy Falls Back on Paris — Minor Part under Bourbaki Marches East — Frederick Charles Drives Chanzy by Successive Battles to Laval — Göben (Prussian) Beats Faidherbe at St. Quentin—William I Crowned German Emperor at Versailles—Trochu Makes Sortie from Paris and is Defeated in Battle of Mont St. Valérian—Regnault, the Painter, is Killed—Vinoy Succeeds Trochu—He Surrenders Paris —Bourbaki is Repulsed by Werder on the Lisaine — Manteuffel Comes to Werder's Aid—Garibaldi Comes to Aid of Bourbaki—He is Intercepted by Kettler at Dijon—Clinchant Succeeds Bourbaki— His Forces are Beaten at Pontarlier, and Retire into Switzerland, where They are Disarmed—Thiers Becomes President of French Republic—Belfort Capitulates—Peace Treaty Gives Alsace and Lorraine and Frontier Fortresses, Save Belfort, to Germany, with Five Milliards Indemnity—Russia Violates Treaty of 1856 by Putting War Fleet on Black Sea—Conference of Powers at London Condones the Infraction—Communists Drive National Troops from Paris—French Army under MacMahon Besieges Paris—They Take Forts Issy and Vauves—They Storm Gates of St. Cloud and Auteuil and Enter Paris—Communists Fire City—They are Subdued— Thiers Negotiates Loan—Death of Auber, the Composer—Japan Retires Daimios to Private Life—Brazil Abolishes Slavery—Great Fire in Chicago—New York "Times" Exposes Corruption of Tweed Ring—Stanley Finds Livingstone.

THE French army was in a terrible plight. Urged on by Gambetta, who had assumed all the power of a dictator, the recruiting officers pressed into service men whom they could not arm, whom they could not even feed. To the horrors of starvation were added the terrors of one of the bitterest winters ever known in this part of France. The major portion of the Army of the Loire, led by General Chanzy, who had taken the place of Aurelles de Paladine, fell back on Paris; the minor portion, under Bourbaki, who had been called from the north, marched eastward. Seventy thousand Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, as they marched to meet Chanzy, likewise suffered severely. The battles between the Loire and Sarthe, at Azay and La Chartre, at Sargé and Nogent le Trou, at Lampron and La Chapelle, all fought between January 6 and January 10,

were waged over hills and roads covered with snow and ice. One bloody field after another was defended by Chanzy with a courage born of despair. After a final sharp fight before Le Mans, on January 12, the Germans captured that city. Brave Chanzy retired to Laval, where he hoped to reorganize the remnants of his army. His northward march had been checked.

In the north the Germans had also been successful. At Bapaume, on January 3, General von Göben, with an army of 10,000 men, held 40,000 Frenchmen, under Faidherbe, in check. In the night Faidherbe retired to his fortifications. On the 19th he emerged again, only to suffer his last defeat near St. Quentin. General von Göben took 13,000 prisoners.

On this same day the last great battle was fought before Paris. The people had long been almost starving. Toward the last, rats, bought at a franc a piece, dogs, cats, and the animals in the Zoological Gardens were eaten by the famished Parisians. Despite its wretched condition, the city had resisted month after month. After the last heavy siege guns were mounted by the Germans, the bombardment of St. Avron was immediately begun. Each day nearly 200 shells were discharged into the city lying on the left of the Seine. Still, as late as January 6, Trochu declared that the "Governor of Paris would never capitulate."

At Versailles, meanwhile, in the famous Hall of Mirrors, an event occurred, on January 18, which changed the destiny of Germany. On that day the King of Prussia proclaimed to a brilliant gathering of German princes and military officers the fusion of the German States into an Empire. On the following day the garrison of Paris made its last great sortie. From the southwestern side of the city, 100,000 men, under Trochu's personal direction, burst forth in three great columns and attacked the lines of the Fifth German Army Corps, composed of 33,000 troops from Posen and

Silesia. The fight, called by the French the battle of Mont Valérien, lasted a whole day. It ended with another retreat into the city. The casualties of the French were disproportionately heavy.

Among the fallen was Alexandre Georges Henri Regnault, the well-known artist. Regnault, who was but twenty-eight years old when he was killed, had already won the Prix de Rome, and had achieved renown by his celebrated pictures, "Judith and Holofernes," "Salome," and "An Execution under the Moors at Granada," now at the Luxembourg. Most famous of all his pictures is his portrait of General Prim, painted in Spain during the revolutionary war of 1868, and subsequently acquired by the Luxembourg Gallery.

No one in Paris now cared to take upon himself the responsibility of another attack. There was barely food enough to last until February. Having sworn that he would not surrender, Trochu resigned his command. Vinoy took his place. Harassed by the German cannon without, by famine and disease within; crippled by the dissensions among the people; without any prospect of relief from the provinces—Parisians saw that resistance must soon end. Jules Favre received the commission of saving Paris from utter ruin. On January 23 he proposed terms to Bismarck which were rejected. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In a second conference, on the following day, Favre, in dejection of spirit, came to an agreement with Bismarck. Firing on both sides was to cease on January 27, at midnight. On the morrow a "Convention" was signed, by the terms of which Paris virtually capitulated. A three weeks' armistice was declared, during which a National Assembly at Bordeaux was to decide whether or no the war should be continued. The forts of Paris, with all their war material, were surrendered. The 450,000 men comprising the army, it was agreed, were to be considered prisoners of war, but were not

to be deported to Germany; the National Guard were allowed to keep their arms, despite the warning words of Bismarck to the Parisian authorities; and a division of 12,000 men was to preserve order within the city. It was an honorable surrender. For 132 days the people had resisted manfully. When they yielded there was not enough food left for another fortnight.

Bourbaki's force was still in the field. With this army Gambetta hoped to retrieve some of the French losses. Belfort, which had been besieged since the beginning of November, was to be relieved; Alsace was to be invaded; the German lines of retreat were to be cut off. In a strong position on the Lisaine, Werder, with his 50,000 Germans, awaited Bourbaki's attack. In a three days' battle (January 15, 16, 17), the Germans held off the enemy. The dead bodies of German soldiers covered the frozen stream. Bourbaki failed to break through Werder's lines. On the 18th he began his retreat.

It was Bourbaki's intention to fall back on Lyons. But it was too late. Manteuffel, with two army corps (led respectively by Fransecky and Zastrow), rushed to Werder's aid by way of Auxerre and Avallon. At Dijon, General Kettler was left behind with two regiments to watch the movements of Garibaldi, the confederate of the French Republic, who had gathered together an army of 20,000 volunteers. The main body of the German troops wedged itself between Garibaldi and Bourbaki, pressed forward by way of Gray and Pesme to Dôle, the junction of three railroads, and intercepted the provisions and clothes which had been sent to the starving, freezing men of Bourbaki. While Garibaldi, who had placed his volunteers on the heights about Dijon, fought with Kettler's detachment, under the impression that he was opposed by the entire German army, the troops under Zastrow and Fransecky, in a series of admirable forced

marches, proceeded to cut off Bourbaki from Lyons and to surround him in very much the same manner as MacMahon had been trapped at Sedan. The French could escape only by retiring southward over the Swiss frontier. Bourbaki, severely censured by Gambetta, attempted to kill himself. His place was taken by Clinchant. On February 1 the French were attacked at Pontarlier on three sides. At twelve o'clock the town was taken; and in the afternoon, near La Cluse in the Jura, the last shot of the war was fired. The French army of 83,000 men marched into the neutral territory of Switzerland and were disarmed.

In the middle of February the self-constituted National Assembly of France met at Bordeaux, placed Thiers at the head of the French Republic, and, on February 17, authorized him to conclude peace. Thiers surrounded himself with a Ministry in which were included Favre, Simon, Picard, and other members of the former Government of National Defence. Time for negotiations could be gained only after the surrender of Belfort, which had held out bravely for four months. A few weeks before, in the night of January 26–27, Colonel Denfert, the commandant, had succeeded in repelling an attack and in taking several hundred German prisoners. With the defeat of Bourbaki, however, there was no further hope of relief. Belfort was therefore ordered to capitulate by Jules Favre. In consideration of its gallant defence, the garrison of 12,000 men was allowed to march out with all the honors of war on February 16. Peace negotiations were now begun. The Prussian Chancellor demanded Alsace and German Lorraine, together with Metz and Diedhofen (Thionville), and insisted upon the German troops entering Paris. Thiers pleaded in vain for easier terms. He succeeded in saving only Belfort. It was finally agreed that Alsace and Lorraine were to be ceded, and that France was to pay a war indemnity of five milliards of

francs ($1,000,000,000). The preliminary treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on February 26. Despite the frantic efforts of the opposition, headed by Victor Hugo, the Assembly accepted the terms on the first day of March.

On March 2 the Germans entered Paris. They marched out again on the following day; for it had been agreed in the treaty that no German soldiers were to remain in the city after the preliminary treaty had been ratified. The final treaty of peace was signed at Frankfort, May 10.

An important consequence of the Franco-Prussian war was that Russia, supported by Bismarck, repudiated the clause of the treaty of 1856, which forbade her keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. A conference of the great Powers at London, while releasing Russia from that engagement, placed on record, as an essential principle of the law of nations, that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify its stipulations, without the consent of the contracting parties.

The provisional government of France, after terms of peace were under way, determined to remove the seat of the National Assembly from Bordeaux to Versailles. This excited the distrust of the Paris populace. "Why not Paris?" was the cry. The Parisians believed it to be a plan to establish a reactionary monarchy. The Communists, who had twice attempted an insurrection since the siege (October 31, 1870, and January 22, 1871), succeeded in their third attempt in the middle of March. The Government troops were driven out of Paris and the Commune was declared. Then came the second siege of Paris—this time by a French army. On Sunday morning, April 2, the Communists outside of Paris were worsted by the Government troops. After one or two rallies they withdrew into Paris by the Pont de Neuilly and shut the gates. The prisoners were shot on both sides. The result of this first encounter was to intensify the

hatred with which Thiers's government was regarded by the Republican fanatics. At Thiers's request, Marshal MacMahon had consented to take command of the troops for the National Assembly. He arrived at Versailles and assumed charge, after the first week in April. MacMahon was resolved to undertake no decisive movement till he had amassed the 150,000 fighting men which the German authorities had now consented to allow to Thiers's government. The former prisoners of war were still pouring into France, and had to be mustered in and organized anew. Several minor demonstrations were made in the second half of April. By the first week in May, at length, 128 batteries had been mounted over the beleaguered city. Fire was opened on the Communists' defences on the Pont du Jour. Fort Issy was taken, with 109 guns, the insurgents evacuating it under cover of night. Fort Vauves was set on fire, and had also to be evacuated for a time, but was subsequently reentered by the forces of the Commune, to be held by them until the middle of May. Then it was recaptured and garrisoned by MacMahon's troops, the Communists making their escape by a subterranean passage. The siege had reached its last stage. To the north and east stood the grim barrier of the German forces, ready to bar any attempt at egress on the part of the pent-up insurgents. French regular troops lay encamped outside in the Bois de Boulogne. On May 21 it was discovered that the gate of St. Cloud had been left almost defenceless, and MacMahon's troops rushed in. Simultaneously the gate of Auteuil was stormed, and Marshal MacMahon, with all his forces, entered Paris. The city had to be taken street by street. The Communists murdered most of their remaining prisoners. No sooner had Paris been conquered than the victorious soldiers slaughtered their late foes in droves. Women were shot as well as men, for female incendiaries, known as *pétroleuses,* had helped to set fire to the public

buildings and houses of the rich. The conflagration lasted several days, but by the efforts of the soldiers and a change of the wind it was at length subdued. The greater part of the Tuileries, the Library of the Louvre, and a portion of the Palais Royal had been consumed; also the Hotel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, the Theatre Lyrique and Du Chatelet, a great part of the Rue Royale, and many other buildings. The Luxembourg was partially blown up, and the Column of Vendôme was upset. The ravages were far worse than those suffered from the prolonged German bombardment. The Commune has been immortalized in French letters by Victor Hugo's great poem "L'Année Terrible."

The thrilling scenes of the Franco-Prussian war have been further perpetuated by the graphic tales of Guy de Maupassant, and by the historic canvases of such battle painters as Camphausen, Menzel, and Werner on the German side, and of Protais, Detaille, and De Neuville, in France.

After the fall of the Commune, the National Assembly and its chosen chief, Louis Adolph Thiers, were left the only constituted power in France. Unauthorized they continued to rule the land on the basis of a parliamentary republic. Toward the end of June Thiers negotiated a loan of two and a half milliards of francs, which enabled France to pay the first part of her war indemnity to Germany, and thus free a great part of her territory from foreign occupation. On the last day of August Thiers was elected President of the Republic for three years, the National Assembly reserving the right to give the country a new constitution.

During these troublous times, on May 13, occurred the death of Daniel François Esprit Auber, the French operatic composer. Auber's charming melodies, instinct with the national airs of France, together with his uniform grace and piquancy of orchestration, give him high place in the realm of light opera.

In Japan a conference of the daimios in September arranged for their retirement to private life on one-tenth of their former incomes. The samurai, or fighting retainers of the daimios, were to be enrolled in the imperial army, or recompensed with money.

On September 28 the Brazilian Chambers decreed that slavery should be abolished throughout the dominion of Brazil. For some time many of the slaves were still held in bondage, but facilities for emancipation were given.

On October 8 a fire broke out in Chicago, started, it was said, by the overturn of a kerosene lamp in a cow-shed. The conflagration, which began on a Sunday night, raged until noontime of the following Tuesday. Five hundred persons lost their lives, and one hundred thousand were rendered homeless. About one-third of the city was destroyed, and the burnt area covered a space of 2,600 acres, involving a loss of more than $70,000,000 in real property.

In New York great excitement resulted from the disclosures of political and financial corruption on the part of Bill Tweed and his associates as published by the New York "Times." Sums amounting to $3,000,000 had been squandered for county printing alone during the last three years. The new county court-house, instead of costing $2,500,000, as estimated, had actually cost over $12,000,000, the bulk of which was stolen. A vigilance Committee of Seventy citizens was formed to crush the Tammany Ring. Tweed, when confronted with the facts, insolently asked: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

About the same time news was received of the success of another famous newspaper enterprise. Henry M. Stanley had been sent to Africa by the New York "Herald" to obtain tidings of the long-lost missionary David Livingstone. Stanley reached Ungamyambe in West Central Africa, November 10, thence marched into Niji and found Livingstone.

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THE DEFENCE OF CHAMPIGNY

EVENTS OF 1872

Thiers Pays Another Instalment of War Indemnity—Death of Mazzini, Italian Patriot—Don Carlos, Spanish Pretender, is Beaten at Oroquita—Death of Morse, Inventor of Telegraph—German Emperor as Arbiter Assigns San Juan Island, Vancouver, to United States—Grant is Elected President Over Greeley—Death of Greeley—Reforms in Japan—Diaz's Rebellion Suppressed in Mexico—Death of President Juarez—Tejado Succeeds Him—Revolutionists in Honduras Rout Ex-President Medina—Revolution of Guiterrez, War Minister of Peru, Suppressed—Guiterrez is Killed—Death of Gautier, French Author.

IN France Thiers carried out his negotiation for the 3,000,000 francs liabilities still to be met to make the German troops evacuate French territory. In the spring the occupation was limited to six eastern departments.

Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot and republican radical, died at Pisa, on the 10th of March, at the age of sixty-seven. To Mazzini's burning enthusiasm and indomitable perseverance, as much as to Cavour or Garibaldi, Italian unity owed its successful accomplishment.

Spain offered the only exception to this year's tranquil course In April the Carlist insurrection broke out. The son of Carlos VI was championed by the Carlists as King of Spain. There was but one other claimant, Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, in whose favor the Duc de Montpensier resigned his pretensions. The Government suppressed the Carlist Juntas in Madrid, Valladolid, Burgos, and other cities. Carlist risings were fomented in the Basque provinces, in Aragon, Navarre, and in Castile and Leon. The principal leader of the rebel forces was General Diaz de Rada. King Amadeus despatched Serrano to the scene of action. On May 4 the two forces met. General Moriones, with an advanced division, came up with Don Carlos and his 6,000 followers at Oroquita, in the valley of Basaburua. Moriones had 2,000 men and a mountain battery. The Carl-

ists finally gave way, with a loss of 750 prisoners. The Convention of Amorovieta, on May 27, led the Government to believe that tranquillity was to ensue. Yet confusion reigned throughout the year in Spain. The Carlists in the north, the Federalists in the South, were everywhere exacting contribution, cutting the railways and telegraphs, and putting a stop to commercial intercourse. The prolonged Cuban rebellion added to the drain of Spanish finances.

On April 2 Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, died at the age of eighty-one.

In the midst of the negotiations with England over the "Alabama" Claims, a question arose to whom the island of San Juan in the Vancouver Channel should belong. The German Emperor, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, decided in favor of the United States.

In November a Presidential election was held, and General Grant was reelected over Horace Greeley by a majority of 725,000 votes. The anxieties and exertions of the Presidential contest exhausted Greeley and unbalanced his mind. On November 29 he died in his sixty-second year. He was the founder of the New York "Tribune." On November 9 a conflagration occurred in Boston. In two days an area of eighty acres was burnt over. The loss was estimated at $70,000,000.

Early in the year the reorganization of the Japanese system of education was undertaken. For educational purposes the Empire of Japan was divided into eight districts, in each of which a university was to be established, to be supplied by some 200 secondary schools of foreign languages. In the Japanese system of jurisprudence great progress was also made. Law schools were established, and in criminal practice defendants were allowed to have the assistance of counsel. The use of torture was abolished, and the list of capital crimes was diminished. At the same time Legations

and Consulates were established abroad. The most rapid progress was made in journalism. Daily and weekly newspapers, and other periodical publications, equipped with metal type and modern printing presses, began to flood the country with information. The first railway was also opened.

In Mexico President Benito Juarez died, on July 18. Porfirio Diaz's rebellion in eastern Mexico was suppressed just before the death of Juarez. Larda de Tejado was elected President. The pacification of the country was completed before the close of the year, Diaz accepting the amnesty proffered him.

In Honduras a civil war had been raging between ex-President Medina and the Provisional Government. On July 26 Medina was routed.

At the same time a revolution broke out in Peru. President Balta was arrested, martial law was proclaimed at Lima, and Guiterrez, the Minister of War, declared himself supreme chief and dictator of the Republic. Having no real hold upon the army, he tried to buy support with the aid of "forced loans" from the principal banks of the capital. The people of Lima rose in open revolt. The forces of Guiterrez melted away, and his brother was killed in a street fight. Guiterrez then sent a party of his bravos to murder Balta in his prison, and shut himself up in the citadel. Lima rallied at once to the legitimate government under the Vice-President. In despair Guiterrez attempted to escape, but was captured and killed by the mob. The reins of power were handed over to Zevallos, who resigned them, on August 2, to Don Manuel Pardo, the Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

Théophile Gautier, the French writer and art critic, died on October 23 at Paris.

EVENTS OF 1873

Deaths of Napoleon III and Bulwer-Lytton, the Novelist—MacMahon Succeeds Thiers as President of France—Payment of More War Indemnity Takes French Fortresses Out of Pawn—Death of Liebig, the Chemist—Wolseley Conquers Ashantees—Modoc Indians Defeat Wheaton in Oregon and Massacre Canby and Peace Envoys—Davis Defeats Them—Captain Jack is Executed—Death of Powers, the Sculptor—Tweed, Tammany Chief in New York, is Indicted for Embezzlement of City Funds—He Escapes from Prison to Spain—He is Sent Back to New York—Deaths of Manzoni, Italian Poet-Patriot, and Rattazzi, Italian Statesman—Death of Sultan of Morocco Leads to War Between His Brother and His Son for the Crown—Death of Herreras, Spanish Dramatist—Republic is Proclaimed in Spain —Don Carlos Captures Estrella—Castelar Becomes President—Anarchy Reigns in Cartagena—Rebels Repel Government Fleets and Forces—Spanish "Tornado" Captures American "Virginius" in Cuba —Its Filibuster Crew, Including British and Americans, are Shot—Protests of United States Government are Ineffectual—Deaths of Landseer, the Artist, Agassiz, the Scientist, and Mill, the Economist.

ON the 9th of January the news was flashed from Chiselhurst to Versailles that ex-Emperor Napoleon III was dead. In France there was little mourning. In Italy, however, the news of Emperor Napoleon's death was received with genuine sorrow.

Lord Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, the novelist and statesman, died on January 18, at Torquay, England. Bulwer-Lytton entered Parliament for St. Ives in 1831, and supported the Reform Bill as a Whig, but changed his opinions and latterly supported the Conservatives. Under Lord Derby's Ministry he was Colonial Secretary, and in 1866 he entered the House of Lords as Baron Lytton.

In France, meanwhile, the Republican Government grew stronger. Thiers had urged the definite proclamation of the Republic, and in May presented to the National Assembly a bill to this effect. The Monarchists foiled him. On May 24 Thiers resigned as President of the Republic, and on the same night Marshal MacMahon was elected to the Presidency. He appointed Ministers who were willing to pave the way

for a reinstatement of the French monarchy. Chief among these was the Duc de Broglie. The monarchical Deputies in November confirmed for seven years MacMahon's tenure of the Presidency. The indemnity due from France to Germany as the consequence of the war had been paid on the 5th of September. The evacuation of Nancy and of Belfort had been effected on the 1st of August, that of Verdun, the last fortress, on September 16.

Justus, Baron von Liebig, died on April 18, at Munich. Liebig is regarded as the founder of organic chemistry, owing to the many discoveries he made in this department.

In Africa Ashantee warriors to the number of 12,000 men invaded British territory in February, making straight for Cape Coast Castle, but were foiled. In October Sir Garnet Wolseley, the new British administrator, landed on the Cape Coast. After a hard campaign, which lasted for some months, the Ashantees were completely conquered.

In America, on the 4th of March, General Grant entered on his second term of office as President. Soon another Indian war disturbed the public serenity. General Wheaton, who had made an attack on the Modocs, in southern Oregon and northern California, had been utterly defeated. On the 13th of April a parley was held, which resulted in the shooting of General Canby and the massacre of all the peace envoys excepting one. General Davis, now in command, gave the savages no rest. After weeks of skirmishing the final blow was struck on the 20th of May. Many of the Modocs yielded. Captain Jack with the others tried to escape. The troops captured the refugees. Captain Jack was tried by court-martial at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and was condemned to death.

Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, died this year at Florence. "The Greek Slave," upon which much of his fame rests, was finished in the early forties.

In New York the exposures of the corrupt practices of Tweed and his Tammany henchmen resulted in a sensational criminal trial of the worst offenders. Tweed was found guilty on each of fifty-seven indictments. He was imprisoned, but was at last released. Civil suits were brought to recover $6,000,000, and he was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000,000 bail. Tweed escaped from jail and made his way to Spain. He was there extradited, to be again lodged in jail in New York.

Holland this year had a troublesome and expensive war against the Sultan of Atchin in Sumatra. The cession of the Gold Coast to the British by the Dutch was balanced by Holland's annexation of the island of Sumatra. The Atchinese repelled the Dutch landing forces with such loss, that the invaders had to retire and wait for reenforcements before renewing the war. Another expedition was sent out, and at the end of December General Van Swilen, the Dutch commander, gained an important victory, a revolution having broken out in Atchin.

Two notable deaths occurred in Italy. At Milan, on May 23, died Alessandro Manzoni, the poet-patriot, at the age of ninety. A few days later Terbano Rattazzi, the distinguished statesman and ex-Minister, died in his sixty-fifth year.

The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Muley Mohammed, died in September, and war broke out between his brother, Muley Abbas, and his son, who both claimed the crown.

Spain lost a great dramatist by the death of Breton de Las Herreras. He was one of the most prolific writers, producing no less than 150 dramas, besides many collections of lyrics, patriotic odes, and satires. His influence is manifest in the works of succeeding Spanish playwrights, such as Saavedra, Gil y Zerata, Hartzenbusch, and José Zerilla. King Amadeus, convinced that tranquillity could not be established by him in Spain, renounced the crown in Feb-

ruary. At Madrid, on February 16, the Republic was officially proclaimed. The Carlists, meanwhile, had profited by the chaotic state of politics in Spain.

Don Carlos reentered Spain by the village of Zumarragardi, which was the stronghold of the Carlist forces of Navarre and Guypuzzoa. He advanced with Lizzaraza and his troops upon Estrella, which he captured. On September 7 Señor Emilio Castelar became President of the Republic. A fortnight later the Cortes conferred dictatorial power on Castelar. Anarchy reigned at Cartagena. Admiral Lobo failed to defeat a Cartagenian squadron and was dismissed. General Campos was superseded. Admiral Chiccarro and General Caballos then conducted the operations of the Government by sea and land against the Cartagenians. But Caballos was himself superseded by General Voninquez. On November 26 the admiral bombarded the place in vain. Meanwhile General Moriones fought a doubtful battle at Maneru on the 6th of October. On November 7 he was defeated at Monte Jurra. Neither side at the close of the year had obtained decisive results. General Moriones was in a difficult position at Castro-Urdiales, and Bilbao was threatened by the Carlist troops.

In Cuba, after a lull in hostilities, owing to the proclamation of the Republic of Spain, the merciless guerrilla war was resumed. On the last day of October the American schooner "Virginius," while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, was captured by the Spanish gunboat "Tornado." The filibusters, many of whom were British and Americans, were tried in Santiago de Cuba, found guilty, and shot. After much correspondence, the "Virginius" was surrendered to the American Government, but on her way home she foundered. Effectual protest against the Spanish Government's proceedings on the part of the United States was made all but impossible by the for-

bidding attitude of the European Powers, who were jealous of republican encroachments.

Sir Edwin Landseer died during this year. Born in 1802, the son of John Landseer, the celebrated engraver, he began an artistic career at a very early age. In 1826 he was elected associate of the Academy and became a full-fledged Academician in 1831. His famous portrait of "Sir Walter Scott and His Dogs" was painted about this time. Soon he was recognized as the foremost artist of England. Fourteen of his pictures are in the National Gallery in London, among them the famous "Dialogue at Waterloo," while sixteen are in the South Kensington Museum.

On December 14 Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz died at New York. Born in Switzerland, he studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich. He afterward published several works on natural history, and a work entitled "Studies of Glaciers," which gave him a European reputation. Agassiz left Europe for America in 1846, and was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology at Harvard, which post he retained till his death. He explored every portion of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Valley of the Mississippi, and the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. He also accompanied an exploring expedition to Brazil and superintended an investigation of the deep-sea bottom of the Gulf Stream.

John Stuart Mill, the great English exponent of modern utilitarianism and inductive logic, also died in this year. He was an advocate of the theory of the "happiness of the majority," or the "greatest good of the greatest number," as a general test of morality. Mill's "Political Economy" achieved great success. He took a decided stand for the emancipation of woman.

EVENTS OF 1874

Castelar Resigns—Serrano Takes the Helm—Dominguez Takes Cartagena—Don Carlos Repulses Moriones at Bilbao—Moriones Resigns—Carlists Defeat Republicans at Peña Mura, Killing General Concha—They March on Madrid—They Meet with Alternate Victories and Defeats about Pampeluna and Trun—Alfonso XII is Proclaimed King—Deaths of Ex-President Fillmore and Charles Sumner—New York Elects Tilden Governor—Mitre Raises Rebellion in Argentina—He is Defeated—Japan Sends Punitive Expedition against Formosan Savages and Extorts Indemnity from China—Great Britain Annexes Fiji Islands—Deaths of Guizot, Ledru-Rollin, and Michelet in France.

IN Spain, when the year opened, the dictator, Castelar, was preparing to meet the factious Cortes which had been adjourned since September. On the 2d of January he surrendered the dictatorship. Marshal Serrano became the chief executive of the Republic. By a decree the Cortes was dissolved. Madrid remained tranquil, but at Saragossa, Barcelona, and Valencia barricades were raised. The struggle, however, was of short duration. Within ten days a striking military success gave the new Government credit. Cartagena surrendered to General Lopez Dominguez. Contreas and Galvay, with the members of the Junta and 2,000 convicts, managed to escape on board the "Muncia," and were landed in Mess-el-Kebir in Algeria, where they became prisoners of the French authorities. The Carlist war blazed on and became more formidable. Early in January the headquarters of General Moriones were at Laredo and those of Don Carlos at Somorrostro. In the middle of February General Moriones advanced to Somorrostro, but stormy weather helped to prevent the squadron at the mouth of the river from cooperation. On the 21st Don Carlos, leaving Durango, began to shell Bilbao. Moriones pushed forward against the enemy, but the Carlists were intrenched upon an elevated plateau, bristling with batteries, and twice

repulsed their assailants. The loss sustained by the Republicans was 1,800. Moriones resigned. Marshal Serrano left Madrid and raised the Republican force in the north to 30,000. Admiral Topete was despatched to Santander to direct the operations of the navy. Bilbao still held out. On March 25--27 another attempt was made to break the enemy's ranks, but the Carlists remained in line. Two Republican generals, Rivera and Loma, were wounded. Later Concha opened fire along his entire front. General Echaque advanced. The Carlists reserved their fire until the column was within 200 yards. The foremost platoons were literally mowed down. When Marshal Concha about 7 P. M. rushed forward to rally his men he was shot dead. General Echaque, on whom the command devolved, evacuated all the positions and set fire to the villages. The Republicans lost some 5,000 at this battle, fought at Peña Mura.

Then came the recognition of the de facto government at Madrid by the German Emperor. The example was promptly imitated at Paris and London and subsequently at Vienna. Russia held back. The Czar even wrote a friendly letter to Don Carlos. The Carlists now overran the northeastern provinces, only the fortresses holding out against them. They threatened Bilbao and Pastu Galete, and cannonaded Puycerda, from which, however, they were repulsed. Soon that portion of their forces occupying Aragon and Valencia under Don Alfonso, brother of the Pretender, boldly advanced toward Madrid, making straight for Cuenca in Castile. Cuenca resisted spiritedly. After a terrible bombardment the city capitulated. It proved of no practical importance. The Republicans advanced in force, and the victors had speedily to abandon their prize. Not only that, but Brigadier Lopez Pintu overtook them at Salvacannete on the 20th, and rescued the whole Republican division, which had been taken prisoners at Cuenca, besides capturing

a considerable number of Carlists. In Navarre the capture of Laguardia by the Carlists under Dorregaray was more than avenged by the defeat which was inflicted upon them at Oteiza on August 11. Still the balance of success inclined to the Pretender's cause. Ultimately the tide of success again turned against the Carlists. Puycerda, threatened by their forces, was relieved by Dominguez and his troops after five encounters. The insurgents received a yet more signal defeat near Pampeluna on September 25, when they attacked Moriones. In November the contest had shifted to the banks of the Bidassoa. Trun was invested by the Carlists and was bombarded. Six days later General Lama advanced from San Sebastian, and, after some resistance, occupied the land from Oyarzum to San Marcial to the south of Trun, and opened fire on the Carlist positions. General Lareras gave effectual assistance. The Carlists retired to Vera. But soon they reinvested Trun, and the victorious army of Lama and Lareras was blockaded at San Sebastian. Pampeluna, too, which the march of Moriones in October had relieved, was again surrounded by the rebel forces. On receipt of this news at Madrid, the President of the Republic, Marshal Serrano, assumed the command of the "Army of the North." Serrano's efforts to stem the tide proved vain. On the last day of the year it was announced that Campos had entered Valencia with two brigades, and proclaimed Alfonso King. Soon the news reached the Hotel Basilevsky at Paris, where Queen Isabella and her son were residing, that the Armies of the North and Centre had made common cause with Campos's battalions, that the Madrid garrison had proclaimed the Prince King of Spain, as Alfonso XII, and that a Regency Ministry had been constituted.

In America ex-President Millard Fillmore died in his seventy-fourth year at Buffalo. Three days later occurred the death of Charles Sumner, the well-known American

statesman. In New York Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor, in recognition of his fearless prosecution of the corrupt members of the Tammany and Canal "rings."

Wars and revolts were abundant among the South American States. In the Argentine Republic a rebellion broke out against the new President, Avellanada, headed by General Mitre, who had formerly held the supreme post. After a few weeks the rebellion collapsed. Mitre fled to Uruguay, and the other rebel chiefs retreated to the interior.

In consequence of repeated outrages upon Japanese shipping by the savages of Formosa, the Mikado, in the spring of this year, despatched Ambassador Soyejima to Pekin. The Chinese Tsungli Yamen disclaimed responsibility for eastern Formosa. On the return of the Embassy, a Japanese expedition of 1,300 men, under command of Saigo Yorimichi, occupied the eastern end of Formosa. When the Japanese soldiers failed to withdraw, the Chinese Government made emphatic protests. For a while war between China and Japan appeared imminent. Finally another Japanese embassy, sent to Pekin under the leadership of Okubo, brought about a peaceful arrangement. The Japanese evacuated Formosa on the payment of an indemnity of $700,000 by China.

The British Empire was enlarged this year by the annexation of the Fiji Islands. England paid the King's debts of £80,000, and pensioned him.

François Guizot, the French statesman and historian, died at the age of eighty-seven, in Normandy. Ledru-Rollin Guizot's opponent for three generations, also passed away.

By the death of Michelet, France lost another noteworthy historian. He was the author of a very popular "History of France," and was noted for his bold philippics against the Jesuits.

EVENTS OF 1875

Inauguration of Grand Opera House, Paris — President of France as Arbiter Awards Delagoa Bay, Africa, to Portugal Over Great Britain—Suspicious Death of Chinese Emperor—Deaths of Kingsley, the Novelist, Lyell, the Geologist, Millet, the Painter—King Alfonso Enters Pampeluna—Grant Expresses Desire of American People for Spain to End Cuban Rebellion by Grant of Autonomy—British Government Buys Stock Control of Suez Canal—Japan Cedes Sagalien to Russia.

AFTER eleven years of intermittent labor, the famous Grand Opera House of Paris was completed under the supervision of its architect, Charles Garnier, and inaugurated on January 5 by President MacMahon. The walls and ceilings were decorated by Baudry with beautiful designs.

The Delagoa Bay arbitration, the decision upon which had been committed to the President of the French Republic, ended this year in favor of the Portuguese Government. The British claim for this bay and its coast was based on the settlement of the Dutch on the English River in 1720, and their subsequent cession to Great Britain of their South African possessions. The Portuguese, however, claimed the territory after the discovery by Vasco da Gama, and its occupancy since.

On the 12th of February the Emperor of China died, under suspicious circumstances, in his nineteenth year. The Empress Dowager and the Empress's mother selected the only son of the seventh Prince as the successor to the throne.

In England Charles Kingsley, the famous clergyman, novelist, and poet, died at Eversley. In 1848 he published his poem, "The Saint's Tragedy," which was followed in 1849 by the novel "Alton Locke." In 1853 he published "Hypatia" and in 1855 "Westward Ho!" both brilliant his-

torical novels. They were followed by "Two Years Ago," "Hereward," and "The Last of the English."

Sir Charles Lyell, the apostle of uniformitarianism in geology, died at a ripe age. He carried to its logical conclusion Hutton's doctrine that past changes of the globe were like those to which present ones are due. Convinced by Darwin, Lyell adopted the transmutation theory of species, and thus completed his doctrine.

One of the foremost artists of the nineteenth century was lost to France by the death of Jean François Millet. He was the pupil of Delaroche and formed ties of friendship with Corot, Theodore Rousseau, Dupré, and Diaz. Most renowned of Millet's paintings is "L'Angélus du Soir." Another of his world-famous pictures is "The Man with the Hoe," sold to San Francisco. On this subject Edwin Markham, later, wrote his celebrated lines, beginning:

> "Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
> Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
> The emptiness of ages in his face,
> And on his back the burden of the world."

In Spain, as soon as the force of the victory of the counter-revolution was felt at Madrid, Loma took command of the Army of the North; Quesada of the Centre, and Campos became Captain-General of Catalonia. The Duke de Serbo, devoted to the cause of Isabella, became Civil Governor of Madrid. Prince Alfonso entered Madrid, where he announced the reestablishment of the monarchy. The Carlist insurgents were then threatening Pampeluna. They had 25,000 men and the Government 45,000. Laserna's left wing under Moriones relieved Pampeluna early in February, and the King entered the city on the 6th. The Carlists won a victory which checked the progress of the Alfonsists. The war went on. Its narrow area became narrower as the fortunes of the Carlists declined. The expectation that the fall

of Leo d'Urgal would prove a turning point in the war was soon borne out.

In the month of November the difficulty of the Spanish Government was increased by a dispute with the United States over the rebellion in Cuba. A note was delivered at Madrid by Cushing, the American Minister, complaining that the Cuban insurrection was daily growing more insupportable to the people of the United States. The President suggested that he did not desire annexation, but the elevation of Cuba to an independent colony. Expectations of war were rife. Happily, the tone of President Grant's remarks in his message on the 7th of December allayed the prevalent apprehension. The United States abstained from any measure so decisive as the recognition of the insurgent Cuban Government.

To the discomfiture of European chancelleries, the announcement was made, on November 26, that the British Government had bought from the Khedive of Egypt for £4,000,000 all his shares in the Suez Canal, about nine-tenths of the whole. The main ground of this purchase was a determination to secure for English shipping free passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Admiral Enomoto of Japan signed a convention at St. Petersburg, by which Russia received the island of Sagalien, while Japan obtained all the Kurile Islands.

EVENTS OF 1876

Portugal Liberates Slaves in Its Islands—After Repeated Defeats Don Carlos Surrenders, Ending the Spanish Civil War—Turkish Province of Herzegovina Revolts — Andrassy, Premier of Austro-Hungary, Sends Note to Sultan Proposing Immediate Reforms in Balkan Provinces—Moslem Mob Murders French and German Consuls at Salonica—Abdul Aziz is Deposed—Murad V Succeeds Him—Assassinations of Aziz and Turkish War Minister—Christians Massacred in Bulgaria—Revolt of Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro—Turks Beat Servians Repeatedly, Ending with Decisive Victory of Alexinatz—Armistice—Abdul Hamid Succeeds Murad V—Milan of Servia Renews War—Montenegrins Take Dugunis—Turks Take Alexinatz and Deligrad—Armistice—Sultan Rejects Proposals of the Powers—Diaz Wrests the Presidency of Mexico from Tejada—Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia—Bell Exhibits Telephone—War with Sitting Bull's Sioux—Defeat and Death of Custer—Sheridan Defeats Sioux in Big Horn Mountains—Deaths of George Sand, French Novelist, Harriet Martineau, English Author, Antonelli, Papal Diplomat, Paludan-Müller, Danish Poet—Kaffirs Defeat Army of the Transvaal—Campos Arrives to Crush Cuban Rebellion.

NEW Year's Day was ushered in with unusual festivities throughout the United States. It began the "Centennial Year," or hundredth anniversary since the Declaration of Independence. A general amnesty was granted to all unpardoned Confederates.

In Portugal on January 16 the Chamber of Deputies voted to liberate all slaves in the islands of Cape de Verde and the Azores. This liberal measure was confirmed by the Upper House.

In Spain the Carlist war drew to a close. Captain-General Campos planned the seizure of the Valley of the Bassidoa, so as to cut the Carlists off from supplies except by sea. To effect this he arranged that Generals Quesada, Moriones, Loma, and Primo da Rivera should operate with separate divisions by way of diversion. General Moriones captured the heights of Garabi-Maudi above Guetaria, under cover of a feint on January 25. Quesada advancing from Vittoria pushed the Carlists toward him in the direction of Guipozoa, and took Durango on February 5. Loma, having taken Val-

monade, occupied Guernica before February 8. The three now moved upon Guipozoa, and met King Alfonso on his road to Vergera. Meanwhile, General Primo da Rivera, after capturing the heights of Monte Jurra above Estella on February 19, took that town itself, heretofore the headquarters of the Carlists. On the same day Campos defeated the Carlists above Veras, and the Carlists withdrew their last battalion. Don Carlos himself took refuge on French territory on February 28, and surrendered to the Governor of Bayonne. With him went General Lizzarraga and five battalions of troops. The remainder surrendered. Thus ended the civil war which had devastated Spain for so many years.

The Eastern Question this year took an alarming turn. Herzegovina, where revolt had broken out the year before, had long been one of the most disturbed parts of the Ottoman Empire. The rebellion was attended by the usual atrocities. The Christians complained of foul outrages, and the Mohammedans in turn accused them of murdering Turkish travelers. After several months the European Cabinets tried to make peace through their agents. This attempt wholly failed. The insurgents would not lay down arms unless the Powers would protect them. The Servians and Montenegrins gave the rebels secret help. The result of the international *pourparlers* was the famous Andrassy note, sent to the Porte by the Austro-Hungarian Premier of that name, proposing immediate reforms in the Balkan provinces. It was seemingly acquiesced in by the Sultan. Shortly afterward, on May 6, the French and German Consuls were killed at Salonica, during a fanatic outbreak of the Mohammedans. Other events quickly followed. On the last day of the month Sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed at the Yildiz Kiosk, and his eldest son succeeded him as Murad V. Not long afterward the ex-Sultan, who had been conveyed across the Golden Horn to Catragan, was murdered by order of his Ministers.

A fortnight later, as the Ministers were holding their meeting in the palace of Midhat Pasha, the Minister of War and one of his colleagues were murdered by Circassian officers. Meanwhile, a rebellion had broken out in Bulgaria. This happened after the burning of Christian villages, the massacre of old and young, and indescribable horrors at Babak. The Servians likewise were preparing for war. On the last day of June Servia formally proclaimed that she intended to join Bosnia and Herzegovina to secure the liberation of the Slavic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. Simultaneously the warlike Prince, Nikitia, of Montenegro, took up the same cause. On July 2 he set out with his army from the capital, Cettinje, and hostilities commenced. The Servians, 50,000 strong, crossed the mountains in two divisions, and thus carried the war into the enemy's country. But soon they suffered serious defeat near Belfina. The Turks penetrated by way of Granada and Randerola into Servia. On August 5 the Servians were driven from their position at Kujazevach, while on the following day a Turkish column under Hassah Pasha occupied the defile of Vraternitza and the village of Galgan on the Timok. After this the Turks advanced on Tescieza and put the Servians to flight. This opened the way to Alexinatz. Prince Milan summoned the foreign consuls to the palace, and expressed his willingness to accept the intervention of the Powers. On September 1, under the walls of Alexinatz, the Servian army was completely defeated. The Porte declined an armistice and made demands which the Powers declared to be inadmissible.

At this critical juncture a *coup d'état* at Constantinople intervened. Sultan Murad becoming insane was deposed August 21, and his brother, Abdul Hamid II, was called to the succession. Finally, on September 16, the Porte agreed to a suspension of hostilities until the 25th. England now

proposed that the *status quo* should be maintained in Servia and Montenegro; administrative reforms looking to self-government, but not to independence of the Porte, should be established in Bosnia and Bulgaria. These negotiations were hindered by the proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia at Deligrad. Prince Milan rejected the proposal of Turkey to prolong the truce until October 2. War broke out again. Despite the help of Russian volunteers, the success was on the side of the Turks, except in Montenegro. A struggle from October 19 to 23 ended with the taking of Dugunis, the greatest success of the campaign. Russia made demand for a six weeks' armistice, but the Porte asked six months. Russia would not agree to this, and on October 31 General Ignatieff called on Turkey to agree to the shorter armistice within forty-eight hours. On the day the ultimatum was presented Alexinatz was captured by the Turks and Deligrad was occupied by them on the following day, thus opening the road to Belgrade. Turkey declared herself ready to accept an armistice. On the conclusion of the armistice England proposed a conference of the Powers at Constantinople. All the recommendations of the conference were rejected by Turkey. Midhat Pasha was now Grand Vizier.

In Mexico a revolution had broken out in consequence of the attempted reelection of Lerdo de Tejada as President. Eventually his rival, Porfirio Diaz, gained possession of the country, and, on November 16, defeated the Government troops under Alatorre near Humantia. Puebla fell on the 18th, by revolt of the troops in favor of Diaz. Lerdo de Tejada, with one regiment, fled from the capital on the 21st, and with his escort reached Morelia, where he attempted to maintain the constitutional government. On the 23d Porfirio Diaz entered the City of Mexico amid unusual rejoicings. Vera Cruz declared adherence to Diaz, and on the 30th he was officially proclaimed Provisional President.

On May 10 the Centennial Exposition was inaugurated at Philadelphia by President Grant. The ceremonies were opened with a march composed by Richard Wagner. One of the greatest features of the Centennial Exposition was the exhibit of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell. Born at Edinburgh in 1847, Bell was educated there and in Germany, and settled in Canada in 1870. In 1872 he came to the United States and introduced a system of visible speech for the education of deaf mutes, which his father, a distinguished Edinburgh teacher of elocution, had invented. He became professor of vocal physiology in Boston, where he constructed his telephone.

The United States had entered into a treaty with the Sioux Indians, by which these were to leave their lands in the Black Hills to enter into a new reservation. Sitting Bull, the chief of the Sioux, refused to sign it. The Indians, led by him, chose a strong position in the Bad Lands in southern Montana. The plan of the United States troops was to converge on them in three columns—General Gibbon from the west, General Crook from the south, and General Terry from the east. In the last-named body was the Seventh Cavalry under Custer. In advancing from the south, Crook was impeded. Terry moved up the Yellowstone Valley. Custer with five troops of horse was ambushed. Custer and all his men were slain. Gibbon and Terry came up three days after the massacre. In July General Sheridan was put in command of the expedition against the Sioux. On November 24 the Sioux were severely defeated in a pass in the Big Horn Mountains. This ended the war with the Sioux for a time.

The famous novelist George Sand (Madame Dudevant) died on the 8th of June. George Sand's works consist of some sixty novels, many plays, and numerous review articles. Much has been written concerning her relations with Musset the poet and Chopin the musician.

Harriet Martineau, the celebrated English author, died on June 27, at Ambleside in England. While she wrote several popular novels, she was especially noted for her works of an educational character. Among her works were "Comte's Positive Philosophy," a "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace," "England and Her Soldiers," and "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft." A candid autobiography was found among her posthumous manuscripts.

At Rome Giacomo Antonelli died in his seventy-second year. He opposed the assumption of the Italian crown by Victor Emmanuel. Virtually he was the Prime Minister of the Pope.

Denmark lost one of her most philosophic poets in Frederik Paludan-Müller. His profound epic poem "Adam Homo" marks the transition of Danish poetry to its modern pessimistic tendencies. Still another of his conceptions of life is to be found in his drama "Kalanus," in which Grecian culture and sensualism are contrasted with East Indian asceticism.

Meanwhile the Boers continued their irregular warfare with the Kaffir tribes, and with the most disastrous results. In a battle at the end of the year the army of the Transvaal was totally defeated and its leader killed. The Cape Government was appealed to in the interest of peace and security.

In Cuba the revolt continued, and volunteers and money poured into the island. The insurgents were reported to be 10,000 strong. Early in October the Government succeeded in getting the Cuba loan of $3,000,000 on the security of the customs dues, and late in the year General Martinez Campos, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief, arrived with 14,000 men accompanied by a fleet under Don Francisco de Selano.

EVENTS OF 1877

Saigo Takamori Leads Insurrection of Peasants and Samurai in Japan—It is Suppressed—Mikado Reduces Taxes—Powers Propose Reforms to Porte in the Protocol of London—Sultan Rejects Them—Russia Declares War—Her Eastern Army Wins Battle of Kars—It is Beaten at Batoum—It Takes Ardahan—Western Russian Army Crosses Danube, Takes Tirnova and Nicopolis, and Penetrates into Roumelia—Eastern Army is Beaten at Zizil-Tipe—Western Army is Beaten in Two Battles of Plevna — It is Driven Back at Shipka Pass — It Captures Loftcha — David, the Composer, Dies — Insubordination of Officer at His Funeral Leads to Downfall of Dufaure's Ministry — Simon Succeeds Dufaure — MacMahon Rouses Clericals against Him — Simon Resigns — MacMahon Appoints Duc de Broglie as Premier in Face of Republican Majority—Gambetta Protests and is Condemned to Prison — Sentence is Never Executed — Death of Thiers — Republicans Win French Election — They Institute Sweeping Reforms — Contest Between American Presidential Candidates, Hayes and Tilden — Electoral Commission Counts in Hayes—Hayes Withdraws Troops from South —Bell Instals Telephone — Edison Invents Phonograph — Death of Motley, Historian — Miles Defeats Sioux and Nez Percés — Death of Brigham Young — Railroad Strike Causes Riots at Pittsburg, Reading, Chicago, and Elsewhere — British Annex Transvaal—Madagascar Abolishes Slavery—Deaths of Bagehot, English Economist, Runeberg, Finnish Poet, Wrangel, Prussian Military Reformer, Princess Alice of Hesse—Tolstoy Publishes Masterpiece—Eastern Russian Army Beats Turks at Erzeroum and Kars—Western Army Forces Turks Back to Kamarli, where Turks Beat Russians—Sortie of Osman Pasha from Plevna—He is Beaten and Surrenders—Porte Asks Powers for Mediation.

EARLY in the year a great rebellion broke out in Japan. It was led by Saigo Takamori, formerly a marshal of the Empire, with a large following of samurai and the discontented peasants of Satsuma. Two departments of administration had been abolished, and several thousand office-holders discharged, and many of these joined the great rebellion. It was the final struggle between the forces of feudalism and modern constitutional government. The contest lasted several months and cost Japan some $50,000,000, and many thousands of lives. The rebels were completely routed. Their leader, Saigo, at his own request, was beheaded by one of his friends. The Mikado showed a wise spirit of leniency. Of 38,000 prisoners attainted for treason,

almost all were pardoned; about 1,000 of the leading men were confined in the Government fortresses, and only 20 of the most gravely implicated men were shot. To redress the grievances of the peasants and farmers, the Government made haste to reduce the national land tax from three to two and a half per cent, while the local tax was cut down to one-fifth per cent. The loss to the treasury from this was made good by a diminution of the salaries of nearly all the Government officials.

The continued disorders in the Turkish dominions gave Russia an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of the Porte. To avert war between Russia and Turkey, the six great European Powers signed a protocol at London asserting the necessity of reforms and providing for disarmament on certain conditions. On the determination of the Porte to listen to no such proposals, Russia declared war, on April 24. Already Russia had concluded a treaty with Roumania, which not long after proclaimed its independence; while Servia and Montenegro eagerly embraced the opportunity to secure their independence.

On the very day of the declaration of war the Russian forces crossed the frontier into Asia, while in Europe they passed into Roumania.

The Russians had a great advantage in possessing the province of Transcaucasia as a base of operations. At the opening of the campaign the total strength of the Russian army of the Caucasus numbered about 150,000 men of six divisions, commanded by the Grandduke Michael Nicolayevich, assisted by divisional commanders. The Turkish army, under Mukhtar Pasha on the frontier, consisted of 80,000 regular troops, 15,000 Circassians, 4,000 Kurds, and 25,000 militia—thus making a total of 124,000 men. Of these 22,000 were stationed at Erzeroum, the headquarters of the Turkish army, 28,000 at Kars, and 12,000 at Ardahan.

During the first few weeks of the campaign the salient events were a battle before Kars, April 29 and 30, in which the Russians were victorious; a defeat of the Russians at Batoum May 11; the capture of Sukbrum Kalé, a Russian military post near the Turkish frontier on May 14, and the taking of Ardahan by the Russians on the 17th.

On the Danube the Russian army consisted of nine army corps and a total of 310,000 men, 55,806 horses, and 972 guns. These forces were supplemented by the Roumanian army under Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, 72,000 strong, of whom about 17,000 were regulars and properly equipped.

The Turkish army on the south side of the Danube numbered about 247,000 men, scattered in fortified towns over a frontier of 500 miles. After two weeks of preparation and delay, the Russians accomplished the passage of the Danube between June 21 and June 30. The crossing was effected at four different points—Galatz, Braila, and Hirsova into the Dobrudscha, and from Simnitza to Sistova. By the morning of July 1, 60,000 Russians had crossed the Danube.

Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief on the Danube, maintained a fatuous inactivity. A number of Russian successes quickly followed the passage of the Danube. On July 7 Tirnova was captured, and on July 16 Nicopolis was carried by assault after severe fighting. Six thousand Turkish soldiers with guns and munitions of war fell to the victors. But the most striking achievement of the Russians was the expedition of General Gourko, who, starting from Tirnova on July 12, led a flying detachment composed of all arms across the Balkans on the 14th, by way of the Hainkoi Pass, into Roumelia as far as Yeni-Sagra, almost without opposition.

The Russian army in Asia, after driving in the Turkish outposts, captured some of the principal fortified positions, invested Kars, and seemed likely to reach Erzeroum without

any serious reverse. But as time went on the campaign in Armenia suddenly collapsed. In August the army of invasion met with a series of defeats, of which the battle of Kizil-Tipe was an example. In Europe, too, reverses came that changed for a time the whole aspect of the campaign. Plevna and the Shipka Pass became names of ominous import to the soldiers of the Czar. The first disastrous action before Plevna took place on July 20, when a brigade of infantry, under the command of General Schildner-Schuldner, fell into a trap and was wellnigh cut to pieces. On the last day of July the second battle of Plevna was fought, in which the Turkish forces, 50,000 strong, completely defeated the Russians, after a terrible conflict, with a loss of 8,000 killed and as many wounded. South of the Balkans the forces of the Czar met with the same ill-fortune. Suleiman Pasha, having defeated General Gourko's force at Eski-Sagra on August 15, and driven the Russians back to the mountains, assailed the Russian fortified positions in the Shipka Pass, and then followed a series of sanguinary conflicts to which the war had hitherto furnished no parallel. The Turks claimed a victory on the Lorn; but this was followed by a Russian success of much importance—the capture of Loftcha on the 3d of September.

Abdul Kerim Pasha was recalled from the command of the Turkish forces on the Danube, and that appointment was given provisionally to Mehemet Ali Pasha. On September 1 Osman Pasha with 25,000 men made a determined but unsuccessful attack against the Russian left centre, which held a strongly fortified position around the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince. In this perfectly useless sortie, after losing 3,000 men, he was defeated and driven back by General Zubov. The successful dash at Loftcha was followed by a series of desperate assaults by the Russian and Roumanian forces on the fortified positions of Osman Pasha at Plevna.

The conflict began September 11, and day after day the slaughter went on till the Russian losses before Plevna amounted to more than 12,000 and those of the Roumanians to 3,000 men. In the Shipka Pass, Suleiman Pasha lost more than 12,000 soldiers.

While the war in the East continued, the Republic of France passed through a crisis. An open conflict occurred at the funeral of the composer, Félician David. As a member of the Legion of Honor the dead man was entitled to a military escort. Learning that David in his will had expressed a desire to be buried without religious ceremonies, the commanding officer marched his troops back to their barracks. The Government suffered this insubordination to go unpunished. As a result Dufaure's Ministry lost the respect of the country and soon had to resign. MacMahon allowed Jules Simon to form a new Ministry in expectation that he would compromise the Republican majority by ultra-radical measures. In this the Monarchists were disappointed. MacMahon resolved to get rid of Simon. Unable to do this by Parliamentary means, since Simon controlled the majority in the Assembly, he encouraged the Clericals in their scheme of a monster petition to the Government against the Pope's further "imprisonment." In the Assembly Simon declared from the tribune: "It is not a fact that the Pope is a prisoner. Statements to this effect are, if not altogether false, at least grossly exaggerated." The Pope, in Rome, took the earliest opportunity to complain publicly that the French Minister had called him "a liar." This created a great uproar in France. Marshal MacMahon requested Simon to resign. All his colleagues in the Cabinet resigned with him. In the face of the Republican majority in the House, MacMahon entrusted the Duc de Broglie with the formation of a new Monarchist Ministry. When the Chambers protested against this breach of constitutional gov-

ernment the Senate, at the request of MacMahon, dissolved the Lower House. A turbulent electoral campaign followed. MacMahon published a manifesto in which he declared that the Government, in case of hostile elections, would not yield. Gambetta replied menacingly that France would compel MacMahon either to submit or to resign—*"se soumettre ou se démettre."* For these words Gambetta was condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 francs, but the Government did not dare to enforce the sentence.

In the midst of the election occurred the death of Louis Adolphe Thiers, ex-President of the Republic. As a historian, Thiers won renown by his great history of the French Revolution, and his history of the Consulate and the Empire.

The result of the exciting French elections was a Republican victory. As a result of election frauds ninety-three members of the Government faction were unseated. The Broglie Ministry resigned. Still MacMahon would not yield, but formed another Ministry of Monarchists under Roche Bouet. On Jules Ferry's motion the Republican majority refused to enter into relations with the unparliamentary Cabinet. Its measures for the levy of taxes were ignored. At last President MacMahon had the good sense to yield. Dufaure was permitted to form a Republican Cabinet, the majority of whom were Protestants. The victory was Gambetta's. At once a bill was introduced granting amnesty for all recent political offences. Sweeping changes were also made in the Administration. Out of 87 prefects 83 were removed.

In North America, early in the year, a bitter political contest had arisen over the disputed election of Rutherford B. Hayes. In January Congress concurred in a vote appointing a Commission for counting the electoral vote, and to settle all questions concerning the election in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other disputed States. Scores of influ-

ential politicians from the North hurried to these States. The Republicans had the Federal troops to back them. By a vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats the Electoral Commission declared for Hayes. On March 2 Congress, in joint session, confirmed the election of Hayes and Wheeler, giving Hayes the majority of one vote over Tilden. On the following day the House repudiated this decision and declared that Tilden and Hendricks were elected by 196 electoral votes—a vote of 186 to 88, 66 not voting. The country was brought to the verge of civil war. Hayes was privately sworn in as President on March 4, but his inauguration was deferred until the following Monday. Tilden silenced his indignant followers by a dignified declaration of withdrawal. Hayes began his administration with the set purpose of restoring peaceful relations between the North and South. The Federal troops were withdrawn.

On February 12 Bell exhibited his telephone at Salem, Massachusetts, and on May 10 he described his invention before the Boston Academy. The first business telephone was erected between Boston and Somerville, three miles. Elisha Gray filed a caveat for his telephone three hours after Bell's was filed. Thomas A. Edison invented his phonograph. Prominent Americans who died during the year were the historian Motley, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, millionaire.

The Sioux Indians were overtaken and again defeated by General Miles, and the Sioux war ended. In July another Indian war broke out in the Northwest. The Nez Perçés of Idaho declined to occupy the reservation in that State and Oregon. Chief Joseph set out with his tribe for Canada. General Merritt declared this Indian march of 1,500 miles a wonderful exploit. On the other side of the mountains the Indians were confronted by Miles, but crossed the Missouri. Chief Joseph was at last defeated by Miles in the Bear Paw Mountains on October 4. The Nez Perçés submitted.

On August 28 Brigham Young, the president of the Mormon Church, died at a ripe age, leaving a number of wives to mourn his departure.

A great railroad strike in 1877 caused trouble and upheavals in North America. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reduced wages by ten per cent, and a strike was declared in July, which was followed by strikes on all the principal railway lines. Railway traffic was at a standstill. The Brotherhood of Engineers, which joined in the strike, had 50,000 members, and several million dollars at its command. Appeal was made to the Federal authorities. At Pittsburg, on July 21, the strikers attacked the soldiers. Buildings were burnt with 2,000 laden freight cars, and general disorders followed. At length the Federal troops suppressed the strike. The loss was $10,000,000. The strikers raised a riot at Reading, and thirteen were killed and forty-three wounded. President Hayes issued proclamations for the suppression of disorder in West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Another riot in Chicago, July 26, resulted in the killing of nineteen persons. Here the police were assisted by United States cavalry in charging the crowd. A reaction set in about the 27th, when many of the laborers returned to work; and by the 30th nearly all of the roads, especially east of Buffalo, were in operation again.

In South Africa, after desultory fighting with the forces of the bankrupted South African Republic, the British annexation of the Transvaal territory was proclaimed. An administrator with an executive council and legislative assembly for the new colony were appointed at Cape Town. Under pressure from France and England, the Queen of Madagascar was prevailed upon to issue a proclamation, on June 20, for the total abolition of slavery.

On March 24 Walter Bagehot, the eminent English economist and literary critic died at his birthplace, Langport in

Somerset, in his fifty-first year. He won fame by his books: "The English Constitution," and "Physics and Politics."

Johannes Runeberg, the Finnish poet and greatest writer in Swedish literature, died at the age of seventy-three. Runeberg's greatest work is his "Tales of Ensign Stal," a collection of poems dealing with the scenes of the war which ended in the annexation of Finland to Russia. The first of these poems, "Our Country," immediately became the national song of Sweden and Finland.

In Germany Field-Marshal Count von Wrangel, one of the early reformers of the Prussian military system, died in his ninety-third year.

Later in the year the death of Princess Alice of Hesse, second daughter of Queen Victoria, was lamented as a general loss. After her marriage to the Grandduke of Hesse-Darmstadt, she won international renown in 1870 by her services for the relief of the sick and wounded on both sides.

The great book of the year in Russia was Tolstoy's novel, "Anna Karénina," which raised its author to the rank among modern Russian writers held by Turgenyev.

On October 14 and 15 the Turks lost at one blow all the fruits of a long and brilliant series of victories in Armenia. On the 14th General Lazarov outflanked the right of the Turkish army under Mukhtar Pasha, and the next day the Grandduke Michael attacked the centre of the Turkish position with overwhelming force, while General Lazarov assaulted the rear. By 9 P. M. twenty-six battalions with seven pashas had surrendered with thirty-six guns. The Turkish stronghold on Mount Acolias was taken and the army cut in two. The right wing was compelled to lay down its arms, while Mukhtar Pasha with the left wing retreated to Kars. The spoil was great, including thousands of tents and standards, and immense quantities of ammunition. The remnant of Mukhtar's army, reenforced by Ismail Pasha's troops, took

up a strong position at Kupri Koi before Erzeroum, from which it was driven in wild confusion on November 4, the Turkish commander retreating toward Trebizonde. On November 18 the fortress of Kars was taken by storm after a fierce conflict which raged for twelve hours. The Turks lost 5,000 in casualties, 300 cannon, and 10,000 prisoners.

In Europe the victory of Doling Dubnik, on the 24th of October, was dearly bought by the Russians, who lost 2,500 men and 100 officers. About 7,000 Turks were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. At Telis the Russians took a Turkish intrenched position with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and by the capture of Provitz and Etropol, November 23 and 24, they forced Mehemet Ali to retreat from Orkhanie to Kamarli, where, however, the Russians were defeated December 3.

Plevna, which had defied the Czar's armies for nearly five months, exhausted its food and ammunition early in December. On the 9th of December, having resolved to break the Russian lines, Osman Pasha issued forth from Plevna with a force of 32,000 men, 26,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The Turks steadily advanced and carried the first Russian lines. Again they advanced and carried two batteries of six guns each in the second line. For hours the fight raged between the second and third lines of the Russians in favor of neither side, until at last the ammunition of the Turks ran short, and that hard-fought day was decided against them. Their capitulation was complete. The surrender included 10 pashas, 2,128 officers, and 97 guns. By the fall of Plevna, 100,000 Russians were set at liberty for offensive purposes. By Christmas Day the Russian losses had reached a total of 80,435 men. The losses of the Turks were very much greater: 80,000 of their soldiers were prisoners in the hands of the Russians. Under these circumstances the Porte addressed a circular note to the European Powers imploring mediation.

EVENTS OF 1878

Russians Occupy Sofra and Kezanlik—They Take Shipka Pass—They Conquer Roumelia and Take Adrianople—British Fleet Sent to Sea of Marmora—Truce of Adrianople—Treaty of Stefano—Powers are Dissatisfied with Its Harsh Terms Toward Turkey — International Congress Modifies It by Treaty of Berlin—Deaths of Victor Emmanuel and Pius IX—Cardinal Pecci is Chosen Pope—He is Installed as Leo XIII—Death of Bernard, French Physiologist—Charcot Uses Hypnotism as Curative Agent—Death of the Poet Bryant—Mikado Convokes Provincial Assemblies—Congress Passes Bland Bill for Limited Coinage of Legal-Tender Silver Dollars—Greenback Party is Organized—Ex-President Grant Makes Tour Around the World—Deaths of Bayard Taylor, the American Author, and Lewes, the English Philosopher—Russian Intrigues Cause Third British Invasion of Afghanistan.

IT became evident at the outset of the year that Turkish resistance was failing. General Gourko, after a sharp contest in which he lost some 700 men, carried the fortified position of Tashkersen, in the valley of Sofra, and proceeded to force his way to that place through the Etropol Balkans. After an incredible effort the whole force gradually crossed and Sofra was occupied on the 6th of January. Following up their success in the Troyan Pass, the Russians, under General Radebsky, took the Shipka, though defended by a Turkish army of forty-one battalions, ten batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. Meanwhile Generals Mirsky and Skobelev had penetrated the Balkans by the Troyan Pass and occupied Kezanlik. There the Turks were enclosed between the two armies. Terrified, the Sultan instructed the general in the field to conclude an armistice. Just as the Sultan's envoys set out for the Russian camp, the last army in Roumelia was defeated, and its remnants were transported by sea for the defence of Constantinople, while Adrianople was yielded without a blow.

The time had now come when the interests of Great Britain were plainly threatened. When the news arrived

that the Russians were threatening Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, and had advanced within thirty miles of Constantinople, the English Liberals withdrew their opposition to the vote of £6,000,000 demanded by the Government, and the British fleet was ordered to enter the Sea of Marmora.

After weeks of suspense the terms for an armistice and preliminaries of peace had been agreed on at Adrianople. They comprised the establishment of a Principality of Bulgaria; the payment of a war indemnity or a territorial compensation; the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each of the principalities; the introduction of reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina; an ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar on the question of the Straits, and, lastly, the evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks.

On February 20 the Russians occupied Rustchuk, thus obtaining complete control of the passage of the Danube, and the following day completed the evacuation of Erzeroum, which had begun on the 17th. In spite of many obstacles, negotiations progressed and the Grandduke Nicholas, by arrangement with the Porte, removed his headquarters from Adrianople to San Stéfano. Eventually, after innumerable delays, a preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey was signed at San Stefano on the 3d day of March. It all but destroyed the Sultan's power, and placed what was left to him at the mercy of Russia.

The dissatisfaction of the Powers with the Treaty of San Stefano was outspoken. General Ignatiev, who was despatched on a mission to Vienna, found the Austrian court firm in the position that European sanction was indispensable for the treaty. Finally in July an International Congress met at Berlin, made up of the representatives of the six great Powers and Turkey. In the Berlin Treaty, which was signed on the 13th of July, the treaty of San Stefano was modified.

The results were the division of Bulgaria into two parts, Bulgaria proper and Eastern Roumelia; the cession of parts of Armenia to Russia and Persia; the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro; the transfer of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austrian administration, and the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia. According to this Berlin Treaty, Greece was also to have an accession of territory, and, by a separate arrangement previously made, Turkey ceded Cyprus to Great Britain. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Berlin on the 3d of August. In Russia general indignation was expressed at the interference of the outside Powers.

Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy, died on January 9 in Rome. His son, the Prince of Piedmont, succeeded him as King Humbert IV.

One month later, on the 7th of February, Pius IX died at the Vatican. The conclave assembled at once to elect a successor, and on the 20th of February, Cardinal Pecci, the favorite of the religious but moderate party, was proclaimed as Pope under the name of Leo XIII. His installation in the Chair of St. Peter was celebrated on the 3d of March in the Sistine Chapel. In regard to the Royal House and Government of Italy, Pope Leo XIII maintained the same attitude as his predecessor.

Claude Bernard, the most distinguished French physiologist of modern times, died in Paris. In 1849 he discovered what is called the glycogenic function of the liver. In medical annals the year is otherwise memorable. At the Salpêtrière in Paris, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot expounded the phenomena of hypnotism and showed that mental states could be influenced and artificial somnambulism induced with beneficial results in certain human ills.

On the 12th of June, in New York, William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet and journalist, died. He was born in Massachusetts in 1794, and at age of ten pub-

lished translations from Latin poets. At eighteen he wrote "Thanatopsis." In 1826 he joined the staff of the New York "Evening Post," of which he was long chief editor.

In Japan the era of absolute government drew to a close. On July 27 the Mikado's promise, given at Kioto in 1868, was fulfilled in part by an imperial edict convoking provincial assemblies to sit once a year on local questions.

Throughout the year the American people were stirred over the remonetizing of silver. New and cheaper ways of getting it had been devised. In this year the production of gold yielded 80 tons, while that of silver was 770 tons. The value of silver went down until a dollar in silver was worth only ninety cents in gold. Congress had practically "demonetized" silver in 1873, by suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. This was the so-called "Crime of 1873."

On February 21 the American Congress passed the Bland silver bill with two amendments—one limiting silver coinage, and the other providing for an international monetary conference. On February 28 the President vetoed the bill. Congress passed it over his veto. It revived coinage of the standard silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains to the extent of not less than $2,000,000, or more than $4,000,000 a month, all seigniorage to accrue to the Treasury. These dollars were to be full legal tender for all debts public or private.

In the same week a convention at Toledo, Ohio, organized the National Greenback Party. It advocated the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the substitution of greenbacks for national banknotes, woman suffrage, and labor reform.

Later the Senate voted an appropriation to pay the fisheries award as determined at the Halifax conference. It was paid in November.

General Grant made a tour around the world, starting in May, and visiting England and the Continent, Egypt, India, China, and Japan, returning to San Francisco September

20, 1879. He received flattering attentions everywhere—from Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, and the great men of India, China, and Japan.

On December 19 Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany, died at the American Embassy in Berlin. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. At seventeen he was a printer's apprentice and contributed verses to the newspapers. A collection of these early verses, under the title "Ximena," was published in 1844, after which he went to Europe and traveled over the country on foot. On his return he published "Views Afoot." In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Germany. He earned renown not only by the glow and splendor of his Oriental poems, but also by his admirable metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust."

The death of George Henry Lewes, essayist, historian, and philosopher, occurred a few days before that of Taylor. The chief work of his life, aiming at the systematic development of his philosophical views, is entitled "Problems of Life and Mind" (1873–77). He was the common-law husband of George Eliot.

The third British invasion of Afghanistan resulted from Shere Ali's repulsing a British envoy at Russian instigation. Long before this, in 1872, an arrangement had been entered into between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakov, by which Afghanistan was declared to be "outside the sphere within which Russia might feel called upon to exercise her influence." Russia violated this in 1878 by sending the so-called Stoletov Mission to Kabul. At the approach of the British in November the Afghan Ameer, Shere Ali, frightened and beset, fled from his capital, and Yakoob Khan—the son whom he had imprisoned in spite of British remonstrance—reigned in his stead. On the 20th of December Jellalabad was entered without opposition.

EVENTS OF 1879

Cetewayo's Zulus Defeat British at Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift—Prince Imperial of France is Killed—Chelmsford Crushes Zulus at Ulundi — Arctic Expedition of "Jeannette" Ends in Disaster—Schwatka's Overland Arctic Expedition Discovers Franklin Relics—Apaches Defeat Thornbury and Merritt—Deaths of Vulliemin, Swiss Historian, and Rowland Hill, Introducer of Penny Postage—Khedive Abdicates in Favor of His Son Tewfik—Tekke Turkomans Defeat Russians—Death of Ameer of Afghanistan—His Son Yakoob Succeeds Him—He Signs Treaty of Gandamaka with British—Afghans Murder British Envoy—Roberts Marches to Avenge Him—He Storms Mountain Fortresses—Chile Wars with Bolivia and Peru Over Nitrate Beds—Battle of Iquique Between Chilean "Esmeralda" and "Covadonga" and Peruvian "Huascar" and "Independenzia"—"Esmeralda" and "Independenzia" are Sunk—"Huascar" Unsuccessfully Attacks "Magallanes" in Iquique Harbor—She Captures Chilean Transport "Rimac"—She is Beaten by "Cochrane" and "Blanco"—As a Chilean Vessel She Captures "Pilcomayo"—Insurrection in Peru Deposes President Prado and Establishes Pierola as Dictator—Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate Alexander II by Explosion of Mine under Imperial Train—Afghans Rout British Lancers Near Sherpur — They are Dislodged at Takt-i-Shah, but Hold Asmei Heights and Bala Hissar—They Fail in Assault on Sherpur—Death of Clerk-Maxwell, the Physicist.

CETEWAYO, the King of the Zulus, repudiated British demands that he should admit a British Resident and disperse his army. Early in February the English troops under Lord Chelmsford crossed the frontier. On the 11th a British detachment near Isandhlwana was annihilated. Part of a column, commanded by Colonel Gynn, was likewise surprised at Rorke's Drift by nearly 20,000 Zulus and was overpowered. The first battalion of the Twenty-Fourth Foot was almost destroyed. Five hundred men with thirty officers were killed. A large convoy of ammunition and supplies fell into the hands of the Zulus. The French Prince Imperial, only son of the late Napoleon III and ex-Empress Eugénie, who had obtained permission to join the English army at the front, was killed on June 2, while on a reconnoitring party. In July came the news of Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi, which completely crushed the power of the Zulus.

On July 8 James Gordon Bennett sent out the "Jeannette," under the sanction of Congress, on an Arctic exploring trip, under Captain De Long of the navy. A few survivors reached Siberia and finally the United States. Lieutenant Schwatka of the navy led a Franklin search expedition overland, and discovered remains of Franklin's crew, and brought home those of Lieutenant Irving. On September 29 Major Thornbury and seventeen men were killed in a fight with Apache Indians at Mill Creek near Rawlins, Colorado. The Indians retreated before General Merritt on November 9, and then suddenly turned and attacked their pursuers, killing thirty-two men.

Louis Vulliemin, one of the most distinguished French historians of Switzerland, died at Orbe on the 10th of August. His patriotic counsels had guided three generations of his countrymen. He was a pupil of the renowned Pestalozzi.

On the 27th of August Sir Rowland Hill, the great English postal reformer and introducer of penny postage, died in England, at the age of eighty-four. In 1837 he published a pamphlet recommending a low and uniform rate of postage. The scheme was approved by a committee of the Commons, which examined it in 1838. Early in 1840 the system was carried into effect, and was soon followed by most civilized countries.

In Egypt, on the 26th of June, the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, abdicated in favor of his son Tewfik, in consequence of the pressure put upon him by the European Powers.

A definite treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey had been signed on February 8 at Constantinople. A week later an imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg, announcing the ratification of the Russo-Turkish treaty and the recall of the troops from the occupied provinces. Before engaging in their punitive campaign against the Tekke Turkomans of the Steppe, the Russians collected 3,000 camels.

The Tekke Turkomans attacking at Burma, April 15, defeated the Russian vanguard of 2,000 men, and captured a large number of the camels. Pursuit was made by General Lomakin, with reenforcements from Karasnozodsk. The Tekkes, whose march was impeded by the captured camels, were overtaken. Instead of dispersing the camels and attacking the Russians in loose order as heretofore, the Tekkes dismounted, occupied a position half-way up the hillside, and making the camels kneel down in the front, fired from behind the living wall, with the steadiness and rapidity of European troops. The encounter lasted until night. Then the Tekkes marched east carrying their booty with them, and the Russians retraced their steps to the west.

In Afghanistan, the Ameer, stunned by his reverses, relapsed into a gloomy torpor and died on February 21. Yakoob Khan, his son, succeeded him and presently made overtures for peace. Matters remained unsettled till, on May 8, Yakoob Khan came in person to the British camp at Gandamaka. On the 26th of May the treaty of Gandamaka between Great Britain and Afghanistan was signed, in which an extension of the British frontier, the control by Britain of the foreign policy of Afghanistan, and the residence of a British envoy in Kabul were the chief stipulations. On July 24 Sir Louis P. Cavagnari arrived at Kabul and was received with marked respect. On September 3 Cavagnari and members of the mission were treacherously attacked, and slain by the Afghans. Roberts was at Simla when this report reached him. On the morrow, at the head of 6,000 men, he started for Ali Kheyl. Pushing on thence to Kabul, he encountered the Afghan army, 10,000 strong, intrenched at Charasia.

To General Baker fell the task of dislodging the enemy from the heights above the Chardeh Valley, with 2,000 men, while a second column, under Major White of the Ninety-

second Highlanders, was directed to take the Sang-i-Nawishta defile, where the enemy had concentrated all his guns. By four in the afternoon the ridges were gained, Major White joining General Baker in the rear of the original Afghan position. The Afghans lost 300 killed and 20 guns. The British casualties were 78 killed and wounded. Roberts marched early on the following morning through the Sang-i-Nawishta defile to Beni Hissar, on the Kabul road. On October 8 the great cantonment of Sherpur was occupied by the cavalry brigade, under Brigadier-General Massy, who captured 73 guns. Some troops occupied the Bala Hissar, or citadel-palace of Kabul. This march was described by Roberts himself as a more difficult task than his subsequent famous march to Kandahar. General Gough, with Colonel Money, defeated the tribesmen holding the Shutargardan Pass, but, on the approach of the winter season, they evacuated the pass to march to Sherpur. There General Roberts prepared to spend the winter.

Toward the close of the previous year difficulties had arisen in South America between Chile and Bolivia. Chile laid claim to a part of the nitrate districts, operated by Bolivians. Peru supported Bolivia. Chile declared war upon both States on February 5. Owing to the long coast line of the belligerents, the war was bound to be fought out on the sea.

Bolivia had no fleet whatever. Peru had only six serviceable ships besides some transports. Four of these were ironclads, the best of which, the turret ship "Huascar," had figured in an encounter with English ships two years before. The Chilean fleet, though much stronger than that of Peru, was composed of ships of inferior speed, and had no dock wherein to clean the bottoms of her ironclads, nor indeed, any fortified naval port. As a result, the Chilean merchant marine was forthwith driven off the sea. The Chilean Ad-

miral, Rebollèdo, blockaded Iquique. In May he learned that President Prado of Peru was sailing south from Callao to Arica with a strong expedition. Rebollèdo at once went to intercept this expedition, leaving his two slowest and weakest ships, the "Esmeralda," commanded by Arturo Prat, and "Covadonga" at Iquique. President Prado, having slipped by the Chileans in a thick fog, received news at Arica of the situation at Iquique. In order to capture or destroy the two weak Chilean vessels at Iquique, he despatched thither his two strongest vessels, the "Huascar," commanded by Captain Grau, and the "Independenzia," Captain Moore. The four ships met on May 21, in one of the most spirited naval battles recorded in modern times. Captain Prat was killed as he boarded the "Huascar," and his ship, the "Esmeralda," was sunk. The Chilean gunboat "Covadonga," on the other hand, succeeded in destroying the more powerful Peruvian "Independenzia."

The next incident of the war was a sensational attempt of the "Huascar" to sink the Chilean ship "Magallanes," before dawn on July 10, in Iquique Harbor. Steaming suddenly into the harbor without lights, the "Huascar" three times tried to ram the Chilean, but always failed. Throughout the night the two ships kept up an incessant fire. Just as the "Huascar" was struck on the water line by a 115-pounder, the Chilean ironclad "Almirante Cochrane" appeared in the harbor and the "Huascar" made off. Her captain now received strict injunctions to risk no further engagement. He confined himself to harrying the Chilean coast and capturing defenceless vessels, among others the Chilean transport "Rimac," with a regiment of cavalry, many munitions of war, and $500,000 of specie.

By this time the Chilean Government, exasperated by the "Huascar's" depredations, sent the "Cochrane" to Valparaiso to be thoroughly overhauled. Her bottom was cleaned

by divers. Captain Laterre, who had distinguished himself on the "Magallanes," was placed in command of her. When she emerged, after a month of repairs, her speed was eleven knots—one knot faster than that of the "Huascar." Admiral Riveros of the Chilean fleet now went in search of the "Huascar." Dividing his strong fleet into two squadrons, one of which was to steam inshore so as to drive the "Huascar" into the path of the other steaming on a parallel course, Admiral Riveros proceeded to Angamos Point. Early on the morning of October 8 the "Huascar" was sighted, together with the "Union." Her commander, Grau, steamed away at a speed of ten knots. Admiral Riveros, outdistanced as he was, held steadily on with the "Blanco" and "Covadonga." Next morning Grau sighted the smoke of the "Cochrane" out at sea, and tried to get out of his bad position between the two Chilean squadrons. His convoy, "l'Union," succeeded in getting away to the north, hotly pursued by the "Loa" and the "O'Higgins." The "Cochrane" overhauled the "Huascar," and, with the aid of the "Blanco," engaged her in fight. One of the "Cochrane's" first shots entered the "Huascar's" turret and put twelve men out of the fight, besides jamming the turret. The "Cochrane" manœuvred astern of the "Huascar," where her big turret guns could not reach her, and poured a hot rifle-fire from her high fighting tops and bridge on to the "Huascar's" upper deck. A nine-inch shell from the "Cochrane" struck the conning tower and Grau was blown to pieces. An officer at the steering wheel just below the Admiral was likewise killed. Commander Aguirre, upon whom the charge of the ship had devolved, was killed by another shot, which burst inside of the turret. Lieutenant Garrozon, the last surviving officer on the "Huascar," finding that he could scarcely move her, resolved to scuttle the ship. Rather than go to the bottom some of the Peruvian seamen ran forward and waved towels in token of surrender. Both

the "Cochrane" and "Blanco" sent boats, and, boarding the "Huascar," found the engineer engaged in opening the main injection valve. He was stopped at the point of a pistol. It was found that the "Huascar" had been hit by heavy projectiles nearly thirty times. Her killed and wounded numbered 64. Some 140 prisoners were taken, 35 of whom were English. The "Huascar," after her capture, was patched up and taken to Valparaiso, where she was repaired and refitted with a new armament. On November 15 she went to sea under the Chilean flag. A little later she succeeded in capturing the Peruvian gunboat "Pilcomayo." The transfer of this vessel to the Chilean fleet destroyed Peru's chances upon the sea. Henceforth Peru and Bolivia fought at a disadvantage. Late in the year, as the result of the naval disasters inflicted by Chile, insurrection broke out in Peru. President Prado was forced to resign the government and flee the country. Pierola was proclaimed Dictator.

In the beginning of December the Emperor of Russia had a narrow escape from assassination. He was returning from Livadia to St. Petersburg, stopping over at Moscow. By accident or design the train conveying the imperial luggage was following instead of preceding the Czar's train. On entering the outskirts of Moscow a mine was exploded under the second train. Most of the cars were thrown off the track, but no lives were lost. It was found that the mine which was laid in a carefully built tunnel under the railway had been set off by electricity from a house in the vicinity.

It was during the same week, some two months after General Roberts's arrival at Kabul, that the Afghans at the behest of their most fanatic leaders rose against the English in their country. One hundred thousand men took to arms. Roberts tried to prevent a coalition of the various bodies of tribesmen by sending one brigade under McPherson westward, and another under Baker toward Maidan. This left

the British military post at Sherpur in a dangerously weak state. On December 11 McPherson's cavalry attempted to cut off a force of about 10,000 Afghans. The British lancers were repulsed and routed. Roberts now hastened up with his Highlanders, barely in time to secure McPherson's line of retreat. Baker's brigade was hastily summoned. On the following morning Colonel Money, with a part of McPherson's force, tried to dislodge the Afghans from the crest of the Takt-i-Shah. All day long the British fought without making material gains. On the next day the rest of McPherson's brigade and Baker's column, which had just arrived, threw themselves into the fight. The Afghans, dislodged from one position, held themselves in others. Their reenforcements were on the Asmei Heights. Colonel Jenkins of the Guides succeeded in storming these heights, but was soon after dislodged from the crest, losing two guns. It was at this time that Captain Voustan led a dashing charge of twelve Punjab horsemen up a steep conical hill, and himself killed five Afghans. For this he received the Victoria Cross. General Roberts was compelled to abandon the Asmei Heights and the Bala-Hissar. He fell back on his defences at Sherpur. The British were hard beset at Sherpur. On December 23 the Afghans attacked in force. The fighting lasted all day, the Afghans bringing scaling ladders to enter the works only to be repulsed with great slaughter. At nightfall a heavy snowstorm set in and the Afghans gave up their assault. The British casualties were sixty-five killed and wounded, among whom was Brigadier-General Hugh Gough. On Christmas Eve British reenforcements arrived under General Charles Gough and Colonel Hudson, and the Bala-Hissar was reoccupied.

With the death of James Clerk-Maxwell, the famous Scottish physicist, a thinker was lost to England who contributed much to the advancement of electrical science.

EVENTS OF 1880

Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill Czar Made at Winter Palace—Death of Flaubert—Afghans Pen in British at Charasia—Stewart Fights His Way from Kandahar to Kabul—Ayub Khan Routs Burrowes at Maiwand and Pens British in Kandahar—Roberts Marches from Sherpur to Kandahar—He Routs the Besieging Afghans and Ends War—Kurds Massacre Armenians—Turkey Fails to Comply with Berlin Treaty—Powers Make Naval Demonstration on Albanian Coast—They Annex Dulcigno to Montenegro—Freycinet Ministry in France Expels Jesuits and Secularizes Education—De Lesseps Organizes Panama Canal Company—Garfield is Elected President of United States—Apaches are Driven into Mexico—Eberth Discovers Typhus Germ—Deaths of George Eliot, English Novelist, and Ole Bull, Norwegian Violinist—Cossacks Beat Turkomans at Geok Tepe—Boers Repudiate British Annexation of Transvaal—They Beat British at Potchefstroom and Heidelburg Road.

IN Russia another attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. As the Czar and his guests were about to dine at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, on February 17, the dining-room was blown up. Ten men of the Finland guard were killed, while fifty-three were wounded. After this affair Count Melikov was put at the head of a supreme executive committee with extraordinary powers. He consented to relax the severe restrictions on the students of the universities and higher technical schools. Count Alexei Tolstoy, the originator of these laws, resigned. Early in summer the Czarina died. Two months later the Emperor married again. The campaign against the Turkomans was resumed about the same time. For some time no appreciable gains were made on either side.

Gustave Flaubert, the most refined writer and stylist of the French school of realism, died in May in his sixtieth year. Originally an ardent admirer of Victor Hugo and Byron, he suddenly changed from his extreme romanticism to that of realism. The result of this change was his famous work "Madame Bovary," the forerunner of the naturalistic productions of Goncourt and Zola. His "Salammbo," a powerful romance of ancient Carthage, is probably the most

erudite novel ever written. Flaubert read and annotated 1,500 books before beginning its composition.

In Afghanistan the situation of the British grew more perilous. Early in the spring General Roberts at Sherpur despatched a force under General Ross to Shekabad. On April 25 a sharp action was fought on the old battlefield of Charasia. A British force under Colonel Jenkins was penned in and had to be reenforced by a brigade under McPherson. Before this General Bonell Stewart had left Kandahar with a strong column to open communications with Kabul. A British division under Primrose was left at Kandahar. On April 19 Stewart's column, while approaching Ghuznee, encountered the Afghan swordsmen at Ahmed Khel. The onslaught of the Afghans was so impetuous that the British line of battle was thrown back some 200 yards, and the left was enveloped by the Afghan horsemen. The British rearguard coming up turned the scale of the battle. Altogether, 135 British soldiers were put out of action. General Stewart fought another engagement beyond Ghuznee on April 23, and drove off the enemy with a loss of 400 men. On May 2 he arrived at Sherpur. Stewart's march from Kandahar, though not so conspicuous for results as Roberts's famous return march, was a brilliant achievement.

Late in June Ayub Khan, younger brother to Yakoob Khan, held a prisoner by the British, set out from Herat with 6,000 men, resolved to seize Kandahar. General Burrowes, at Kandahar, marched out with a British brigade and joined forces with the Afghan governor. Within a fortnight the native Afghan troops mutinied and deserted to Ayub Khan. On July 27 the two armies came within sight at Maiwand. The British, instead of resorting to their usual offensive tactics, formed in compact masses, and lying down received the various onslaughts of the Afghans. Once or twice the British cavalry attempted to charge, but lost heavily

in horses under the hot fire of the Ghazi sharpshooters. After several hours of such fighting, the Afghans stormed a part of the British position and captured a battery of horse artillery. The native troops of the British centre were thrown into disorder and fell back upon the British soldiery. As a last resort a cavalry charge was ordered. Only a few officers and men responded. A remnant of the British infantry succeeded in joining the guns and cavalry in the rear of the baggage train. Thence the flight went on to Kandahar, over forty miles distant. From every village and hamlet the natives fired on the fleeing soldiers. Fortunately for them they were met by a British relief column under General Brooke, which cleared the way back to Kandahar. In the bloody fight at Maiwand, the British lost more than 1,500 men.

As soon as Ayub Khan and his Afghans appeared before Kandahar, the British garrison made a sortie. This, too, proved disastrous. Brigadier-General Brooke and a large number of his officers and men lost their lives in the affair. After this the British remained penned up in Kandahar.

It was on July 29 that the report of the disasters before Kandahar reached the British at Kabul. Roberts immediately offered to lead an expedition to Kandahar to relieve the garrison there. The offer was accepted by Sir Donald Stewart. On August 9 Roberts set out on his famous march from Sherpur with 18,500 men. The guns had to be carried on mules. The expedition marched at a rate of more than sixteen miles a day. Instead of a frontal attack on the Afghan besiegers, Roberts turned their position. On September 1 the Highlanders stormed the villages of Gundi Mulla and Pir Painal. The Afghans fled, after a loss of more than 1,000 men. The march to Kandahar was pronounced by British military critics as one of the most remarkable achievements of its kind. Roberts forthwith became an idol of the British army. Much to Roberts's disgust

the British Government gave orders to evacuate Kandahar. The districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali were annexed. Yakoob Khan was kept in confinement. Abdur Rahman, a grandson of Dost Mohammed, was recognized as Ameer. Afghanistan proper was evacuated.

The King of Greece opened the Boulé this year with a warlike speech on the Turkish boundary question. Once more the Powers had to intercede. In Armenia the situation was equally threatening. Members of the newly formed Kurdish league ravaged the country, burning villages and killing many inhabitants. On the other hand the Porte complained that Roumelia and Bulgaria were stirred up by Russian agitators. As a result of international conferences at Berlin, a joint demand for compliance with the provisions of the Berlin Conference was made on the Porte in July. As Turkey failed to come to terms, the Powers made a naval demonstration on the coast of Albania, where the Montenegrins were giving trouble. Dulcigno was exacted from Turkey, and Montenegrin forces occupied that place. Servia was compelled to extend the same customs privileges to Austria that she gave to Great Britain. Roumania secured the recognition of her independence by accepting the provisions of the Berlin purchasing convention, whereby her railway lines were joined to those of the other Balkan States.

In France a new Republican Ministry had been formed under Freycinet, backed largely by the powerful influence of Gambetta. This Ministry took action against the powerful Society of Jesus. Expelled from France, the Jesuits sought refuge in Spain and Portugal. A bill for exclusively secular instruction in the public schools in France was passed through the Chambers by the Government. Next a general amnesty was extended to the Communists of 1871. Among the radical Republicans who now returned to France was Rochefort, who at once resumed his agitation against Gam-

betta. A Cabinet crisis resulted in another Ministry, headed by Ferry. The anti-clerical measures of the Government were enforced throughout France. Ferdinand de Lesseps raised sufficient funds wherewith to establish his company for the proposed construction of an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama. This French project was resented by the American people as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. In a message to Congress, President Hayes demanded that any canal across the Isthmus of Panama or through any territory of Central or South America would have to be subject to the control of the United States.

On June 2 the Republican Convention met at Chicago. Conkling, with 306 delegates, made a determined effort to renominate President Grant for a third term but failed. Grant's rivals were Blaine and Sherman. The opposition finally united and nominated Garfield and Arthur. A Democratic convention met at Cincinnati, on June 22, and nominated Hancock and English. The Republican cadidates were elected by 214 electoral votes to 155.

During this year the Apache Indians, under Victoria, were driven into Mexico. The chieftain was killed and most of the band dispersed. Later in the year some 1,500 of Sitting Bull's Indians returned from British America and surrendered to the United States authorities.

The erection of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, 4,250 feet above the Pacific Ocean, was begun. Late in the year Sara Bernhardt made her first appearance in America at Booth's Theatre in New York. From a careful study of typhoid fever Eberth discovered the typhus germ.

Toward the close of the year, the readers of George Eliot's novels were saddened by the death of this most eminent of English woman novelists. Marian Evans was born in 1819, in Warwickshire. The novel "Adam Bede," published over the signature of George Eliot in 1859, made that

name a household word throughout the English-speaking world. George Eliot's succeeding stories were "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," the historical novel "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda." In the May before her death she was married to J. W. Cross.

Ole Bornemann Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, died this year at his birthplace, Bergen. In technical proficiency Ole Bull rivaled Paganini, the great Italian virtuoso, while he surpassed him in depth of musical feeling.

The Russian campaign against the Turkomans had been waged with varying success. The Turkomans repeatedly cut the Russian line of communication. Early in December a detachment of Cossacks surprised and captured a strong position of the enemy near Geok Tepe. By the middle of December General Skobelev attempted a reconnoissance in force, only to suffer a signal reverse. On Christmas Eve the Russians recaptured their positions at Geok Tepe.

In South Africa the British annexation of the Transvaal was repudiated by the Boers. The Volksraad was reconvened, and on December 16 the Republic of South Africa was once more proclaimed at Heidelburg. The first shots between the Boers and British were exchanged at the town of Potchefstroom, on the refusal of Major Clarke to allow the Boer proclamation to be printed. After a spirited defence, the British had to surrender. A letter was sent to Pretoria to Sir Owen Lanyan, calling upon him to transfer the government within forty-eight hours. Sir Owen's reply to the Boer demand was a proclamation offering pardon to those rebels who would submit and return to their homes. On December 20 an engagement was fought on the road from Heidelburg to Pretoria. The British officers were picked off during the early part of the fight. A large number of the men were shot down while attempting to charge. Their dying colonel ordered a surrender.

EVENTS OF 1881

Boers Beat British at Majuba Hill—Treaty Grants Them Independence Except in Foreign Relations—Deaths of Carlyle, Disraeli, and Dostoyevsky, Russian Novelist—Skobelev Subdues Turkomans—Assassination of Alexander II—He is Succeeded by His Son, Alexander III—Assassination of President Garfield—Arthur Becomes President—Mikado Promulgates New Constitution—Dr. Ogden Discovers Cause of Suppuration to be Bacteria—Deaths of Littré, the Philologist, and Auguste Blanc, the Conspirator—Tunis Rebels against French Protectorate—Vice-Admiral Garnault Storms Sfax—General Saussier Subdues Arabs in Southern Tunis.

THE state of affairs in the Transvaal grew threatening for the English. On January 3 Joubert, the Boer Commandant, was at Cold Stream on the borders of Natal with 700 men. Colonel Winsloe was besieged outside Potchefstroom, Sir Owen Lanyan at Pretoria, and Major Montague at Starndeon. The Boers had also taken possession of Utrecht and were besieging Lydenberg. The victories gained in the next month by the Boers culminated in the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill, on the 27th of February. On that Saturday night some 600 British troops under Sir George Colby intrenched themselves at the top of Majuba Hill, overlooking the enemy's position at Laing's Nek. The Boers were not aware of this movement until the British opened fire upon them at 5 A. M. After six hours' firing, in which everything seemed favorable for the British, the Boers, 400 in number, stormed Majuba Hill. General Colby was killed, and with him fell two officers and 82 men. The Boers took 122 prisoners. Unwilling further to prosecute the war, Prime Minister Gladstone entered into a treaty of peace by which the Boers gained their independence. England reserved to herself the right to veto all foreign treaties that might be entered into by the South African Republic.

During this period England lost one of the greatest of her modern prose writers in Thomas Carlyle. The publication of "Sartor Resartus," in 1833, made Carlyle famous. His next work of importance was "The French Revolution," which appeared in 1837. In 1845 he published "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," with elucidations of his own. This work served to turn the current of English feeling in favor of the great Protector. The longest and most laborious of all Carlyle's works was the "History of Frederick the Great."

Carlyle's death was followed by that of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, the eminent British statesman and novelist. Of Jewish extraction, he was the eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature." In 1826 Benjamin Disraeli published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which achieved immediate success. In 1837 Disraeli gained an entrance to the House of Commons from Maidstone. His first speech was received with ridicule, but Disraeli finished it with a passionate declaration that the time would come when he must be heard. He became a leader of the so-called "Young England" party. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby. In 1868 he became Premier on the resignation of Lord Derby, but his tenure of office was short. In 1874 he again became Prime Minister and remained in power for six years. It was during this time that he became Earl of Beaconsfield. As such he took a prominent part in the conclusion of the famous Balkan treaty at Berlin in 1878. Within a few months of Disraeli's death, the publication of a last novel called "Endymion" showed still the vigor of his intellect.

When Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostoyevsky died, Russia lost one of her foremost psychological novelists. Dostoyevsky's trenchant pen often embroiled him in difficulties with the Government. For his participation in a conspiracy in

1849 he was sent to Siberia, where he passed the bitterest time of his life, and where he gathered much of the material afterward used in his powerful stories. On the accession of Alexander II he was pardoned. Dostoyevsky's best known novels are "The Poor People," "The Degraded and Insulted," "Memoirs from the House of Death," also published as "Buried Alive" (his Siberian memoirs), and "Crime and Punishment."

The year had begun in Russia with General Skobelev's brilliant successes over the Tekke Turkomans. On January 24, after a siege of three weeks, the Turkomans' stronghold of Geok Tepe was taken by storm; large quantities of guns, ammunition, and provisions were captured, and the Turkomans fled in confusion, leaving their dead on the field. This virtually terminated the expedition. On April 9 Skobelev received the submission of the principal Turkoman leaders at Askabad. Thus another extensive territory in Central Asia was brought within Russian influence.

On March 13, as the Czar was driving along the banks of the Catherine Canal, a dynamite bomb thrown by one Rousakov burst under the carriage, wounding a Cossack and other persons standing near. The Czar stepped out of his carriage unhurt with his brother, the Grandduke Michael. He turned to walk home, when another bomb was thrown. When the smoke cleared away the Czar was lying in a pool of blood, while the assassin with other bystanders lay wounded. The Czar was conveyed to the Winter Palace, where he died two hours later. The draft of a liberal constitution was found in his desk after his assassination. The question of granting a constitution to Russia, discussed between the new Czar, Alexander III, and his advisers, was soon dismissed. Nihilism progressed accordingly.

Another sensational assassination was perpetrated this year in the United States of America. President Garfield,

after four months' administration, was shot on July 2, by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, in the railway station as the President and Secretary of State Blaine were about to leave Washington for New York. For two months Garfield hovered between life and death, until, on September 19, he suddenly expired. James Abram Garfield began his career as driver for a canal boat. When the Civil War broke out, Garfield, who had become a college president and Senator, was appointed to a Colonelcy and was soon raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was Rosecrans's chief of staff, and his gallantry was conspicuous at Chickamauga. While in the field he was elected to Congress, and remained in that body seventeen years.

When Arthur became President, Garfield's Cabinet Ministers resigned, but Arthur requested them to retain their places until Congress should meet. All complied except Windom, and Judge Folger of New York took his place. Later Frelinghuysen became Secretary of State in place of Blaine.

In October a new Japanese Constitution was promulgated. It consisted of 66 articles, with 266 expositionary clauses. The rights of sovereignty and executive power, according to the organic laws of the Empire, were vested in the person of the Mikado, who was declared inviolable. The Mikado's Ministers were accountable to him alone. Certain expenditures of the realm, specified in the Constitution, were confirmed to the imperial Government in perpetuity. A Parliament (to meet first in 1890) was created to assemble once a year, to be closed or dissolved by the Emperor. The Upper House was composed of three classes; to wit, hereditary peers, nominated peers, and elected members, the last two classes never to exceed the number of hereditary members. The House of Representatives was composed of 300 members, of national taxpayers to the amount of $15 annually,

each to serve four years. Trial by jury, freedom from search, of religious belief, of speech, of press, and of public meeting within the limits of civic ordinances, were confirmed to the Japanese people in a bill of rights.

Dr. Ogden of Aberdeen published an account of experiments which he had made to ascertain the causes of inflammation and suppuration. He arrived at the conclusion that suppuration was caused by certain bacteria. The results achieved afterward found ample verification.

Among the deaths of the year was that of Maximilien Littre, the philologist and philosopher to whom France owes her great "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française." France also lost Auguste Blanc, the great conspirator and brother of the eminent economist Louis Blanc. Auguste Blanc spent thirty-seven years of his life in prison. He died at Paris. During his long life of seventy-six years, he took part in every socialistic and revolutionary movement in France.

For the last sixty years France had assumed a protectorate over Tunis. In recent years rivalry had sprung up between the French and Italians. Italy, which had some 15,000 of her subjects there, had considerable commercial interests at stake, while the French were chiefly influenced by political considerations. Finally the Bey rebelled against the French protectorate. Hostile operations against Tunis were undertaken in the last week of April by Generals Logerot, Forgemol, and Delebecque. The island of Taberka, protected by an old Moorish castle, was bombarded by French men-of-war and captured. On the 27th Kep was taken, and on May 1 Biserta was occupied and made a base of operations, 13,000 men landing under Generals Breart and Maurande.

When Beja was taken, it was assumed in France that the war was over. The Bey practically accepted the protection of France, and the French expedition was recalled. An

insurrection forthwith broke out against the Bey. He was accused of selling his country. In the south, the seaport of Sfax was seized by the Arabs and the foreign residents in the country were threatened. France made immediate preparations to reconquer Tunis. A strong squadron of twenty men-of-war under Vice-Admiral Garnault demonstrated on the coast of Tunis. On July 5 the bombardment of Sfax was begun by two French vessels. During the next few days several more war vessels joined in the bombardment, which was kept up until the middle of July. After the fortifications were believed to have been sufficiently reduced, 3,000 men were landed and quickly carried the water battery and gate of the town. The French losses were insignificant.

On September 10 General Saussier opened the campaign in the south with a proclamation to the Arabs giving them the alternative of submission or subjection. On October 27 he made his entry into Keyrouan, which had surrendered a few days previously to General Etielle. Though the military ends were obtained, there yet remained the exploration of the southern regions. On November 8 General Forgemol advanced upon Gafra, to whose inhabitants he granted a truce, while General Logerot turned toward Gabé only to find that the Arabs had broken up their camps and were flying in confusion.

EVENTS OF 1882

Egyptians Rise against European Officials—Allied Fleet Appears Off Alexandria—Arabi Pasha Becomes Dictator—Europeans Massacred at Alexandria—British Fleet Bombards Alexandria—Wolseley Routs Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir—British Neutralize Suez Canal—Korean Mob Attacks Chinese and Japanese Legations—China and Japan Send Punitive Expeditions to Korea—Death of Dr. Schwann, Founder of the Cell Theory—Dr. Koch Discovers Bacillus of Tuberculosis—Deaths of Auerbach, the German Novelist, Rossetti, the Poet-Painter, and Darwin, the Naturalist—Execution of the Assassin Guiteau—Star Route Post-Office Frauds Implicate Prominent Americans—Deaths of Longfellow and Emerson—Servia Becomes a Kingdom—Milan I is Its King—Death of Garibaldi—Madagascans Refuse French Demands for Land—France Objects to Presence of Chinese Troops in Tonquin as Inimical to Her Colony, Cochin-China—French Capture Hanoi and Expel Chinese Troops—Deaths of Blanc, the Economist, and Gambetta, the Patriot.

EARLY in the year an outcry against European officials was raised by the Egyptian press, and the Khedive was driven to receive deputations voicing the general discontent of the country. A plot to murder Arabi Pasha, the War Minister, was barely frustrated. In May the allied fleet appeared off Alexandria. The feeling against the Europeans grew stronger day by day. The Egyptian troops began throwing up batteries and earthworks. By this time Arabi Pasha was practically sole dictator. On June 11 the entire population of Alexandria rose against the Europeans. The British, Italian, and Greek Consuls were attacked, and some 250 Europeans, chiefly Maltese and Greeks, were murdered. The Admirals avowed their inability to quell the revolt. In the meantime the works on the fortifications of Alexandria were pushed with all possible speed. Now the British Admiral threatened to bombard Alexandria, if work were not immediately stopped. Three days later, on July 10, a formal ultimatum was despatched to Arabi Pasha, demanding the surrender of the forts into British hands. No satisfactory reply was received by nightfall, and the

European inhabitants embarked on board the ships provided for their reception. The twenty-four hours' grace having expired, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour opened fire on the forts of Alexandria with the entire fleet of ten ironclads and five gunboats under his command. The fire was returned by the forts, and the bombardment continued all day.

In general the gunnery of the British fleet was very indifferent. After the bombardment a close inspection of the forts showed them to be far from demolished. Almost all the guns might have been fought again. Out of a total of 16,233 rounds fired from the Nordenfeldts only seven found their mark. On the British side the flagship "Alexandra" was hit twenty-four times. The "Inflexible" was the most damaged and had to be docked for repairs. The British losses in men were five killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Egyptian losses were estimated upward of 300. During the night Alexandria was seen to be in flames, and in the morning the forts and towers were found almost deserted. The convicts had been set free, and with the Bedouins were pillaging the town and massacring all the Europeans they could find. Arabi had retired with his forces and thousands of refugees. Parties of marines and bluejackets landed and blew up some of the guns in the forts and cleared the streets of looters. The British Government was now hurrying up troops with which it proposed to reconquer Egypt for the Khedive from his soldiers with whom he had, up to the time of the bombardment, been openly associated. Troops were despatched from England and India. Sir Archibald Alison was the first officer to locate the insurgent forces. Subsequently skirmishes and engagements were almost of daily occurrence, while Arabi Pasha, with his army of 20,000 Egyptian troops, was fortifying his position at Tel-el-Kebir. The British commanders awaited reenforcements. The last of these arrived during the first half of September. Septem-

ber 13 Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 13,000 men and 60 guns, attacked Arabi's position and carried it by assault. The Egyptians were routed with a loss of 2,000 and 1,200 prisoners. Arabi fled. Pressing rapidly over the battlefield, the British made straight for Zagazig, which was occupied in the course of the day. On the evening of the 14th they reached Cairo and captured Arabi with Toulba Pasha. The Egyptian garrison of 1,000 men laid down their arms. On the last day of the year Lord Dufferin forwarded the first instalment of his scheme for the so-called regeneration of Egypt. He also laid down proposals for the absolute neutralization of the Suez Canal, by rendering it available for all nations at all times and for all purposes, provided peace was maintained within its limits.

In summer the smoldering ill-feeling between Korea and Japan, which dated from Korea's refusal to pay further tribute to Japan in 1872, had burst into flame. A Korean mob attacked the Japansese and Chinese Legations at Seoul. Several of the inmates were murdered and the rest forced to flee. Japan despatched an expedition to Korea to exact reparation. China at once sent an expedition of her own to offset that of Japan. A temporary accommodation was effected, but the troops of both countries remained in the disputed territory.

This year is memorable for the death of Dr. Theodor Schwann, the founder of the cell theory in physiology. His famous study of cellular structures was published in 1839, under the title of "Microscopical Investigations," in which he endeavored to unify vegetable and animal tissues. Schwann is otherwise known as the discoverer of pepsin. Another event of interest to physicians was Dr. Robert Koch's discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, and his means of treating consumption by inoculation. His method, while unsuccessful in direct treatment, proved of great service to science by detecting tuberculosis in cattle.

Berthold Auerbach, one of Germany's prominent novelists, died in his seventieth year. His reputation as a writer chiefly rests on the "Black Forest Stories," in which he described the homely simplicity of German peasant life.

England meanwhile had suffered the loss of two great leaders—one in the field of art and the other in science.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti died in April. In 1848 he joined Holman Hunt, Thomas Woolner, Millais, and others in founding the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Next to his masterpiece, "Dante's Dream," are the "Salutation of Beatrice," "The Dying Beatrice," "La Pia," and "Proserpine." Rossetti was no less successful as a poet. His chief works were "The House of Life," "The King's Tragedy" and other ballads, "Dante at Verona," and "The Blessed Damozel," written at the age of eighteen.

On April 19 occurred the death of Charles Robert Darwin, the greatest naturalist of the century. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and early devoted himself to natural history. In 1831 he was appointed naturalist to the surveying voyage of the "Beagle." In 1859 he published his epoch-making work, "The Origin of Species." Darwin's subsequent works are largely based on the material he had accumulated for the elaboration of his great theory of natural selection.

In the United States Charles Guiteau was convicted of assassinating President Garfield. Sentence of death was pronounced January 25; five months later Guiteau was hanged. In March some of the conspirators in the notorious Star Route frauds were brought to trial. Indictments were found against Brady, Peck, Miner, and the Dorsey brothers, who had made fraudulent mail bids. The jury disagreed and a new trial had to be held. It was found that 296 contracts had been obtained with worthless bonds for $8,000,000. A defalcation of $5,000,000 was alleged in "expediting" priv-

ileges. James G. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, was believed to be implicated.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died on March 24, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Soon after his friend and colleague, Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord, Massachusetts.

Servia, supported by Austria-Hungary, was proclaimed a kingdom, with the consent of the Powers, in the beginning of March. Prince Milan, a member of the family of Urilosch Obrenovich, which had obtained the semi-independence of Servia, in 1816, assumed the title of Milan I.

One of the most romantic figures of the century passed away with the death of Giuseppe Garibaldi at Caprera in June.

The aggressive actions of the French in Madagascar continued. Their contention was that the Government had promulgated a law prohibiting natives from selling land to foreigners, and that the Hova flag had been planted at Passandada Bay, over which the French claimed rights. A conference between the ambassadors who were sent to Paris by the Queen of the Hovas and the French negotiators was held on October 18. The ambassadors refused to grant the French demands and left Paris in November. A naval division was soon placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral St. Pierre, who was entrusted with the enforcement of the French claims in Madagascar.

In China the French displayed the same spirit. The treaty of 1874 gave France the protectorate of Annam. The failure of the Emperor of that country fully to perform his share of the contract, and the presence of Chinese troops in Tonquin, were considered to threaten the security of the French colony of Cochin-China. On April 25 the French forces under Colonel Rivère captured Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin. The expedition had left Saigon at the end of

March, sailed up the river and landed on French territory just outside of the town. The Viceroy and Mandarins withdrew in the citadel, nearly four miles in circumference, and defended by 8,000 Annamites. Two French columns, commanded by Captain de Villers, forced their way through the northern gate. After capturing Hanoi, the French assumed authority over the whole territory, which resulted in 10,000 Chinese troops being sent across the frontier. Negotiations were still in progress between Pekin and Paris at the close of the year.

Louis Blanc, the historian, economist, and politician, died at Paris late in the year. A state funeral was awarded him. On this occasion public demonstrations of grief on the part of the workingmen of Paris showed the strong hold he retained on popular regard.

A few minutes before midnight, on the last day of the year, occurred the death of Léon Gambetta. Born in 1838 at Cahors, of Genoese extraction, Gambetta was educated for the Church, but afterward became a lawyer. In November, 1868, he gained the leadership of the Republican party by his defence of Deleschuze, a noted Republican. He showed himself irreconcilable against Louis Napoleon and his imperial projects; in particular against the policy which led to the war with Prussia. All the power of personal magnetism was shown during the latter part of the war, when he organized a fierce but vain resistance against the invaders. After the war he held office in several short-lived Ministries, and in November, 1881, accepted the Premiership. The sweeping changes proposed by him speedily rallied a majority against him, and after six months he resigned. On the death of the great leader, Gambetta's once so formidable party collapsed.

EVENTS OF 1883

French Fleet Bombards Hova Forts—French Seize Tamatave—Annamites Defeat and Kill Rivère—Troops and Ironclads are Despatched to Tonquin — Death of Wagner, the Composer — Haitian Rebels Seize Jacmel—Brooklyn Bridge is Opened—Work is Pushed on Panama Canal—Anarchy Prevails in Armenia—Coronation of Alexander III is Followed by Riots in St. Petersburg—Death of Henri V, Bourbon Pretender — Haitian Rebels Sack Port-au-Prince and Loot Foreign Stores—French Consul Asks France to Interfere—Death of Rebel Leader—William I Unveils Germania Statue—Police Prevent Plot to Assassinate Him—Fire Destroys Belgian Parliament Houses—Peru Sues Chile for Peace—She Cedes Provinces—Death of Turgênyev, Russian Novelist—Klebs and Loeffler Discover Diphtheria Bacillus—Volcanic Eruption Devastates Krakatoa.

THE friendly offices of England as mediator between France and Madagascar were declined in January. Soon after this the French man-of-war "Flore," carrying the flag of Admiral Pierre, arrived off Tamatave. An ultimatum, demanding the recognition of all rights claimed by the French, was forwarded to the Prime Minister at Antananarivo. On June 10, after a negative reply, the French fleet of six vessels opened fire on the forts. Soon afterward the Hovas withdrew, and on June 14 the French hoisted their flag and declared martial law.

During several months the Tonquin question was left in abeyance. Despite the protests of the Chinese, desultory fighting between the Black Flags and the French troops was resumed. In May Commandant Rivère made a sortie from Hanoi with but 150 men. He met the enemy on ground covered with bamboo, from which the Annamites shot down Rivère and his troops. After this disaster three ironclads were despatched from Quiberon, Brest, and Corfu, to be followed by other vessels. Reenforcements were sent to Tonquin by the Governor of Cochin-China, and troops were also despatched from New Caledonia.

On February 13 Richard Wagner, the most original dramatic composer of the nineteenth century, died at Venice. His first opera to be performed was "Rienzi," at Dresden, in 1842. Its success was so great that the management was induced to bring out the "Flying Dutchman" early next year. The originality of this opera raised a storm of opposition, which raged from then on throughout the civilized world, as one after another of Wagner's new works appeared. Among these may be mentioned "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and the cycle of "The Ring of Niebelungs." The turning-point of Wagner's career came in 1864, when the young King Louis II of Bavaria invited him to Munich with promises of royal aid for all his projects. In 1870, having divorced his first wife, he married Cosima, the daughter of Liszt, after her divorce from Hans von Bülow. In the meanwhile the King of Bavaria built for him the famous opera house at Bayreuth. Wagner's last years were spent in the completion of his last dramatic composition, "Parsifal." In novelty of effect, rhythmic variety and thematic treatment, Wagner's music stands unexampled in the history of music up to his time.

During the latter part of March an insurrection broke out in Haiti, and the outskirts of the town of Miragoane were seized by the rebels. They in turn were attacked by the Government troops, but the latter were defeated. The place was subsequently bombarded, but again the regular troops were repulsed with the loss of two vessels and many men. The rebels then seized Jacmel and held nearly the whole of the western coast.

In the United States, during this interval, popular rejoicings were held over the opening of the great suspension bridge spanning the East River between New York and Brooklyn. The cost of the bridge had been $15,500,000. Measuring 5,989 feet, it exceeded the length of all other sus-

pension bridges then in existence. When the bridge was thrown open to the public, such crowds attempted to cross it that a number of persons were killed in the crush. Peter Cooper, the great philanthropist, died in New York, where he had served as Mayor. His fame is commemorated in the great mechanic institute of New York bearing his name. The year was otherwise notable for the successful labor strikes of American telegraph operators and glass blowers.

The construction of the Panama Canal went on so steadily this year that De Lesseps and others of its promoters predicted the completion of the Canal within five years. Prior to this the engineers had been chiefly occupied with preliminary labors. Now more than 10,000 laborers were engaged, and this number was soon increased to 15,000.

Complete anarchy prevailed in Armenia. The Turkish authorities lost all control over the province. Trade caravans were persistently pillaged and foreign consuls were insulted. The tribe of Malisson, numbering 60,000, made a raid on Scutari, but were repulsed by the Turkish troops. In Russia the long-delayed coronation of Emperor Alexander III was celebrated in May at Moscow. All the sovereigns and Governments of Europe were represented at this magnificent display, which lasted from May 27 to June 2. The event called forth manifestations of loyalty from all parts of the Empire. In liberal circles keen disappointment was felt at the new Czar's silence on the subject of liberal reforms. On the day after the coronation, riots broke out at St. Petersburg.

In the meantime the Comte de Chambord (Henri V) died, on August 24, at Frohsdorf. As the son of the Duc de Berri, and grandson of Charles X, he was the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons. No princes of the House of Orleans attended his funeral, owing to the refusal of the Comtesse de Chambord to recognize the Comte de Paris as head of the reunited Houses of Bourbon and Orleans.

During the summer the excesses of the revolutionists in Haiti had reached such serious proportions that a French squadron was despatched to West Indian waters. In August a severe battle had been fought before Jacmel, the rebels claiming the victory. On September 13 an attempt was made to assassinate the President. By the end of September riots broke out. The rebellious negroes attacked the foreign warehouses at Port-au-Prince, and sacked the town. It was then that the French Consul asked his Government to interfere. At this juncture the death of Bazelais, the leader of the rebels, was hailed as opportune by the supporters of the weak Government.

Late in the year the colossal bronze figure of Germania, erected as a national monument on the site of Arminius's early victory over the Romans near Rüdesheim, was unveiled by Emperor William in the presence of 8,000 spectators. The monument, rising to a total height of eighty feet, had cost nearly 2,000,000 marks, part of which was raised by public subscriptions. Immediately after the ceremony, it was made known that the police had barely prevented a dynamite plot to blow up Emperor William and his companions, as they were about to unveil the great statue.

On December 6 the Parliament Houses of Belgium at Brussels burnt down. The Parliamentary library, with all the archives, was destroyed in the flames.

In South America the war of Chile against Peru and Bolivia, which had been waged since 1879, was brought to a close. It was essentially a naval war. Though Peru and Bolivia had armies of 88,000 men in the field, a Chilean expedition of 30,000, with the aid of their navy, could strike at the enemy's detachments and destroy them in detail. In the end Peru had to sue for peace. The province of Tara Paca was ceded to Chile. The Department of Tacna was likewise occupied by Chile. It was agreed that, at the expiration of

ten years, the inhabitants of Tacna could decide by vote whether they would remain under Chilean rule.

Russia lost one of her leading writers by the death of Ivan Turgényev on September 3—or August 22, according to the Russian calendar. Born at Orel, in 1818, Turgényev was educated for the civil service and received an appointment in the Ministry of the Interior in 1843. Soon after this he published "The Diary of the Hunter," a book in which he first revealed his high talent for vivid descriptions and incisive grasp of character. In 1852 Emperor Nicholas banished him from Russia for sentiments expressed in an essay on Gogol. Much of his time was spent in Paris and at Baden Baden. There he brought out most of those telling stories and novels founded on Russian life, which placed him among the foremost novelists of the age.

This year is memorable to physicians for the discovery of the diphtheria bacillus by Klebs and Loeffler. To all scientists it will be noted for the great volcanic explosion which on August 26 blew the island peak of Krakatoa in the East Indies to powder. A cubic mile of rock was thrown into the air in the form of dust by a series of explosions which were heard over 150 miles away. This dust ascended into the upper currents of the air, and it was carried around the globe, causing, it is believed by scientists, the brilliant sunrises and sunsets for which the year is distinguished. Violent storms were also generated by the eruption, and a series of sea waves that swept away villages on nearby islands, and were noticeable on the other side of the earth. In all 35,000 lives were lost.

EVENTS OF 1884

Mahdi Leads Religious War in Soudan—British Send Gordon to Cope with Him—Mahdists Rout Baker Pasha—Graham Defeats Osman Digna at Trinkat and Tamas—Mikado Creates System of Nobility—Koreans Attack Japanese Legation—Japanese Exact Reparation—France Wars on China for Her Laxity Toward Tonquin Insurgents—French Seize Kelung in Formosa—They Sink War Junks at Foochow—General Tse Routs French at Pamsuret—Death of Charles Reade, Novelist—Schley Rescues Greely and Survivors of His Expedition—Burchard's Alliteration Defeats Blaine, Republican Candidate for President—Grover Cleveland is Elected—Negro Riots Over the Democratic Victory—Washington Monument Completed—Financial Failure of Ex-President Grant—Deaths of Auguste Bonheur and Hans Makart, Painters—Discovery of Lockjaw and Cholera Bacilli—New Method of Locating Brain Tumors.

AT the opening of the year, Egypt was seriously affected by the troubles in the Soudan. There the tide of the Mahdist war had risen so rapidly that it threatened not only the overthrow of the Khedive's rule, but also to invade Egypt itself. Early in January General Gordon accepted a mission from the King of the Belgians to proceed to the Congo River. The object was to put an end to the slave trade in the district of Niam Niam, whence the Soudan slave dealers drew their chief supplies. On January 18, having been reinstated in his rank in the British army, Gordon was despatched instead to Egypt for service in the Soudan. In February, Baker Pasha's column of 3,500, which was sent forward to the garrisons in the Soudan, was routed and dispersed in its first engagement on the road to Sinket. General Graham, with 4,000 Anglo-Egyptian troops, defeated Osman Digna at Trinkat. Later he gained another signal victory over Osman Digna, capturing his intrenched camp at Tamas.

In June the Mikado issued an order readjusting the system of nobility. In the newly created orders of Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons were the names of several daimios and former samurai, who had distinguished themselves during recent years. Three hundred men in all

were ennobled on the score of merit. It was expected that out of these newly created nobles would be constituted the Upper House, or Chamber of Peers, in the projected Parliament. In December the Japanese Legation in Seoul was once more attacked by Koreans, aided by Chinese soldiers. The Legationers had to flee. The Japanese Government obtained reparation for the outrage. Count Ito was sent to Pekin to effect a permanent arrangement regarding Korea.

Provoked by the leniency of China toward the Black Flags on the Tonquin frontier, France began hostilities against China. Without a previous declaration of war, the port of Kelung, in the Island of Formosa, was forcibly seized on August 6. Nine days later China declared war on France. Before this declaration a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Courbe ascended the River Min, as far as the Chinese naval arsenal at Foochow. In the river lay a poor Chinese squadron of war junks, wooden sloops, transport steamers, one modern composite cruiser, and seven steam launches fitted with spar torpedoes. The French had three modern cruisers, three composite gunboats, besides the wooden flagship and the armored cruiser "Triomphante," lying at the mouth of the Min. When the two fleets came in sight of one another, it was believed that hostilities would be opened at once. For several days, however, the French remained quiet. An American squadron of four vessels and three English warships likewise lay in the river. The Chinese remained close under the enemy's guns, and flattered themselves that the French Admiral was not serious in his intentions. Shortly before two in the afternoon of August 23, the "Triomphante" exchanged signals with the French flagship. Six minutes later the French gunboat "Lynx" opened fire. The French ships sank the clumsy Chinese junks one by one. Even when they were helpless and sinking, the French flagship continued to ply them with her machine guns. In seven

minutes from the first shot this so-called engagement was virtually over and every Chinese ship was sunk or sinking. The Chinese losses were 521 killed, 150 wounded, and several hundred missing. Admiral Courbe reported his losses as 6 killed and 27 wounded. In French naval annals the event goes by the name of "La Grande Gloire du Foochow." In October 600 French soldiers having landed at Pamsuret fell into an ambush and were routed by General Tse.

England lost this year one of her most eminent novelists by the death of Charles Reade. He made his first reputation by the novel "Peg Woffington." This was followed by "Christie Johnston" and "Never too Late to Mend," in which he attacked the English prison system, in 1857. Among his many subsequent novels "The Cloister and the Hearth" stands out conspicuously for its high literary merit. Many eminent critics declare it to be the best historical novel ever written.

Lieutenant Greely and seven survivors of his exploration party were rescued in Lady Franklin Bay in the Arctic regions on June 22, by an American relief expedition under Commander Schley. Seventeen of their comrades had perished. They were brought home in July. On August 22 the last strip of the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed.

On October 29 the Rev. Dr. Burchard, one of a delegation of clergymen, who called on Blaine, the Republican candidate for the American Presidency, used the words "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," while referring to the antecedents of the Democratic party. This expression, by alienating the Catholic voters from the candidate in whose behalf it was uttered, is said to have turned New York over to the Democrats by a majority of 1,047, thus defeating Blaine. On November 4 the twenty-fifth Presidential election was held. Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, received 4,874,986 votes; Blaine, 4,851,981. When the result was announced serious negro disturbances broke out in the South.

Napoleonville, Louisiana, and Palatka, Florida, were set on fire, the negroes refusing to assist in extinguishing the flames. On December 6, thirty-six years after the first stone was laid, the great obelisk of Washington was completed. The height of the shaft was 555 feet, and its weight 81,000 tons, the total cost of the monument amounting to $1,500,000. Wendell Phillips, the great anti-slavery orator, died in his seventy-third year.

The declining years of Ulysses S. Grant were burdened by the financial failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, in which his sons were interested. The firm owed $16,000,000. Grant paid a share of the liabilities, even selling, to satisfy the demands of the creditors, the valuable presents he had received in his journey around the world.

Auguste Bonheur, the landscape painter and brother of Rosa Bonheur, died this year at the age of sixty. He painted several pictures of animal life, which were generally considered inferior to those of his sister, whereas his landscapes were held to be distinctly superior. Vienna also lost a great artist by the death of Hans Makart, early in October. Born at Salzburg, in 1840, Makart studied under Polity in Munich, and exhibited his first famous picture, "Roman Ruins," at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

A scientific achievement of the year was Nicolaier's discovery of the lockjaw bacillus. A bacteriologist who also worked along the same line was the Japanese investigator Kitasato, to whom belongs the credit of having simultaneously studied the *bacillus tetani*. In surgery an important advance was made by Dr. Bennett of London, who showed that it was possible to locate a tumor within the brain with great accuracy, even though the disorder was not apparent on the exterior. Dr. Robert Koch, who, two years before, had discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis, announced the existence of a bacillus of Asiatic cholera.

EVENTS OF 1885

Khartoum is Captured and Gordon Killed—Various Conflicts with the Arabs—Wolseley Assumes Command—Failure of Canadian Government to Assure Indian Land Titles in Saskatchewan Valley Causes Indian Rebellion—Riel and Dumont, Its Leaders, Win Minor Successes—They are Beaten at Batoche—Riel is Hanged for Treason—Reforms are Granted the Indians—Canadian Pacific Railway is Completed—Russians Storm Afghan Fortress of Penjdeh—Afghan Frontier Dispute is Referred to Arbiters—French General De Lisle Beats Chinese and Occupies Langson—French Blow Up Two Chinese Warships at Sheipoo—Chinese Retake Langson—Courcy Repulses Annamese at Hue—France Annexes Cambodia and Ofok, and Occupies Porto-Novo — Ferry's Ministry is Overthrown on Chinese Policy—China Acknowledges Equal Rights of Japan in Korea—Japan Establishes Ministerial Government—Other European Innovations—Deaths of Victor Hugo, Ex-President Grant, and General McClellan—Germany Acquires Territory in West Africa—International Conference at Berlin Assigns British and French Spheres of Influence in Africa—Congo Basin is Put in Charge of International Commission—Irish Parliamentarians Join with Opposition on Question of Irish Coercion and Defeat Gladstone's Ministry — Salisbury Becomes Prime Minister — Roumelians Offer Throne to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria—His Acceptance Causes War with Servia—Alexander Defeats Servians at Slivnitza and Invades Servia—Austria Stops Him by Threat of War—Powers Decree Armistice—British Subdue Insurgent Burmese King Thebaw.

THE beginning of 1885 found the garrison of Khartoum reduced to the last straits by famine, desertion, and treachery. On January 26 the treachery of one of the Pashas opened the city gates to the Mahdi's troops. Gordon was taken captive. When Sir C. Wilson, who was ascending the Nile to relieve Gordon, arrived he found the city in possession of the enemy, and retired. On the day of Wilson's appearance before Khartoum, General Gordon was put to death.

Charles George Gordon, or "Chinese Gordon," as he was called, was born in 1833 at Woolwich, England. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1852, and served in the Crimea in 1854–56. As already recounted in these pages Gordon crushed the Taiping Rebellion in China by means of specially trained corps of Chinese. On his return to England with

the rank of colonel, he became chief engineer at Gravesend, where his military talent and philanthropy were conspicuous. From 1874 to 1879 he was Governor of the Soudan under the Khedive.

The Egyptian campaign was by no means brought to an end. On January 10 General Earle's column, advancing by way of the Nile from Carbi to Berber, attacked the fortified canal position at Dalka and carried it. General Earle himself fell in the fight. In March General Sir G. Graham moved from Suakim toward Hassham, and soon met the Arabs in force. A hot engagement took place on the 20th, with the Arabs as aggressors. The troops under General Sir John McNeil were surprised, and the Arabs effected an entry into the zarida or earthworks established by the Egyptian troops at Suakim. A fierce struggle ensued and the Arabs were forced to retire. The losses were severe on both sides. Two-thirds of the camels and mules were killed and maimed. In May Lord Wolseley, who had been recalled from the Upper Nile, arrived at Suakim and assumed command. On July 30 the garrison of Kassala, unable to hold out longer, made an amicable arrangement with the hostile tribes and surrendered the town after a heroic resistance of more than a year. Late in the year the Arabs on the Upper Nile attacked the English garrisons at Kossab and elsewhere. Reenforcements were ordered from England, and General Stephenson started for Wady Halfa.

The failure of the Canadian Government to secure to the Indians and half-breeds of the Northwest their ownership of the lands in the Saskatchewan Valley had aroused resentment. As the dissatisfaction grew, the half-breeds, known as Métis, turned to their old rebel leader, Riel, who dwelt in exile in Montana. He came in response to their call. Riel made common cause with such redoubtable Indian chieftains as Crowfoot of the Blackfeet tribe, Pound Maker of the

Crees, and Big Bear of the Ojibways. A report that Great Britain was on the verge of war with Russia prompted Riel to decisive action. On March 18 he assumed mastery at Batoche and appointed Gabriel Dumont, a famous buffalo hunter, his second in command. Dumont forthwith made a raid on the Canadian Government stores at Dutch Lake. A detachment of mounted police from Carleton, who tried to intercept Dumont, were outstripped, and another stronger detachment was beaten off with serious loss. The grim news from Dutch Lake aroused all Canada. Within three days troops were despatched from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Ontario. The new Canadian Pacific Railway, then approaching completion, could not carry them fast enough to the front. Before they arrived, the rebellion had spread up the entire Saskatchewan Valley. The town of Battleford was threatened by the Crees. A chieftain named Traveling Spirit tricked the white settlers of Troy Lake into disarming, and then let his braves butcher them. Francis Dickens, a son of the great novelist, in vain tried to hold Fort Pitt against the assaults of Big Bear's men. By this time the soldiers were arriving and advanced in three columns. Behind strong intrenchments at Fish Creek, Riel's sharpshooters under Dumont held back the soldiers for two days. Another Canadian column under Colonel Otter made matters worse, by an unwarranted attack on the hitherto peaceful Crees, controlled by Pound Maker. Entering the Cree Reservation, they fell into an ambush at Cut Knife Hill, and had to retire in confusion. One week after this affair, on May 9, was fought the famous three days' battle at Batoche's Ferry, at which Captain Howard, the American commander of a Gatling gun squad, carried off the honors. At last Batoche was stormed. Dumont escaped to Montana, but Riel was taken and his followers dispersed. The rebellious Indian tribes succumbed. Riel was tried for treason at Regina and

was shot, together with eight Indians concerned in the Troy Lake massacre. Riel's execution evoked such a storm in the Canadian Parliament that the Macdonald Government tottered and nearly fell. The just grievances of the half-breeds and Indians at last obtained recognition.

The rebellion hastened the completion of the great Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent. The railroad had been laid simultaneously from the St. Lawrence and from the Pacific. In November the two sections were brought together at Craigellachie, in the Rocky Mountains.

The Russian movement on the Afghan frontier had resulted in the storming of Penjdeh, on March 30. On that occasion the Russians under General Komarov attacked the Afghans, and drove them from their position with a loss of 500 men, all their ammunition and provisions, and two standards. The Russian Government in May agreed to the English proposals, to refer the points in dispute on the Afghan frontier to arbitration.

In China the fortunes of the French fluctuated throughout the first half of the year. On February 13 Langson, one of the two principal fortresses of Tonquin, was occupied by the French General, Briére de Lisle, who had previously routed the Chinese in a hotly contested battle near the town. On the night of February 14 to 15 occurred the affair of Sheipoo. Two Chinese war vessels, the cruiser "Yu-Yen" and despatch boat "Chen Kiang," having been cut off by the French, were attacked by torpedo boats under cover of darkness. One was blown up, while the other was sunk by shots fired wildly from her own consort during the confusion. This was the last striking event of the war on water. The French troops under General Négrier, who had advanced against the Chinese forces intrenched at Bangbo, were forced on March 24, after seven hours of fighting, to retire with a loss of 200. On the 28th they suffered another repulse and

were forced to evacuate Langson. General Négrier was severely wounded, and 1,200 of his men were placed *hors de combat.* In July the Annamese attacked the French garrison at Hue, but were repulsed by General de Courcy with great loss. The French fianlly took possession of the citadel. The kingdom of Cambodia, which had been a protectorate since 1863, was annexed to Cochin-China. The port of Ofok, at the entrance to the Red Sea, was annexed to the French possessions, and on the west coast of Africa Porto-Novo was occupied.

Nevertheless, Ferry's Ministry, after two years of office, was overthrown by a vote of the Chamber, condemning the Government policy pursued in China.

Li Hung Chang was appointed Chinese Plenipotentiary to negotiate with Count Ito. At that time China had a much stronger position in Korea than Japan, but this advantage was lost by an agreement which tied the hands of China. In a compact signed at Tien-tsin, on April 18, China acknowledged that Japan's right to control was equal to her own. It was provided, first, that both the countries should recall their troops from Korea; secondly, that no more officers should be sent by either country to drill Korean soldiers; and, thirdly, that neither country should send forces to Korea in the future without previously informing the other party to the convention.

Late in the year, the Japanese triple government of Ministers, Privy Council, and Premiership was superseded by a modern Cabinet of Ministers, presided over by a Minister-President. Ito and Inouye assumed charge. The old government board was reorganized so radically that many thousand office-holders were discharged. By this time a modern postal department had been established, which handled nearly 1,000,000 letters and packages a year. The Japan Mail Shipping Company ran a large fleet of passenger steamers

and merchantmen. Some 250 miles of railroad were operated by native engineers, while 300 more miles were in process of construction. Electric lights and telephones were now used in the large cities, and four submarine cables established telegraphic connection with the rest of the world.

On May 22 Victor Hugo died at Paris. This greatest of modern French authors was born at Besançon, in 1802, the son of a French general. The appearance of his drama, "Cromwell," in 1827, with its celebrated preface, gave the watchword to the anti-classical or romantic school. "Hernani" was brought on the stage in 1830. Other dramas followed in quick succession. During these early years Hugo also published the novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," and several volumes of poetry. His earlier verse had a melody and grace superior perhaps to any that he afterward wrote, but it lacked the deep sympathy with human life which is characteristic of Hugo's later poems. In 1845 he was made a peer of France by Louis Philippe. The Revolution of 1848 threw Hugo into the political struggle. At first his vote was Conservative, but afterward he became one of the chiefs of the democratic party. After the *coup d'état,* December 2, 1851, he fled to Brussels, where he published the first of his bitter satires on the founder of the Second Empire, "Napoleon the Little." In the following year, 1853, came the second and famous volume of "Les Châtiments," a wonderful mixture of satirical invective, lyrical passion, and pathos. Victor Hugo then went to live in Jersey, where he wrote "The History of a Crime," a story of the *coup d'état.* He was then expelled with other French exiles by the English Government, in 1855, and finally settled in Guernsey. In 1862 appeared his great social romance, "Les Misérables," which was issued simultaneously in nine languages. In 1870, after the fall of the Empire, Victor Hugo returned to Paris, where he brought out "L'Année Terrible." There he

spent his old age in literary labor. In 1874 appeared the great historical romance, "Ninety-Three," which was issued in ten languages. His eightieth birthday on February 27, 1881, was celebrated in notable fashion, the most distinguished poets, orators, and statesmen of the world paying him enthusiastic tribute. His funeral, on June 1, was the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

The last conspicuous event of the year in France was Grévy's reelection, on December 28, as President of the French Republic.

In America General Ulysses S. Grant died, July 23, at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, from cancer in the throat, the result of excessive smoking. On August 8 his body was interred in New York City, on the bank of the Hudson River, in Riverside Park. The funeral pageant was imposing in its grandeur. A military procession of 25,000 was headed by the most distinguished generals and admirals of the Federal and Confederate armies. A service was also held for General Grant at Westminster Abbey in England. A magnificent tomb has since been erected over his grave.

Grant's comrade-in-arms, General George B. McClellan, died on October 25, in his fifty-ninth year.

Germany, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, pursued a vigorous colonial policy, obtaining, among other lands, a long strip of coast in West Africa. Soon after, Bismarck had an international conference called at Berlin to determine the question of the new Congo country, which England, through a treaty with Portugal, seemed about to acquire. The Congo basin was defined by the conference as embracing 2,000,000 square miles of territory, which was placed under the control of an International Commission, and made free to the trade of all nations. England was allowed to control the Lower Niger and France the upper portion of that river. Russia continued the construction of her military railway

beyond the Caspian, and in the early part of the year her troops, under General Alikanov, seized the Merv Oasis, thus making the Russian arms predominant in Central Asia.

The policy pursued in Africa, and the tardy defensive measures undertaken against Russia, had greatly discredited the Gladstone Ministry, and after Parliament opened, the Government on several occasions narrowly escaped defeat. The Ministry were also at odds on the question of continuing coercion laws in Ireland, the Crimes Act having expired. It was ultimately determined to retain certain clauses of the act. At this juncture the question of raising a tax on beer was introduced. The Irish party, taking advantage of the situation to prevent the continuance of the Crimes Act clauses, voted with the opposition, and the Government was defeated by a vote of 264 to 252. Gladstone promptly resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed a Ministry.

The political history of eastern Europe, during the latter part of the year, turned entirely on the Eastern Roumelian question, and the war between Servia and Bulgaria which followed it. The movement for a union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, fomented by the Panslavist communities in Russia, and the Russian officers in Bulgaria, had made considerable progress.

While the revolution was secretly preparing in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria remained passive, but Prince Alexander meanwhile was persuaded to join the movement, should the revolution be successful. The date for the outbreak was the end of September. But by the 16th the insurrection was in progress, and on the 18th Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, received the deputation which offered him the title of ruler of Southern Bulgaria (Eastern Roumelia). On the 20th he entered Philippopolis, the capital of Roumelia, accompanied by his Prime Minister and the officers of his household. On the 14th of November the Servian army invaded Bulgaria

without a previous declaration of war. Each side accused the other of having provoked a conflict. The campaign was short but sanguinary. On both sides the rulers assumed the chief command, and the Servians boldly pushed their way into Bulgarian territory. It became evident that Turkey hoped that the Bulgarian difficulty would be settled by the capture of Sofia by the Servians, the abdication or deposition of Prince Alexander, and the submission of the beaten Bulgarians to the Powers. But the fortune of war decided otherwise. On November 17 near Slivnitza, after a series of bloody encounters in which Alexander was conspicuous for his bravery, the Servian army was driven back toward the Dragoman Pass. Still the Prince was little confident of his power to repel the invasion, and two days later he tendered his submission to the Sultan, stating that he had completely evacuated Eastern Roumelian territory. Meanwhile, the Servian forces were in full retreat, and on the 26th Prince Alexander with 50,000 men entered Servia, driving the Servians before him. On November 27 he occupied Priot, but was stopped by a declaration made in the name of the Emperor of Austria, that if the Bulgarians went further they would have to meet Austrian instead of Servian troops. An appeal was made to the Powers to settle the question. The Commission signed a protocol on December 21, stipulating that there should be mutual evacuation on the 25th and on the 27th, and that an armistice should continue until March 1.

In India war was once more declared against the King of Burma. In November the British troops were ordered to advance upon Mandalay. General Prendergast, having captured Pregan on the Irawaddy on the 22d, advanced rapidly up the river and appeared before Myngan on the 25th, where the Burmese were in force. After a bombardment by the gunboats, a naval brigade landed and occupied the town without resistance. King Thebaw sued for peace.

EVENTS OF 1886

Peace Signed Between Bulgaria and Servia—Russia Forces Prince Alexander to Renounce Bulgarian Throne—It is Offered to Various Princes—Anti-Russian Party Establishes Regency—Russian Minister and Officials Leave Bulgaria—Anglo-Russian Commission Fixes Afghan Boundary—Burmese Hold Off British—Great Britain Annexes Socotra—Annamese Massacre Native Christians—Bert Supersedes Courcy as Resident-General of Tonquin—Bert Works Himself to Death—Birth of Alfonso XIII of Spain—Unwise Congratulations by French Envoy at Marriage of Prince of Portugal with Daughter of Comte de Paris, Leads to Expulsion of Pretenders from France—Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is Dedicated—Deaths of Hancock, Tilden, Ex-President Arthur—Geronimo's Band of Apaches Surrenders—Death of Scheffel, the Poet—Louis II of Bavaria Becomes Insane, is Deposed, and Drowns Himself—Deaths of Liszt, the Pianist, Piloty, the Artist, and Ranke, the Historian—Labor Strikes in Belgium—Riots of the Unemployed in Great Britain.

THE disturbed condition into which eastern Europe was thrown by the Roumelian revolution and the Servian-Bulgarian war continued throughout the year. On March 1, after much tedious negotiations, a treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria was signed. Later in the year Russia, through her agents in Bulgaria, succeeded in accomplishing her end. At midnight, on August 21, a party of officers at Sofia forced their way into Prince Alexander's bedchamber and attempted to extort from him his abdication. On his refusal he was carried off and put on board a steamer, which landed him at Reni on Russian territory. The Provisional Government at Sofia then issued a proclamation declaring the deposition of Prince Alexander a political necessity. His friends at once established a rival government at Tirnova. The militia was called out, and, supported by popular feeling, upset the Sofia Government and arrested the principal conspirators. On September 3 Prince Alexander returned and made a state entry into Sofia, but a few days after this, under the cloud of the Czar's

disapproval, he renounced the throne. He left Sofia the next day. The Great Sobranje (Bulgarian Parliament) then offered the crown to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but he declined it. The Prince of Montenegro was next put forward semi-officially by Russia, but was rejected by the Bulgarian Government. Finally the delegates offered the crown to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. At Sofia a great meeting had been held in support of the Bulgarian Regency. General Kaulbars, the Russian Commissioner, attempted to address the people, but their menacing demeanor compelled him to desist. Another incident in Eastern Roumelia was the seizure of Bourgas, on the Black Sea, on November 4, by a body of Montenegrins under the leadership of the Russian Captain Nabokov. The town was speedily recovered by forces despatched by the Regency at Tirnova. Finally, on the 19th, Russia recalled General Kaulbars from Bulgaria. He left Sofia without demonstration, and was followed by the other Russian agents and consuls throughout the country. The protection of Russian subjects in Bulgaria was committed to the French Consul-General.

Friction between Russia and England was obviated in a measure by the Anglo-Russian delimitation commission concerning the boundary of Afghanistan. A British expeditionary force under General Gordon in Burma met with resistance when attacking Bosweh at Maphe, but dislodged the enemy. At the same time, Major Haines failed to dislodge 1,500 Burmese near Tumensoo and had to retire. The island of Socotra, east of Cape Guardafui near the line of the route commanding the Gulf of Aden, was annexed by Great Britain in the autumn.

In Tonquin, General Courcy, whose rule had been disturbed by a terrible massacre of native Christians and by the spread of rebellion in Annam, was recalled by the French Government. Paul Bert, the distinguished Minister of Pub-

lic Instruction under Gambetta, was appointed Resident-General to accomplish the task in which the military men had failed. At the beginning of April he reached Hanoi. In spite of the strained relations between the civil and military authorities he managed to put French rule before the natives in a more attractive light. Worn out by work and anxiety, he died after a brief rule of six months.

About this time in Spain a posthumous son of King Alfonso was born at Madrid. The infant was proclaimed as King Alfonso XIII. About 200 soldiers, supported by a few civilians, rebelled at Madrid. The revolt was easily quelled. At the marriage of the Prince Royal of Portugal, Don Carlos, with the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, Princesse Amélie d'Orleans, M. Billoc, representing President Grévy of France, had made use of these words: "Let me express the sympathy with which my government looks upon a union which will establish a future tie between the two nations." After stormy debates over these impolitic words both Chambers voted for the expulsion of the French pretenders. The law which was applied to the two chiefs of the Houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte, and their direct heirs, was forthwith promulgated. A few days after the departure of Prince Napoleon, Prince Victor, Comte de Paris, and the Duc d'Orléans, General Boulanger struck from the army roll the names of all the princes of Bourbon and Bonaparte families. The Duc d'Aumale remonstrated. He, too, was expelled from France.

The colossal Statue of Liberty erected in New York Harbor by the French sculptor Bartholdi was formally dedicated by President Cleveland in June. Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, commander of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, died in his sixty-second year. On August 4 Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Governor of New York State, died at Greystone, Yonkers, aged seventy-two years. On his

death he bequeathed a large part of his private fortune to New York City for the erection of a public library. Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, died on November 18 at New York City.

Late in the summer a large band of hostile Apaches under Geronimo surrendered at Skeleton Canyon. Here Lawton, later distinguished for his gallantry in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, came into prominence.

At the age of sixty, Joseph Victor von Scheffel, the German poet and novelist, died at Karlsruhe. In 1852 he wrote his famous romantic poem "The Trumpeter of Säckingen." Three years after the appearance of the "Trumpeter," he published the historical novel "Ekkehard," one of the most popular German works of fiction.

On June 10 it was officially announced that King Louis II of Bavaria was insane and not able to continue his reign. His uncle, Prince Luitpold, assumed the Regency together with the command of the Bavarian army, since the King's brother, Prince Otto, suffered likewise from incurable lunacy. Some Bavarian physicians had the hardihood to deny that the King was insane, but the question was set at rest by an autopsy after the unfortunate king's suicide in the Lake of Starnberg five days later. Like his grandfather and namesake, King Louis had shown himself a great patron of the arts, especially of music and the drama. Soon after 1871, when he was prevailed upon to offer the Imperial crown to King William of Prussia, he began to withdraw himself from public affairs. Leaving the foreign policy of his kingdom to be directed by Bismarck, and its home affairs by a Liberal Ministry, he devoted himself to the gratification of his musical and esthetic taste. He took Richard Wagner under his protection, enabling that eminent composer to produce his chief works at Munich on a large scale. Later, King Louis, exasperated by the hostile attitude of the people at

Munich, built a great opera-house at Bayreuth for Wagner's productions. Although the Bavarian civil list was ample, King Louis, by his mania for building magnificent palaces, involved himself in financial straits, calling for the interference of his Ministers and his family.

Six weeks after this Franz Liszt died at Bayreuth. Liszt, whose baptismal name was Ferencz, was born at Raiding near Œdenburg, Hungary, in 1811. His musical instruction, under the tutelage of his father, began at six. The advent of Paganini moved him to hitherto unprecedented feats in technique. With the Countess d'Agoult, who wrote under the name of Daniel Stern, Liszt retired from Paris society to Geneva, in 1835. Three children were born to them, one of whom, Cosima, became the wife of Richard Wagner. During this period Liszt appeared in public but once, to vanquish his rival on the piano, Thalberg. In 1839 he set out for a triumphant concert tour through Europe, and for the next ten years the world rang with his fame. In 1849 he was called to the Court of Weimar, where his commanding position enabled him to bring out the despised works of Wagner, and some of the more extreme creations of Schumann and Berlioz. At Weimar the virtuoso matured into a full-fledged composer. There he originated the orchestral conception of symphonic poems. Owing to the opposition encountered over the production of Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad," Liszt removed to Rome, where Pius IX made him an Abbé. In 1870 he was recalled to Weimar to conduct the Beethoven festival. Elected director of the new Hungarian Academy of Music at Pesth, he divided the last ten years of his life between Weimar, Rome, and Pesth, followed everywhere by throngs of pupils and admirers.

Germany next lost one of her foremost artists by the death of Karl Theodor von Piloty. Born at Munich in 1826, Piloty studied at the Academy there under his father.

After completing his studies in Paris and Brussels, Piloty was commissioned by King Maximilian of Bavaria to paint a number of historical subjects. He achieved national fame by his celebrated canvas of "Seni before the Dead Wallenstein." Equally famous are his "Discovery of America" and "Thusnelda at the Triumph of Germanicus."

With the death of the historian Leopold von Ranke, at the age of ninety-one, Germany lost another of her most distinguished sons. His celebrated "History of the Popes" was published in the thirties. Histories of Germany, Prussia, France, and England at different periods, were published between 1839 and 1868. At the age of eighty-six Ranke began his "History of the World," and published one volume each year thereafter, bringing it down to the death of Charlemagne before he died.

In March strikes occurred in the densely populated mining districts of the Valley of the Meuse, Belgium. The situation at length became so serious that regular troops were required to restore order. Amsterdam likewise was the scene of disorders in March and July. Mass meetings of laboring men called for less working hours and for the imposition of an income tax, to provide the poor with daily bread. The military interfered and 25 persons were shot and 90 wounded. Serious riots of the unemployed occurred late in the year in England and Ireland.

EVENTS OF 1887

Italian War with Abyssinians Involves Capture of Salinbein's Scientific Expedition—Italians are Defeated at Massowah—Balfour's Irish Coercion Bill is Pushed Through Parliament by "Times's" Use of Letter from Parnell Endorsing Assassination—Parnell Declares Letter a Forgery—Russian Agents Foment Risings in the Balkans —Russia Protests to Powers against Ferdinand Taking Bulgarian Crown — Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill Czar — It is Followed by Closure of Universities and Other Reactionary Measures—Fatal Fire Destroys Opéra Comique, Paris—President Grévy Resigns Owing to Scandal of Sale of Decorations by His Son-in-Law—Deaths of Jenny Lind, Opera Singer, and Henry Ward Beecher, American Divine—White Citizens of Hawaii Force King to Grant Constitution Depriving Him of Autocratic Powers—Anarchists Kill Police in Chicago Riot—They are Tried and Condemned, Some to Death and Some to Imprisonment—Rising of Slaves in Brazil Accelerates Emancipation.

IN the commencement of the year the attention of the world was drawn to Abyssinia. A scientific mission commanded by Count Salinbein had proposed to penetrate into the interior of the country. General Géne, commanding the expeditionary force, had assured the mission that no military enterprise on the part of the Italians should compromise their safety. Only a few days had elapsed after this promise when the Italian troops marched out of the fortifications of Massowah to meet Ras Alula, commanding on behalf of King John of Abyssinia. Count Salinbein was at once made prisoner by the Abyssinians, and the evacuation of Massowah was demanded. On January 25 Ras Saati made an attack on the Italian lines, but after three hours' fighting was repulsed. The following day, three companies of Italian troops, despatched to revictual the garrison, were ambushed and overwhelmed. Twenty-three officers and 407 soldiers were killed, and all the guns fell into the hands of the Abyssinians. An Italian Cabinet crisis resulted.

In Great Britain the failure of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill had only brought Irish affairs into greater prominence. Charles Parnell came forward with a bill for the diminution

of Irish rents. The bill was rejected by a vote of 297 to 202. Arthur Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, now introduced a new coercion bill. Its passage through Parliament was secured by extraordinary means. On the day that a vote was to be taken in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the bill, April 18, the London "Times," under startling headlines, published in facsimile a letter claimed to have been written by Parnell at the time of the Phœnix Park murders in 1882. The letter read thus:

"15 / 5 / 82.

"Dear Sir—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy.

"But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I can not refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. Charles S. Parnell."

Parnell promptly denounced this letter as a forgery. Nevertheless his supposed sympathy with the perpetrators of the Phœnix Park murder aroused all Tories against him. For several days before the publication of this letter the "Times" had published a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime." The rest of the year passed before Parliament agreed to take up Parnell's case as demanded by him. One O'Donnell, feeling himself implicated, sued the "Times" for libel, but the trial, beyond revamping the charges against Parnell, proved a fiasco.

During the entire year, political interest centred in the Balkans. The throne of Bulgaria remained vacant. Nor could the Powers agree on a prince who would be likely to obtain the support of all parties. Russian agents fomented dissatisfaction. Alarming risings occurred at Silistria and

Rustchuk in early spring. Though they were easily put down by the Government, the Regency did not possess sufficient confidence among the masses of the population to afford guaranties for the preservation of order. Finally, on July 6, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was unanimously elected by the Sobranje to be Prince of Bulgaria. Russia refused her sanction. Prince Ferdinand accepted the proffered crown.

The Sobranje was thereupon dissolved and the Ministry resigned early in August. Three days later the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople submitted to the Porte a formal protest against the assumption of the Bulgarian Government by Prince Ferdinand. Russia, Germany, and France withheld their recognition of the Prince. By the end of the year the attitude of Russia had grown so menacing that war seemed almost inevitable.

In Russia, another attempt on the life of the Czar had been made on March 29. Nihilist trials followed with the usual sequel of the banishment of several suspects to Siberia. Serious disturbances involving the arrest of a few hundred students next broke out at the University of Moscow. The city was put under military rule. The Universities of Moscow and Kasan, as well as those of Odessa, Kharkov, and St. Petersburg, were closed.

In Paris a dreadful disaster occurred in May, when the Opéra Comique was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out during the first act of the performance of "Mignon." The actual number of lives lost was never satisfactorily ascertained, many bodies being reduced to ashes. Eighty burned bodies were found and forty-five persons were reported missing. M. Carvalla, director of the ill-fated Opéra Comique, was sentenced in December to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 francs. Owing to the exposure of the fact that his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson had

been selling honorary decorations, Grévy resigned the Presidency of the French Republic.

In England the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated throughout the kingdom. The Queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, where a Special Jubilee Service was held. It was made the occasion of an impressive display of British colonial resources and loyalty.

Jenny Lind, the famous singer, died in November at her home in the Malvern Hills, England. Her last public appearance was at Düsseldorf in 1870, when she took the soprano part in Otto Goldschmidt's oratorio "Ruth."

In America the death of Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent clergyman, revived a scandal that had clouded his last years. Beecher made his reputation at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn. From 1861 to 1863 he was editor of the "Independent," and for about ten years after 1870 of the "Christian Union." The weekly issues of his sermons commanded wide circulation.

In Hawaii, June 25, a peaceful revolution was effected. The whites, indignant at the corruption of King Kalakaua's Ministry, assembled in force and proceeded to the palace. The King consented to dismiss his Ministry and to submit to a constitution, by which his power became nominal.

On November 11, at Chicago, four of the eight anarchists engaged in a riot in the Haymarket in which several policemen lost their lives, were executed; two were sentenced to life imprisonment; one was imprisoned for fifteen years, and the other committed suicide.

In Brazil a great rising of slaves occurred near San Palo in November. Troops were called out, but the slaves took refuge in the forests. The emancipation of slaves throughout that vast empire was sensibly accelerated.

EVENTS OF 1888

Death of William I of Germany—Accession of Frederick III—He Dies of Throat Cancer—Accession of William II—Hamburg Enters Zollverein—Deaths of Maine, the Jurist, Matthew Arnold, the Poet, Oliphant, the Religious Socialist, and Corcoran, the Philanthropist—Grenfell Defeats Arabs at Suakim—British Protectorate Over Parts of the East Indies—Convention of Powers Guarantees Free Navigation of Suez Canal—Death of Bazaine—Monarchists Gain Seats in French Assembly—Election of General Boulanger—Boulangist Riots—Duel Between Boulanger and Floquet—Anarchist Demonstration at Funeral of General Emdes—Riot at Amiens among Striking Velvet Weavers—Other Strikes—Pasteur Institute Opened in Paris to Treat Hydrophobia—Lesseps Fails to Float New Bonds for Panama Canal and Resigns Directorship—Brazil Unconditionally Abolishes Slavery—Revolution in Haiti Causes Flight of President Salomon—Insurgent Telemaque Killed in Attack on the Palais National—Haiti Detains American Filibuster "Haitian Republic"—United States Exacts $2,000,000 Indemnity—March Blizzard Blocks Traffic and Transportation on Atlantic Coast—Deaths of Roscoe Conkling, Political Leader, and General Sheridan—President Cleveland Causes Recall of Sackville-West, British Minister, for Interference in American Politics — Benjamin Harrison is Elected President—Dr. Fitz Advocates Removal of Vermiform Appendix in Appendicitis.

THIS year is memorable to Germany for the death of two of her heroes. On March 9 old Emperor William I died at Berlin. He was a simple-minded man of military tastes. Living in the full light of the nineteenth century, he still believed in the divine right of kings. He had the good judgment to surround himself with such excellent counselors as Bismarck and Moltke, and to trust their wisdom. Though not a great man, he thus came to be a great sovereign. His only son succeeded him on the throne as Emperor Frederick III. The policy he intended to adopt during his reign was explained in a letter dated March 12, and addressed to Prince Bismarck. The contents of this letter put Bismarck in a bad humor. By the leaders of the Liberal party it was held to foreshadow a more liberal system of administration than that which had been hitherto pursued. The Emperor however, had little opportunity to

exercise his sovereign rights in the cause of freedom. In consequence of the serious condition of his health, a decree was issued on March 21, in which his son, Crown Prince William, was entrusted with the settlement of government matters. Emperor Frederick was removed to the Riviera, and an English throat specialist was summoned. All efforts to save his life proved vain. After a reign of ninety-nine days, Emperor Frederick died on June 15. To him, as much as to Bismarck, belongs the credit of reestablishing the German Empire under Prussian hegemony.

The difference in spirit between Emperor Frederick and his son was soon clearly shown. Frederick opened his reign with an address to his people. William II began his with an order to the Prussian army. When William opened the German Reichstag, on June 25, he pledged himself to continue the policy of his late grandfather, but made no allusion to that of his father. On October 15 Hamburg, the oldest free city of the Hanseatic League, ceased to be a free port and was incorporated in the "Zollverein."

England this year lost three distinguished men. On February 3 Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, the English jurist, died at Cannes. His most enduring works are "Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society and Its Relation to Modern Ideas," and the "Whewell Lectures on International Law," delivered at the University of Cambridge, in 1877. Next came the death of Matthew Arnold, the critic, essayist, and poet. Laurence Oliphant, who had tried to found a socialistic religious community in Portland, New York, died November 23 at Twickenham. His life from the time that he participated in the Italian Revolution of 1848, until his service as a war correspondent in 1870, was most eventful. William Wilson Corcoran, the American financier and philanthropist, died in February. His charities exceeded $5,000,000. Most notable among them

were the foundation of the Margaret Louisa Home in New York and the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington.

This year in Egypt was tranquil as compared with some of the preceding years. On September 21 Suakim was regularly invested by the rebel Dervishes, 2,000 strong, who dug trenches, mounted guns, and threw shells at the town. General Grenfell sent to England for reenforcements. Ten days later the British and Egyptian troops, under Grenfell at Suakim, made an attack on the Arab position, which was carried after fierce resistance. The Arabs lost heavily. The casualties among the British troops were nil. At the same time a British protectorate was proclaimed over North Borneo, Birunei, and Sarawak, comprising 2,000 miles of coast and 70,000 square miles of territory. The Suez Canal Convention was signed by the representatives of the Powers on October 29. It guaranteed free navigation at all times. In Abyssinia the position of the Italians near Alite, in April, was relieved by the retreat of the Abyssinians.

Marshal Bazaine died in exile at Madrid during the year. In 1873 he was court-martialed for his surrender of Metz at Versailles, the Duke of Aumale presiding, and was convicted of criminal incapacity and treacherous designs to restore the Empire. He was degraded and sentenced to death, but had his sentence commuted to banishment. The last years of his life were spent in poverty.

In France popular dissatisfaction with the Republican institutions became more marked. While the Government passed into the hands of the Radicals, the most significant electoral successes fell to the Monarchists. General Boulanger, who, for his insubordination to the Government, while acting as Minister of War in 1886–1887, had been dismissed both from his position and from the army, was elected a Deputy. He acquired a strong following among those who desired to see a military dictator, or "man on horseback," rule

the destinies of France. In April disturbances arose in Paris from an anti-Boulanger demonstration made by the students of the Latin Quarter. They crossed the Seine and were met by the followers of Boulanger. The conflict had to be stopped by the police, who at length restored order by blocking the bridges over the Seine. As the result of a passage of words in the Chamber, a duel was fought in July, between Boulanger and Floquet, in which both were wounded. Disturbances occurred in various parts of France during August. The funeral of the Communist, General Emdes, who had fallen dead while addressing a number of Parisian strikers, occasioned an Anarchist demonstration. At Amiens a serious riot, arising out of the strike of the velvet weavers, was checked only when the soldiers charged and wounded many people. The weavers of Lille, the glass-blowers of Lyons, and in Paris the stone masons and restaurant waiters, all struck for higher wages and fewer hours of work. Not until the 17th did the strike of the Parisian navvies come to an end. It had lasted nearly a month, and the funds of the labor organization were exhausted.

On November 14 the Pasteur Institution in Paris for the treatment of hydrophobia was opened by the French President. Ferdinand de Lesseps's attempt to issue a fresh series of 1,000,000 bonds to "finish the Panama Canal" failed to attract subscribers for more than 200,000 of them. The proposal was consequently withdrawn, and the Government having appointed a committee to administer the affairs of the company, De Lesseps resigned his directorship. Great anxiety prevailed as to the attitude of the shareholders. On December 15 the bill brought in by the French Ministers to suspend for three months the payment for which the company was liable was rejected by a large majority.

In Brazil the Chamber of Deputies voted the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in May. Cuba, in the

meantime, had relapsed into its disturbed state. In the earlier months brigandage had so increased that four provinces were put under military law.

A revolution which had broken out in Haiti in July culminated in the destruction of public buildings and the flight of President Salomon. With his Ministers he took refuge on the foreign ships of war at Port-au-Prince. Not until August 14 was order restored. On September 29 there was another outbreak in which Telémaque and 400 of his followers were killed while attacking the Palais National. In December the Haitian Government, on a peremptory summons of American war vessels, delivered up the ship "Haitian Republic," an American filibuster detained by the authorities. The United States exacted $2,000,000 as indemnity.

In March the Atlantic coast of the United States was visited by a severe snowstorm, or American blizzard. The weather, which had been warm, suddenly became wintry, snow drove through the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and soon it was impossible to remain out of doors. Vessels were wrecked, and traffic of every kind was suspended. For the first time the New York Stock Exchange stopped business by formal resolution, and many banks in the city were closed. More than 200 lives were lost, including 24 in the streets of New York.

Among those that died from exposure during this storm was Roscoe Conkling of New York. He was a political leader of marked ability. His speeches in connection with reconstruction gained him a reputation as an orator. After Garfield became President, he was the leader of the so-called Stalwart faction of the Republican party. Falling out with the President, Senators Conkling and Thomas C. Platt resigned their seats, but failed to secure reelection by the New York Assembly. Conkling thereupon devoted himself to law in New York until his death.

Another death lamented by Americans was that of Philip H. Sheridan, the great cavalry leader of the Civil War. Sheridan's activity did not end with the war. He visited Europe, and was present at the great battles of the Franco-German conflict. On Sherman's retirement, he took command of the American army, as general-in-chief, and held the post until his death.

Toward the end of the year, the election for the Presidency in the United States resulted in the return of the Republican candidate, Benjamin Harrison, by 239 votes of the Electoral College over 162 for Grover Cleveland. Just before the election the Administration suggested to the British Government the recall of Lord Sackville-West, the British Minister, because of his indiscreet letter recommending a fictitious correspondent to vote the Democratic ticket in the interest of Great Britain. President Cleveland refused further to receive Lord Sackville-West. The Minister retired.

In medicine the year is memorable for the fact that Dr. Fitz of Boston advocated the removal of the vermiform appendix in certain intestinal disorders. His suggestions were made only after he had performed several hundred post-mortem operations. Surgeons throughout the world have almost without exception followed his advice.

EVENTS OF 1889

Deaths of Rudolph of Hapsburg and His Mistress—Mikado Inaugurates Constitutional Government—Hurricane Wrecks British, German, and American Fleets at Samoa—Autonomy Granted Samoa under Joint Control of the Three Powers—Father Damien Dies of Leprosy at Molokai in His Mission to the Lepers—Revolution in Hawaii is Suppressed by Government—Boulanger Flees France to Avoid Arrest—Boulanger, Dillon, and Rochefort are Convicted of Conspiracy and Misappropriation of Public Funds—Exposition Commemorating Fall of Bastille is Held at Paris—Death of John Bright, English Statesman—Defeats of Dervishes by Woodehouse and Grenfell—British South African Company Chartered—Deaths of Wilkie Collins, Novelist, and Robert Browning, Poet—Pigott Confesses Alleged Parnell Letter which He Sold to "Times" to be Forgery—"Times" Apologizes and Pigott Kills Himself—Cretans Rise against Turkish Rule — Congress Passes Secret Resolution against European Control of Panama Canal—Harrison Inaugurated President—He Closes Bering Sea and Prohibits Unlicensed Fur Hunting in Alaska—Oklahoma is Opened to White Settlers—Flood Devastates Johnstown, Pa.—Death of Jefferson Davis—Björnson, Norwegian Novelist, Publishes Masterpiece—Haitian General Légitime Surrenders to Hippolyte—Hippolyte is Elected President—Revolution in Rio Janeiro—Provisional Government of Fonseca Proclaims Federal Republic—It Banishes Emperor Dom Pedro—It Suppresses Counter-Revolution in Rio Janeiro—Return of Stanley from Relief of Emin Bey.

EARLY in the year Archduke Rudolph of Hapsburg, the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria, was found dead in his hunting lodge. The body of the Archduke's mistress, Baroness Marie Vetsera, lay beside him. A note which he had sent to his friend the Duke of Braganza clearly suggested suicide, yet, on the other hand, from the condition in which Prince Rudolph's body was found, it appeared that he had been beaten to death before he was shot. Suspicion was aroused against Baroness Vetsera's cousin.

On February 11 the long-awaited constitution of Japan was at last proclaimed. On this occasion, for the first time in the history of Japan, the Empress rode beside the Emperor in public. A blot upon the record of the day was the assassination by a Shinto fanatic of the Minister of Education, Arinori Mori.

The Samoan difficulties of the previous year took on a more threatening aspect. Naval squadrons of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were sent to Samoa. On March 15 a tremendous hurricane swept over the islands. Fifteen merchant vessels and six men-of-war were caught in the Bay of Apia. One hundred and forty-two officers and men lost their lives. So terrific was the gale that all the vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors and collided. Most of them were finally wrecked on a coral reef jutting out from the bay. The German gunboat "Eber" was flung broadside on the reef and crashed to bits like an eggshell. Of her crew of seventy-seven only five escaped. The German flagship "Adler" turned over on the reef and twenty of her men were lost. The American cruiser "Nipsic," while her crew tried to get an eight-inch gun overboard to act as anchor, was fouled by the German "Olga," and was beached, losing seven men. The "Olga," too, was beached, but managed to get off. During the night the hurricane increased in violence. Early in the morning the British "Calliope" began to drag down upon the American "Vandalia." The British captain determined to put out to sea. Inch by inch the "Calliope" fought her way into the teeth of the storm. As she passed the "Trenton," the American band struck up "Rule Britannia," and the Yankee sailors lining the yards cheered the British ship. The remaining American ships, "Trenton" and "Vandalia," could not escape. The "Vandalia's" commander was disabled by injuries sustained during the hurricane. The men of the "Trenton" were sent aloft to steady the ship to the wind. This expedient brought the "Trenton" clear of the reef. But she was none the less blown into shore. The "Vandalia," after dragging along the edge of the reef, struck about 100 yards from the shore and turned over. The men, stripped naked, sought safety in the rigging. The officers remained at their posts on the quarter-deck. A gun, loosened

from its fastenings, was hurled across the deck, tore Captain Schoonmaker from Lieutenant Carlin's arms, and swept him overboard. As night fell, the men on the "Trenton" gave a last cheer to their dying comrades. The "Vandalia's" sailors, as they clung to their spars, cheered the flagship. The band on the "Trenton" played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Early next morning, the gale, for an instant, swung the two ships together. Lieutenant Carlin of the "Vandalia" drove his men out on the yardarms and ordered a leap for life to the decks of the "Trenton." He was the last to leave the doomed ship. All but 5 officers and 39 men of the "Vandalia" were saved. The tragedy at Apia brought the three great naval Powers together in one common sorrow. The long-standing controversy was promptly brought to a close. A satisfactory settlement was reached at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in June. An autonomous government was guaranteed to the Samoan Islands under the joint control of the three Powers.

At Kalawao, in Hawaii, Father Damien died, on April 10, in the chief leper settlement on the island of Molokai. In 1873 he reached Molokai in order to work among the leper colony. No man before him had ever attempted to do anything for these wretched outcasts. In 1886 he was first tainted with the horrible disease, but he refused to quit his post, and in spite of his constant suffering he pursued his work to the end. Robert Louis Stevenson has recorded his labors and immortalized his name. Shortly after Father Damien's death a revolution broke out in Hawaii. The palace grounds and the Government House were temporarily seized by the insurgents. The Government troops had little trouble in suppressing the insurrection.

In France the spring of this year was pregnant with unusual political excitement and intrigue. Acting on the advice of his friends, General Boulanger, the former War Minister,

suddenly left the country on April 1. From Brussels he addressed a manifesto to his party, stating that he had quitted France to avoid arrest. The French Chambers promptly passed a bill authorizing the Senate to try General Boulanger and others for high treason. A few months later the French Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, found General Boulanger and his associates, Count Dillon and Rochefort, guilty of conspiracy against the state and of misappropriation of public money. They were severally condemned to transportation for life with confinement in a fortified place. The sentence created not a little stir in France. Meanwhile on May 6, in commemoration of the falling of the Bastille, the Paris Exhibition was formally opened by President Carnot. The Continental monarchies abstained from all official representation, but the English and American Ambassadors were in evidence.

On March 27 John Bright, the great English orator and statesman, died. In 1886 he joined the Liberals who opposed Gladstone's schemes for Ireland, and contributed by his letters and influence to the overthrow of the Ministry.

In April news was received of Henry M. Stanley's safety in Africa up to September 4, 1888, after his return from a stay with Emin Pasha. In the Soudan in July, Colonel Woodehouse with considerable force came in contact with a Dervish horde advancing from Matuka near Tiguin on the Nile, south of Wady Halfa. Nearly 500 Dervishes were killed and wounded and as many taken prisoners. On August 3 General Grenfell, commanding the British and Egyptian troops on the Nile, attacked the Dervish troops under Wad-el-Njumi, and after seven hours' hard fighting drove him back into the desert, killing him, his principal Emin, and 500 fighting men, and taking upward of 1,000 prisoners. In South African affairs, the Great Seal of the United Kingdom was affixed on October 30 to the Charter of the British

South Africa Company, assigning to it trading and other rights over a territory of vast extent, with the express reservation to the Crown to take over at any time the works and buildings of the Company.

The novelist Wilkie Collins died on September 23. The most popular of all his works perhaps was "The Woman in White."

Within a few months after Wilkie Collins's death, England lost one of her foremost poets. Robert Browning died on the second day of December. By the time of his death, Browning's works, though never successful from a financial point of view, had come to be recognized as noteworthy contributions to English literature. In his work, love of beauty, or form as such, was second to his whole-hearted humanity. A large charity, a red-blooded philosophy, a sympathetic psychology and religious optimism are the tonic qualities of his poetry. It was for this that he came to be regarded as the peer of Tennyson in English poetry. In 1846 he was married to his fellow poet, Elizabeth Barrett. The two took up their abode in Florence. Mrs. Browning's beautiful "Sonnets from the Portuguese" were written for him. After the death of his wife in 1861 the poet returned to England.

Throughout this year continued the investigation in Parliament of the London "Times's" charges against Parnell. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert H. Asquith were Parnell's chief counsel, while Sir Richard Webster, the English Attorney-General, appeared as counsel for the "Times." Richard Pigott, the person who sold the alleged Parnell letters to the "Times," under a searching cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, incriminated himself as a forger and blackmailer. Leaving a written confession behind him, he fled the country. The London "Times" apologized for the publication of the letters. Pigott, arrested in Spain, committed suicide.

The Island of Crete was again the scene of numerous disturbances, which broke out in midsummer. On July 22 a serious rising occurred in various parts of the island. The Turkish authorities were expelled from Vamos and Cidoma and the public archives perished. The Turkish Government issued orders to call out 80,000 of the reserves. Chakir Pasha, the newly appointed governor of Crete, arrived at the Island, informed a deputation of Cretans and Turks of the Sultan's determination to restore order, but promised to inquire into legitimate grievances. A state of siege was proclaimed throughout the island. Murder and plunder were reported on both sides, and several Mussulman and Christian villages were fired. Moussa Bey, the Kurd leader, was sent to Constantinople for trial.

To foil the ends of the Panama Canal Company the United States Senate and Representatives passed a resolution in secret session, declaring against European control of the canal.

On March 4 Harrison and Morton were inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States. On March 22 Bering Sea was closed to all nations, and the President issued a proclamation prohibiting the killing of fur animals within Alaska without a special permit from the United States. In April a part of the Indian lands of Oklahoma were thrown open to white men. Thousands of settlers rushed into the new lands. On the last of May occurred the catastrophe of Johnstown. A three days' rainfall of more than four inches on the slopes of the Alleghenies caused a sudden overflow of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. The Conemaugh Valley on the western slope, dotted with thriving towns, was devastated for forty miles. The bursting of the reservoir at Johnstown added to the deluge. More than 6,000 persons were drowned. Some 1,500 were burned to death where the smelting furnaces at Johnstown set fire to a floating mass of driftwood penned up by the stone

railway bridge. In other parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania the freshets did enormous damage, the losses aggregating $40,000,000.

In his December message to Congress, President Harrison dealt with the surplus in American finances, showing an excess of $5,000,000 of revenue over expenditure. Congress was urged to take measures to reduce the revenues.

The wonderfully improved relations between the Northern and Southern States of North America were made clearly manifest by the universal expression of sympathy throughout the country on the death of Jefferson Davis. After the war President Davis had been imprisoned for two years at Fortress Monroe. This captivity was shared by General Joseph Wheeler, whose plans for the escape of his former leader were frustrated. President Davis was indicted for treason, but in May, 1867, he was released on bail, Horace Greeley serving as one of his bondsmen. The case never came to trial. Under President Johnson's general amnesty Jefferson Davis received a final immunity from prosecution. He lived unmolested at his home, "Beauvoir," in Mississippi, for the rest of his life.

This year Björnstjerne Björnson brought out his famous novel "In God's Way," in which he depicted the struggle between religious bigotry and liberalism. Björnson's earlier novel "Synnöve Solbakken" established his fame as a story writer. "Mellem Slagene" was his first printed drama. Björnson also wrote poetry which was essentially lyric, characterized by an idyllic purity that has won for it a high place in the estimate of his country. One of his lyrics has become the national song of Norway. During the last two decades of the century Björnson continued to be the recognized spokesman of Norwegian republican aspirations.

Early in autumn the civil war in Haiti, which had continued for more than twelve months, ended by the surrender

of General Légitime, and the occupation of Port-au-Prince by General Hippolyte. In October General Hippolyte was accordingly elected President of the Republic of Haiti.

In Brazil, in the middle of November, a revolutionary movement, of which the first open manifestation was the attempted assassination of the Minister of Marine, Baron de Ladario, broke out at Rio Janeiro. A provisional government under General Deodoro da Fonseca was formed, which abolished the Council of State and proclaimed a republic. The Emperor, who had been kept a prisoner in his palace, was banished to Europe. The Imperial Ministry had arranged with Dom Pedro to abdicate at the end of January, 1890, in favor of his daughter, the Countess d'Eu, but a feeling of disloyalty was felt among the people. A formal decree was issued declaring a federal republic, the several provinces of the late Empire constituting States, and each State arranging its own Constitution and electing its deliberative bodies and local governments. A counter revolution broke out on December 18, in Rio Janeiro. A number of soldiers, sailors, and civilians took part in it, and troops had to be ordered out to disperse them. It was not until Christmas time that the disturbance was quelled.

At the close of the year Henry M. Stanley's expedition, having effected the relief of Emin Bey in the Equatorial provinces of Egypt, marched out of the Soudan by way of Zanzibar. Emin had remained at Khartoum since the death of Gordon. The time spent in Stanley's expedition was three years, and the results accomplished were of great value to the science of geography. Stanley ended the expedition at Cairo, where he wrote a record of his journey, published simultaneously in England, America, France, and Germany, under the title "In Darkest Africa." On Stanley's return to England he was knighted, and scientific honors of all kinds were showered upon him.

EVENTS OF 1890

Deaths of German Dowager Empress and of Dr. Döllinger, Leader of the Old Catholics—Bismarck Disagrees with William II and Withdraws from Public Life—Caprivi Succeeds Him—Death of Andrassy, Hungarian Statesman—Political Agitation of Russian Students Leads to Closure of Universities—First Parliamentary Election in Japan Reveals Independent Spirit of Electorate—Africa is Partitioned among the Powers—Great Britain Cedes Heligoland to Germany—Sultan of Zanzibar Abolishes Slavery—British Protectorate is Proclaimed—Deaths of Cardinal Newman, English Author and Prelate, and Richard Burton, Orientalist—Turkish Outrages in Armenia and Crete—Salonica is Burned—Epidemic of Cholera among Pilgrims at Mecca—Federal Swiss Government Suppresses Revolution in Canton of Ticino—Federation of Central American Republics—Revolution in Buenos Ayres Forces President Celman to Resign—General Sanchez Leads Revolution in Honduras—He is Captured and Shot—United States Makes Extradition Treaty with Great Britain—Congress Passes McKinley Protective Tariff Bill and Sherman Silver Purchase Bill—Death of Ericsson, the Inventor—Mormons Repudiate Polygamy—Device of Pneumatic Tire Causes Bicycling to Become Popular Craze—Indian Outbreaks in South Dakota are Suppressed—Death of Schliemann, the Archeologist.

THE German Dowager Empress Augusta died on January 7. After her husband's succession to the throne of Prussia, in 1861, the Queen devoted her time and energies to the reorganization of guilds of women under the Red Cross. During the campaign of 1870–71 the Red Cross Society in Germany alone established 677 general hospitals, 286 private lazarets, and innumerable stations for refreshments. A total of 25,000 men and women were enrolled. The Empress had the disposal of 18,000,000 thalers.

Dr. Döllinger, the celebrated theologian and leader of the Old Catholic Party, died on January 10, in his ninety-first year. At the Ecumenical Council of 1869–70, Dr. Döllinger became famous throughout Europe by his opposition to the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He was excommunicated in 1871 by the Archbishop of Munich. A few months later he was elected rector of the University of Munich, and, in 1873, rector of the Royal Academy of Science.

Most notable in this year's events for Germany was the withdrawal from public life of Prince Bismarck. In January he tendered his resignation as Prussian Prime Minister and Chancellor of the German Empire. In February the old Chancellor rescinded his resignation, but within a month he and the young Emperor were once more at odds. On March 18 Prince Bismarck's resignation from all his public posts was definitely accepted. On his retirement from public life he was created a Field Marshal and Duke of Lauenburg, but he declined both honors. General von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuculi was appointed as successor to Prince Bismarck. A few days later Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation as Foreign Secretary was also accepted by the German Emperor.

On February 18 the great Hungarian statesman, Count Julius Andrassy, died at Abazzia. He took part in the Revolution of 1848, and was condemned to death, but escaped and went into exile. When self-government was restored to Hungary, in 1867, he was appointed Premier, and became Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1871. He retired from public life in 1879.

In Russia Madame Tchevrikova had written a letter to the Czar, which reflected on the system of government by which the common people were oppressed. Shortly after she was arrested, on March 8, the students of the St. Petersburg University and the Academy of Agriculture demanded the re-establishment of the more liberal regulations of 1863. Five hundred students were imprisoned. In consequence of this affair the University and Technological Institute of St. Petersburg were closed on April 1 by the police. In July imperial edicts were issued throughout Russia against the Jews. They were forbidden to hold land, were directed to reside in towns, and were excluded from certain cities.

In July the first great national election to the new Parliament in Japan and the provincial assemblies was held.

Nearly eighty-five per cent of eligible voters availed themselves of the franchise. From the very start the Government found itself confronted by a powerful opposition on the floor of the new Parliament. Few of the old party leaders were chosen as standard bearers of the new faction. A new code of civil procedure and the first portion of a new civil code of laws were added to the new criminal code promulgated in the early eighties.

Africa was repartitioned among the European nations. To England was awarded the sultanate of Zanzibar and an extensive strip of territory to the north of the German West African possessions. France was placated by dominion over all the oases of the Sahara, and the northwest portion of the Soudan, extending from her possessions on the west coast as far as Lake Tchad. In return for German concessions Heligoland was ceded to Germany. A few days afterward the German Emperor, attended by his fleet, assumed sovereignty over the island. Meanwhile, in Zanzibar, the Sultan issued a decree by which slavery was practically abolished, and slave trading was made a penal offense. Three months later, on November 7, the British protectorate over Zanzibar was formally proclaimed, and the Union Jack was hoisted, together with the Sultan's flag, over his palace.

At home Englishmen were mourning the death of Cardinal John Henry Newman. That distinguished prelate died on August 13. During the early thirties he took part with Keble, Pusey, and Froude in originating the Oxford movement. He became a leader of the propaganda for High Church doctrines, and contributed largely to the celebrated "Tracts for the Times." The last of these, on the "Elasticity of the Thirty-nine Articles," was censured by the authorities of Oxford, causing Newman's resignation of his livings in 1843. Two years later he joined the Church of Rome, and was ordained a priest. In 1879 he was created a Cardinal.

Newman's fame rests on his written works, notably the "Apologia Pro Vita Sua," 1864, and the reply to Gladstone on the Vatican decrees in 1875. Newman will long be remembered for his hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

On October 20 Sir Richard Burton died at Trieste. This famous explorer was born in 1821. He studied Oriental languages and in 1853 he was enabled to visit Mecca and Medina disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim. After serving in the Crimean War he made a journey to East Africa with Captain Speke, which led to the discovery of the great lake at Tanganyika. He wrote several books of travel, a magnificent "History of the Sword," and translated the dramas of Camoens and "The Thousand and One Nights."

During summer new Turkish outrages had been reported from Armenia. In July a serious fight occurred in the Armenian quarter of Constantinople. A crowd of Armenians mobbed the Patriarch at Constantinople. Turkish troops restored order, but not before the Patriarch had suffered serious maltreatment. This affair was followed by fresh outrages against the Christian population of Crete on the part of the Turkish troops in Sphakia. Atrocities were also committed by the Kurds against the Armenians in the Tiflis district. During the following month half of Salonica was laid in ashes. The fire left 18,000 persons homeless. At Mecca the pilgrims once more suffered from the epidemic of cholera.

Serious political disturbances broke out in Switzerland. They began in the Canton of Ticino, in consequence of the Government's refusal to submit to the people the question of a revision of the constitution. At Bellinzona, the seat of the Government, revolution broke out in September. Two members of the Government were seized, one of whom was shot. A provisional government was proclaimed, to which the chief towns of the canton rallied. The Federal Government despatched 1,500 soldiers to restore order.

The five republics of Central America resolved in April to unite under one President, with a Cabinet of five members and a Diet of fifteen. The new State came into official existence by the middle of September. In July a revolution broke out in the city of Buenos Ayres. The Government troops were repulsed in the streets of the city. President Celman, after having been wounded, took refuge in the interior. A provisional government was proclaimed. Hostilities continued for several days and more than 1,000 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. After these events Dr. Celman's resignation was received with satisfaction throughout Argentina. In November a revolution broke out in Honduras, under the leadership of General Sanchez, who succeeded in capturing the citadel and the arsenal of Tegucigalpa. He was besieged in turn, and after some desperate fighting was captured and shot.

In North America, early in the year, an Extradition Treaty with Great Britain had been drawn up by the representatives of the two Powers at Washington. It was unanimously ratified after a few amendments by the United States Senate. Congress, after many ballots, determined that Chicago should be the site of the World's Fair in 1892 in honor of the four hundredth Columbian anniversary. In May the House of Representatives passed a new tariff bill maintaining the protective system and raising rates on certain articles. After a lengthy conference between members of the two Houses, an arrangement was arrived at concerning the so-called McKinley tariff measure. On July 14 the Sherman Silver Purchase bill was approved. It provided that there should be a monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, with certificates to be issued as a full legal tender; that 2,000,000 ounces should be coined monthly until July 1, 1891; after that date so much coin as should be necessary to redeem outstanding certificates.

The death of Ericsson, the noted naval constructor, was commemorated by the Government of the United States, for which he had done his best work. His body was taken back to Sweden on an American man-of-war. In Utah, in October, the Mormon Elders, after a conference of several weeks, produced a new declaration wherein they abandoned the system of polygamy. President Harrison in his first message stated that the American revenues of the previous year exceeded the expenses by over $1,500,000, and that for the pending year they would be $83,000,000 in excess. He favored the revision of the tariff.

The gradual evolution of the bicycle, from high-wheeled velocipedes to "safeties" and "drop frames," had increased the number of bicyclists. Now, the application of pneumatic rubber tires to the new safety bicycle gave such a powerful impetus to the new sport that it assumed the proportions of a popular craze. The manufacture of bicycles and of their parts increased amazingly. Women began to ride.

The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, in all 1,500 warriors, gave evidence of hostile intentions in South Dakota. For several weeks ghost dances were held. Early in December an outbreak occurred at Standing Rock. Federal troops had to be summoned. By the end of December, after severe fighting near Porcupine and Pine Ridge, in South Dakota, the hostile Indians under Big Foot were routed, and seven hundred were taken prisoners.

Heinrich Schliemann, the German archeologist, died December 27, at Naples. After having made a fortune in commercial pursuits, he traveled widely and began a series of archeological investigations in the East. Among other researches he made extensive excavations on the plateau of Hissarlik, the reputed site of ancient Troy.

EVENTS OF 1891

Chilean Congress and Navy Revolt against President Balmaceda—They Capture Iquique—Balmacedist Torpedo Gunboats Sink "Blanco"—Rout of Balmaceda's Forces at Placilla—Admiral Montt is Chosen President—Chilean Warship "Itata" Evades Neutrality Laws of United States—American Sailors are Mobbed at Valparaiso—These Grievances are Settled by Arbitration—Revolutionists at Oporto Proclaim Portuguese Republic—Royal Troops Suppress Them—Death of Dom Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil—Brazilian Congress Impeaches President Fonseca—He Dissolves Congress and Proclaims Martial Law—Insurrection against Him—It is Joined by Navy—Fonseca Resigns—He is Succeeded by General Peixoto—Bering Sea Differences Between United States and Great Britain are Settled by Arbitration—Miles Forces Surrender of Pine Ridge Indians—Deaths of Bancroft, the Historian, Admiral Porter, General Sherman, Field-Marshal von Moltke, and Meissonier, the Artist—Congress Passes Copyright Bill—New Orleans Mob Lynches Italians Acquitted of Murder of Chief of Police—Italian Government Demands Redress of American Federal Government—On Its Statement of Inability to Intervene, Italy Withdraws Minister—First Execution by Electricity at Sing Sing Prison—Deaths of Lowell, the Poet Confederate Generals Johnson and Lee, and Secretary Windom—More Land in Oklahoma Opened for Settlement—Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy Renewed—Death of Ex-President Grévy—Suicide of General Boulanger—Deaths of Parnell, Irish Statesman, Helmholtz, the Scientist, and "Owen Meredith," the Poet—Persecution of Jews in Russia—Many are Banished from Moscow—They are Mobbed at Starodoub—Baron Hirsch Colonizes Them in Argentina and New Jersey—Czar Lays First Rail of Siberian Railway—Epidemics of Influenza in United States and Cholera in Asia Minor—Chinese Massacre Missionaries—Destructive Earthquake in Japan.

IN Chile the conflict between President Balmaceda and Congress ripened into a revolution. On the first day of January the opposition members of the Senate and House of Deputies met and signed an act declaring the President unworthy of his office. On January 5 the navy declared itself in favor of the Legislature and against the President. The President denounced this as treason, declared himself dictator, and proclaimed martial law. On January 6 six ironclads put out to sea. The squadron seized every steamer carrying the Chilean flag. President Balmaceda was left without a sea-going warship on the coast. The revolutionists made full use of their formidable naval advantage. The smaller garrisons in the various nitrate ports were compelled

to surrender. The foreign consuls at Valparaiso would not permit a trade blockade of that port. The war opened with more or less desultory engagements. On the morning of January 16 the land forts of Valparaiso opened fire on the rebel ironclad "Blanco" and nearly sank her. Of the nitrate ports, Iquique was the first to be attacked by the revolutionists. The town held out for a full month. Rear-Admiral Hotham of the British Pacific squadron invited the rival commanders to a conference on board his flagship, and got them to agree to an armistice. On the following day Colonel Soto evacuated the town with his garrison. The richest of the nitrate ports was thus lost to Balmaceda. During the night of April 23 two Balmacedist torpedo gunboats ran into the harbor of Caldera and there sank the rebel ironclad "Blanco" in two minutes. This was the first occasion on which a Whitehead torpedo was successfully employed against an ironclad. By the end of August a decisive battle was fought at Placilla near Santiago. Balmaceda's forces were completely routed after five hours' hard fighting with a loss of 1,500 men. Santiago de Chile capitulated and the triumph of the Congressional party was complete. Balmaceda, who had taken refuge at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, committed suicide. The news was received with manifest relief throughout Chile. On the 19th of November Admiral Jorge Montt was chosen President of Chile, and on Christmas Day he was installed with great ceremony. In the Argentine Republic outbreaks occurred throughout the entire year, caused by political dissension and aggravated by business depression.

During the revolution in Chile a serious conflict occurred at Valparaiso in October between United States sailors and a Chilean mob. In reply to Secretary Blaine's demand for indemnity and apology, the Chilean Government stated that the matter was one which concerned the jurisdiction and au-

thority of Chile, and would be duly investigated in her courts. Previous to this another international complication had arisen from a determined attempt of the Chilean warship "Itata" to evade the neutrality laws of the United States. The matter was finally adjusted by arbitration.

In Portugal a republican rising at Oporto occupied the attention of the Government. On January 31 the insurgents, supported by some of Dom Pedro's followers, who had returned from Brazil, laden with spoil, attempted to get possession of the barracks. Foiled in their attempt, they seized the town hall and proclaimed a republic. The royal palace was bombarded, but at length the royal troops attacked the rioters and drove them back with heavy loss. One hundred lives were lost and 500 persons taken prisoners.

On December 4 the ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II de Alcantara, a lineal descendant of the three most ancient royal houses of Europe—Hapsburg, Braganza, and Bourbon—died at Paris.

The Republican Government of Brazil went to pieces at the first serious encounter. Late this same year, when the Brazilian Congress passed, over the President's veto, a law providing for the impeachment of the President, that body was dissolved by President Fonseca. He declared himself dictator and proclaimed martial law at Rio. On November 23 an insurrection broke out at Rio Janeiro. The navy took the popular side. Fonseca, finding resistance hopeless, resigned, and General Peixoto was installed in his place without further bloodshed.

In North America the Bering Sea litigation, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the high seas at a distance of fifty-nine miles, had been taken to the United States Supreme Court early in the year, to be decided in a "friendly lawsuit." This was done on a motion to annul the proceedings of the District Court at Sitka.

Later, on the reassembling of the Supreme Court at Washington, and the resumption of the "W. P. Sayward" case, the Attorney-General announced that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Great Britain regarding the terms on which the differences respecting the Bering Sea seal fisheries were to be submitted to arbitration. General Brooke was succeeded at the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, in South Dakota, by General Miles. The Ninth Cavalry arrived there just in time to prevent the massacre of their white comrades by the Indians. General Miles encircled the Indians with troops to starve them into submission. Pine Ridge was menaced by 3,000 hostiles, but after three days of negotiation, on January 15, the Indians surrendered.

George Bancroft, the great historian of the early period of the American people, died on January 17. The first volume of his great American history appeared in 1834, and was at once recognized as authoritative. Having entered into politics, Bancroft's distinguished services for his party were recognized by his appointment as Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. As such he founded the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Toward the close of 1846 he was made Minister to Great Britain. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in the following year he was accredited to the North-German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire, from which he was recalled at his own request in 1874.

On February 13 Admiral Porter of the American navy died at his home. After the close of the Civil War he served as Vice-Admiral until 1869, and as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, Porter succeeded him as Admiral.

Twenty-four hours after David Porter died came the death of General Sherman, another hero of the Civil War. He was buried at St. Louis.

Another general of world-wide renown died at Berlin on April 24—Field-Marshal von Moltke. After the successes of the Franco-Prussian War he was appointed Field-Marshal and made a Count. He retired from the direction of the Prussian general staff in 1888. His best known works are "Letters from Turkey, 1835–39," a critical military work on the "Russian-Turkish Campaign of 1828–29 in Europe and Turkey," and his contributions to the great publications of the German general staff.

By the death of Meissonier, on the last day of January, one of the foremost artists of the century was lost to France. Meissonier's famous historical paintings, "Solferino" and "The Emperor and his Staff," were incorporated in the Luxembourg Gallery. The "Cavalry Charge" (1867) was purchased by Mr. Probasco of Cincinnati for 150,000 francs, while his picture of the Battle of Friedland, called "1807," now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York, was purchased by the American millionaire, Stewart, for more than 300,000 francs. On March 4 the American Congress passed the Copyright Bill, by which the rights of foreign authors to their works, if published within the United States, were recognized for the first time. According to the proclamation issued on July 1, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Switzerland were admitted to the benefits of the new American Copyright Act.

Relations were strained between the United States and Italy, owing to the brutal massacre of a number of Italians at New Orleans. The men in question were charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy of New Orleans. They were acquitted by a jury. A mob attacked the jail. They shot nine of the Italians and hanged two. In May the Grand Jury of New Orleans returned a presentiment indicting six Italians for alleged bribery of the jury which tried the men charged with the murder of Hennessy. It declared

furthermore that of the men lynched in prison eight at least were American citizens. Baron Fava's representations to obtain redress at Washington were answered by a statement from Mr. Blaine, that the American Federal Government had no power to interfere with the local administration of justice in the several States composing the Union. In exasperation, Italy recalled her Minister and ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the United States of America.

The first execution of a criminal by electricity was performed about this time at the prison of Sing Sing in New York. It was certified by experts and officials that death from a powerful electric shock thus administered was painless and instantaneous.

On August 12 the American poet Lowell died at Elmwood, Massachusetts. During the Mexican war Lowell wrote his "Biglow Papers," a series of invective poems in the Yankee dialect directed against the pro-slavery party and the Southern war party. The success of the "Biglow Papers" was immediate. During the American Civil War, Lowell wrote a second series, less amusing perhaps, but pitched on a higher plane of antipathy and pathos. With them appeared Lowell's excellent essay on the Yankee dialect. The poet had been previously appointed Professor of Modern Literature at Harvard College, succeeding Longfellow. While thus engaged he helped to found the "Atlantic Monthly." Later he was co-editor with Charles Eliot Norton of the "North American Review." In 1877 Lowell was sent as American Minister to Spain, and in 1881 was transferred to the Court of St. James's. No Minister from the United States ever had a warmer welcome in Great Britain. He was esteemed as a poet rather than as an official Ambassador. Lowell returned to America in 1885.

Other prominent Americans who died during the year were Generals J. E. Johnston and Lee of Civil War fame,

Fanny Davenport, and Florence, the actors, and William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.

During this year an additional section covering almost 800,000 acres of the Indian Territory of Oklahoma was thrown open. An immediate rush for allotments was made by some 15,000 persons who had assembled on the borders.

The triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy was renewed, and thus the international politics of Europe were kept in the same channel.

On September 9 Jules Grévy died at his birthplace, Mont-sous-Vaudrey in the Jura, in complete retirement and almost forgotten by his former supporters. On September 30 General Boulanger shot himself at Brussels at the grave of his mistress, Mlle. de Bonnemaine. The last two years spent in exile in London, Jersey, and Brussels had been in her company, and her sudden death with the collapse of his so nearly achieved ambitions brought about this bitter end.

The "uncrowned king" of Ireland, Charles Stewart Parnell, died on October 6 at the age of forty-five. He became a Member of Parliament in 1875, organized the "active" Home Rule party, and developed its obstruction tactics. In 1880 he was returned for the City of Cork and was chosen as leader of the actives in organizing the newly formed National League. In 1886 he and his followers supported the Home Rule proposals introduced by Gladstone. In 1887 he was accused by the London "Times" of complicity with the crimes and outrages committed by the extreme section of the Irish Nationalists. He was acquitted by Parliament of the charges against him. In 1890 a sensational divorce suit ruined his political prospects. He died leaving the work to which he had devoted his life and talents unachieved.

On September 8 Herman Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz died at the age of seventy-three. Helmholtz's scientific work includes the early investigations which led to his theory

of the conservation of energy, conceived independently by Robert Mayer. As Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Koenigsberg, he determined the rate of transmission of nerve impulses, and in 1851 invented the ophthalmoscope, an instrument of almost incalculable value to oculists. In 1862 appeared his famous work "The Doctrine of Tone Sensations as a Physiological Basis of the Theory of Music," an epoch-making work in which he showed the true nature of sounds. To electricity and hydrodynamics he made noteworthy contributions.

Soon after this came the death of Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, the son of the novelist, in November. He had filled diplomatic posts at all the principal European capitals. Under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith," he published several volumes of verse, the most popular of which, "Lucille," appeared in 1860. In 1876 he was appointed Viceroy of India by the government of Disraeli. This post he resigned in 1880, and was created an earl.

Meanwhile the persecution of the Jews in Russia, initiated in the previous year, began to cause serious disturbances in the financial arrangements of the state. In May the Governor of Moscow suddenly put latent penal laws into action, compelling thousands of Jews to leave the city or suffer imprisonment. The House of Rothschild withdrew from participation in the new Russian Conversion Loan. The town of Starodoub, in the province of Tchnerzigov, which had for some days been the centre of anti-Jewish agitation, was, on the 20th of October, entirely in the hands of the mob. Jewish shopkeepers were plundered, fire was set to stores and houses, and the property destroyed was valued at 4,000,000 rubles. At the same time the failure of the precautionary measures to protect the people from starvation caused a famine. In April Baron Hirsch notified his readiness to contribute the sum of £3,000,000 toward a fund for establishing

in Syria and other places colonies for the Jews expelled from Russia. In August he despatched orders to his Argentine agents to purchase land in that country to the value of £2,000,000. But the first Hirsch colony, as it turned out, was established at Woodbine, New Jersey, in September. The farm consisted of over 5,000 acres of land, and comprised workshops for various trades. At Vladorboch the Czarewitch in May laid the first rail of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific.

During the early part of the year, and especially toward summer, influenza prevailed as an epidemic in various cities of the United States. As many as 227 deaths were reported in the course of twenty-four hours in New York. In autumn a serious outbreak of cholera had been reported from eastern Syria and Persia; the deaths, chiefly among the pilgrims, ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 a day.

In China jealousy and hatred of the foreigners developed in this year into mob violence. It took the form of a concerted movement against the foreign missionaries living in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. A series of massacres occurred during May, September, November, and December.

The southern coast of Nipon was convulsed by a terrible earthquake late in the year. Seventy-five thousand houses were overthrown, numbers of public buildings completely destroyed, and altogether 6,000 persons lost their lives, while thousands were injured.

EVENTS OF 1892

Anarchistic Outrages in France, Spain, and Italy—Deaths of Müller, Historical Painter, Clarence, Heir-Presumptive of British Throne, Cardinal Manning, Whitman and Whittier, Poets, Renan, Biblical Critic, and Tennyson, Poet—Celebration of Columbus's Discovery of America in America, Spain, and Genoa, Italy—Cleveland Elected President—Argentine Rebels Arrested—In Venezuela the Rebel Crespo Defeats Government Forces—He Captures Caracas—Russia Emancipates Asian Serfs—Prussia Restores Hanover Fortune to Duke of Cumberland—Canon and Pfeiffer Discover Grippe Bacillus—Death of Dr. Richard Owen, Scientist—French Subdue Dahomey—French Procureur-General Arrests Promoters of Panama Canal Company for Embezzlement.

THE epidemic of influenza, commonly called grippe, still swept from Constantinople to San Francisco. In some cities, notably Vienna and Boston, it affected nearly one-fourth of the population. Anarchistic demonstrations broke out in France, Italy, and Spain. During March and April dynamite outrages were perpetrated at Paris, Liège, Xeres, and at Tarento, in Italy. Hundreds of suspects were arrested and several men, convicted in the courts, were sentenced to death. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occurred in southern Europe and Polynesia. Throughout June great alarm was felt in Naples and southern Italy at the continued activity of Mount Vesuvius and of Mount Etna in Sicily. The greatest volcanic eruption of the year was that of Mauna Loa, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Charles Louis Müller, the famous historical painter, died at Paris in January. A pupil of Gros and Cogniet, this artist made a lasting reputation by his ambitious picture "The Roll Call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror." This immense canvas, which contained acknowledged portraits, was hailed at the time of its acquisition by the French Government as the foremost historical painting of its time. Janu-

ary 14 occurred the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir-presumptive to the throne of Great Britain. On the same evening Cardinal Manning died at Westminster. Henry Edward Manning was an archdeacon of the Church of England who took an active part in the Tractarian Movement of 1833, and later (in 1851) went over to the Church of Rome and was ordained a priest. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman, he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster, 1865, and ten years afterward was made Cardinal.

In March Walt Whitman, the American poet, died at Camden, New Jersey. In 1856 he published "Leaves of Grass," a collection of poems which attracted immediate attention in America and England. Whitman's free versification and his unashamed utterances of the verities of life made him an object of ridicule and denunciation throughout America. During the American Civil War the poet devoted himself to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the camp hospitals. Vivid impressions of these scenes were given in his "Drum Taps." By the time Whitman died, much of the early feeling against him had subsided, and he was venerated by many as "the good gray poet."

America soon lost another poet of renown by the death of John Greenleaf Whittier. He died at the age of eighty-five, the most popular poet of America after Longfellow. Whittier was a Quaker, born in Massachusetts. While engaged in farm work, at the age of nineteen, he wrote his first poems for the Newburyport "Free Press," published by William Lloyd Garrison. From 1833 he devoted himself to the cause of anti-slavery, writing on the subject for more than thirty years in verse as well as prose.

In October Ernest Renan died at Paris. He was born at Trequier, in Brittany, in 1823. Of French writers during the nineteenth century he was the most erudite. His greatest work was his "History of the Origins of Christianity."

For this searching study and the conclusions drawn therefrom he was anathematized by the Curia, and his book was placed on the papal list of forbidden works. Similar opposition was raised to his "Jesus," a life of the Saviour, and his "History of the People of Israel," books written in the spirit of modern criticism.

Four days later Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of England, died at Allsworth, near Hazelmere. His early poems excited but scant attention. Not until 1842, when Tennyson came forth with a collection of poems in two volumes, was he recognized as one of the coming poets of England. The death of Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, in 1850, inspired him to the long-sustained poem, "In Memoriam."

It was after the appearance of this poem that Queen Victoria raised Tennyson to the rank of Poet Laureate. He justified his selection by his great "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," in 1852. Three years later appeared "Maud," and next, in 1858, the first four cantos of the "Idylls of the King," the greatest of all his works.

The diplomatic differences between Italy and the United States, arising out of the murder of Italian subjects in New Orleans, were satisfactorily settled. The Chinese Exclusion Bill was approved by the Senate on May 12. The four hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America was celebrated in October throughout the United States as well as in Genoa and Spain. The twenty-seventh Presidential election was held November 8. Cleveland was elected by 379,025 plurality, the largest yet received by any Presidential candidate. The organization known as the Farmers' Alliance had grown to great strength and had joined issues with the newly formed People's Party or Populists. Owing partly to the vast labor strikes of this year, the People's Party, which had nominated General James B. Weaver of

Colorado for President, drew off many votes from General Harrison, the Republican nominee.

Latin America, as usual, was convulsed by revolutions. Martial law was declared in the Argentine Republic early in spring. The leaders of the opposition party were arrested on charges of high treason. A plot to murder the President was laid bare. In Venezuela General Crespo, at the head of 14,000 insurgents, attacked the Government forces at Los Teques. In October he inflicted a severe defeat on the Government army. Several of the State officials surrendered themselves. Three days later the city of Caracas capitulated. Dr. Villegas, who had been performing the functions of President, took refuge on a French man-of-war. The casualties of this short civil war aggregated several thousand.

Before this sharp measures had been taken by the Governments of Germany and Austria to prevent the crossing of their frontiers by hordes of Russian Jews emigrating to Baron Hirsch's new colonies in Argentina. The poorhouses and hospitals along the frontier were filled with destitute Jews awaiting embarkation. On June 20 a Russian imperial decree was promulgated at Astrakhan emancipating the Kalmucks from Asiatic serfdom and villeinage.

In the course of this same year the royal families of England and Prussia agreed on a final settlement of the so-called "Guelph Fund." The private fortune of the Crown of Hanover, amounting to some fifteen million marks, was restored by Prussia to the Duke of Cumberland. An imperial rescript to this effect was signed by the German Emperor upon the Duke of Cumberland's renunciation of his rights as a German sovereign.

In medical history the year is marked by Canon and Pfeiffer's discovery of the bacillus of influenza or grippe—a disease which, during the last years of the nineteenth century, was particularly virulent in Russia and in the northern cli-

mates of Europe and the United States. In the month of December, Dr. Richard Owen, anatomist and paleontologist, died in London. Owen is remembered in medicine for naming the minute insect which, in 1833, James Paget—a medical student, who afterward became President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons—discovered in the human muscular tissues. Trichina Spiralis, as Owen named the insect, was later carefully investigated by Leuckart, Virchow, and Zenker, and was shown to enter the human system through the ingestion of infected pork.

The King of Dahomey, after prolonged troubles with France, was at last brought to a state of subjection. On November 4 Cana, the sacred city of the Dahomans, was captured with but slight loss to the French. This virtually ended the campaign and established French rule in Dahomey. Siam, too, acceded to the demands of France. At Paris, late in the year, the Procureur-General of the French Republic took legal proceedings against the promoters of the Panama Canal Company for breach of trust and malversation of funds. Warrants of arrest were issued against all concerned in the Company and those implicated in the Panama lottery loan. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the aged president of the Company, for the nonce escaped arrest.

EVENTS OF 1893

American Element in Hawaii Dethrones Queen Liliuokalani—Death of Secretary Blaine—American Minister at Honolulu Proclaims American Protectorate—Inauguration of President Cleveland—He Withdraws Protectorate Over Hawaii—World's Fair at Chicago Commemorates Columbus's Discovery of America—Paris Tribunal Settles Bering Sea Controversy by Endorsing Great Britain's Legal Contentions and America's Practical Proposals for Protection of Seals—British Warship "Victoria" is Sunk by Accident—Death of Maupassant, French Novelist—President Calls Extraordinary Session of Congress to Repeal Sherman Silver Purchase Act—House Passes Wilson Bill for this Repeal—Senate Amends Bill—House Passes Amended Bill, which is Signed by President—Cyclone Wrecks Savannah and Charleston—Tidal Wave Devastates Gulf Coast—French Court of Appeals Convicts Panama Promotors—Deaths of Marshal MacMahon and Gounod and Tschaikovsky, Composers—Cholera is Spread Throughout Moslem World by Pilgrims Returning from Mecca—It Enters Europe by the Danube—It Devastates Hungary and Russia and Reaches Hamburg—African Matabeles Attack British—British Defeat Them at Buluwayo—King Lobengula Sues for Peace—Barcelona Anarchists Massacre Theatre Audience—Cherokee Strip is Opened to White Settlement—Deaths of Prominent Americans.

EARLY in the year a revolution broke out in the Hawaiian Islands. Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned in January by the American element in the population. At the same time, Harrison's Secretary of State, Blaine, died, on the eve of his birthday. Shortly before the Republican Convention of 1892 he resigned from Harrison's Cabinet and once more became a candidate for the Presidency. But Harrison was renominated. After this disappointment, Blaine's health sank rapidly. He died a few months afterward. Blaine's most lasting contribution to the history of his country was a book of political reminiscences, "Twenty Years of Congress."

On the day after Blaine's death, the American Minister at Honolulu, Stevens, proclaimed a protectorate of the United States over the islands, "for the preservation of life and property." A force of United States marines landed at the re-

quest of the Provisional Government, and the American flag was hoisted. President Harrison presently sent a treaty to the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and though approved there, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. In the meanwhile, President Harrison's term expired, and Grover Cleveland was inaugurated in his place. Cleveland's first measure was to withdraw the Hawaiian treaty. The temporary protectorate of the United States over Hawaii ceased, and the American flag was hauled down at Honolulu. James H. Blount was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Hawaii. Secretary of State Gresham, in an official report on the subject, advocated restoration of Queen Liliuokalani's throne. This meant the abandonment of the Provisional Government. Cleveland's change of policy aroused intense opposition in America. The "Jingo" newspapers in particular denounced the President for hauling down the Stars and Stripes in Hawaii, and an appreciable faction of the President's own party fell away from his leadership.

The deferred quadri-centennial of the discovery of America was celebrated in New York on the arrival of the facsimiles of Columbus's three caravels, sent over from Spain. On April 27 they were escorted through New York Harbor and up the Hudson River by the warships of all the important naval Powers of the world. The World's Fair was opened at Chicago on May 1 by the President of the United States. Representatives were present from all the civilized nations of the globe. The general architectural effect of the Exposition buildings, erected in plastered staff, surpassed all that had been seen hitherto at international expositions. It was called the "White City." An unusual feature was the Congress of Religions. For the first time in the world's history spokesmen of various creeds and denominations met in amity. The most distinguished visitors to the World's Fair

were the Duke of Veragua, an indirect descendant of Christopher Columbus, and Princess Eulalie of Spain.

The long-disputed points between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Bering Sea fisheries were settled by the tribunal which sat in Paris. Arguments on both sides were made by Sir Charles Russell, James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, and Edward J. Phelps. On the broad questions of international law the decision was in favor of Great Britain, while the practical regulations for the protection of the fur seal were found to be in accordance with the demands of the United States. In November negotiations were opened for the settlement of the claims of British sealers seized by American warships before the *modus vivendi* of 1891. The indemnity claimed by Canada was not to exceed a half-million dollars. A close season for seals was to be maintained for three months every midsummer, and a protected zone was established for sixty miles around the Pribylov Islands.

On June 22, while the British squadron was practising evolutions in the Mediterranean, a disastrous collision occurred, in which the flagship "Victoria" was sunk. With the ship sinking beneath them the crew were ordered to jump. Ten minutes after the collision the flagship went down. Of her crew of 659, less than one-half were picked up alive. A court-martial which sat at Malta found Sir George Tryon, the drowned Vice-Admiral, to blame for the collision.

Guy de Maupassant, the famous French novelist, died on July 7, at Paris, after suffering for some years from an incurable mental disease. Maupassant had the rare distinction of "having studied to write." For some years he was a pupil of Flaubert. De Maupassant soon was foremost in France as leader of the modern school of the naturalists.

On August 7 the Fifty-third Congress opened its extraordinary session on the call of the President, for repealing the

Sherman Silver Purchasing Act. On August 11 William L. Wilson of West Virginia introduced the Administration's bill for this purpose. Richard P. Bland of Missouri moved as its substitute a bill for the free coinage of silver. The debate continued for three months. The Finance Committee of the Senate, on August 18, reported a bill favoring the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. All amendments were defeated finally, and the bill was passed. On August 29 the Finance Committee of the Senate reported the House repeal bill with an amendment, substituting the Voorhees bill, which declared for the continued coinage of both gold and silver. A notable struggle ensued. On October 21 the American Treasury's statement showed that the gold reserve had decreased to $81,700,000, the lowest point yet reached. On October 30, at last, the Voorhees bill was substituted for the Wilson bill and was passed by the Senate. On November 1 the bill as amended by the Senate passed the House. The President immediately signed the bill.

In the last days of August a destructive storm passed over Georgia and the Carolinas. In Savannah and Charleston, public buildings, harbor works, and entire streets were swept away. More than 500 lives were lost, while 20,000 persons were rendered homeless. Property to the value of $10,000,000 was destroyed.

Another disastrous cyclone followed by a tidal wave of unusual magnitude, passed over the Gulf of Mexico the second day of October. The coast of Louisiana, and especially Mobile Bay, was the centre of the chief disasters. Upward of 1,200 lives were lost, while the value of property destroyed amounted to $5,000,000.

In France the Court of Appeals pronounced judgment in the case of the directors of the Panama Company accused of misappropriating funds. Of the 1,500,000,000 francs which investors had been persuaded to put into the scheme it

was found that more than half had been stolen or used in bribing public men. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps were condemned to five years in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. Eiffel, Cottu, and Fontaine were sentenced to imprisonment for two years as well as to pay heavy fines. The sentence passed upon Ferdinand de Lesseps, the aged promoter of the Suez Canal, was not carried into effect, nor was the old man in a condition to realize the gravity of the charges brought against him. The scandal shook the Republic to its foundations. A state event was the death of Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, and ex-President of France. When he was entombed at the Invalides, representatives from all the crowned heads of Europe attended. Even the German Emperor sent a wreath.

MacMahon's death was followed by that of Charles François Gounod, the composer. He received a state funeral at the Madeleine. He was born on June 17, 1818, in Paris, the son of a painter. He won the Prix de Rome three times in succession by his cantatas "Marie Stuart," "Rizzio," and "Fernand." In 1859 Gounod brought out his masterpiece, "Faust." The success of "Faust" was revived with "Romeo and Juliet" in the season of 1867. During the Franco-Prussian war, Gounod went to England, where he devoted himself mainly to sacred composition. His "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," composed at Birmingham, have become standard works.

Another great composer was lost to the world by the death by cholera, on November 6, of Peter Ilyitch Tschaikovsky, the most original of Russian composers during the nineteenth century. His compositions were full of the strange emotional changes of mood characteristic of the Slavic race—now wild and fiery, now darkly despondent, now infinitely tender.

Since the previous year the ravages of the cholera in Russia had continued. The first serious outbreak of the year

occurred at Mecca, Arabia, in June, among the Mohammedan pilgrims gathered there. The mortality rose from 400 to 1,000 a day. The returning pilgrims carried the disease to all the Mohammedan countries of the world. In July the epidemic traveled up the Danube River into Hungary. Sporadic cases appeared in the south of France and Italy. As late as September, an increased mortality from cholera was reported from Sicily, northern Spain, and Hamburg. In the Russian provinces the pest raged until late in the year.

Hostilities were again resumed in South Africa. On October 29 the Matabeles under Lobengula attacked two columns of the British South Africa Company, but were driven off with great loss. They repeated the attack near Buluwayo, their chief kraal, but were again defeated. Buluwayo was occupied the following day and the royal kraals destroyed.

At Barcelona, during a performance of "William Tell" at the Teatro Siceo, two bombs were thrown from the upper gallery into the stalls. One exploded and killed twenty-three persons. The theatre was wrecked, and in the panic which ensued more lives were lost. Many suspects were arrested.

In America the so-called Cherokee Strip, covering over 9,000 square miles, recently ceded by the Indians, was opened in the middle of December. One hundred thousand people rushed to secure the 6,000,000 acres of land.

Besides James G. Blaine, America during this year lost a number of her foremost men by death. Among these were Generals Benjamin Butler and Beauregard, two conspicuous soldiers of the American Civil War; the two distinguished actors Edwin Booth and Murdoch; Lamar, the jurist, lately on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; Lucy Stone Blackwell, the woman-suffragist; Leland Stanford, the philanthropist; Phillips Brooks, the great New England divine; and Francis Parkman, the historian.

EVENTS OF 1894

Death of Hertz, Physicist—Assassination of President Carnot—Casimir-Périer is Elected President—Captain Dreyfus is Sentenced to Perpetual Imprisonment for Selling French Military Secrets—Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps, Canal Builder—Death of Alexander III—Nicholas II Succeeds Him—Deaths of Rubinstein, the Composer, Stevenson, the Author, and Holmes, the Poet—Dr. Roux Announces Serum Cure for Lockjaw and Diphtheria—Strike of Pullman Car and Western Railway Employees—President Cleveland Declares Martial Law in Chicago and Ends Strike—Debs and Other Strike Leaders are Imprisoned for Contempt of Court in Defying Injunction of Federal Court—President Recognizes Republic of Hawaii—New York Legislature Authorizes Organization of Greater New York—Wilson Tariff Bill as Amended by Senate is Adopted—Samoan Rebellion against King Malietoa is Suppressed by British and German Warships—Central American Republics, Save Costa Rica, Federate—Brazilian Insurgents Abandon Blockade of Rio and Surrender—Bubonic Plague at Hong Kong—British Beat Mahanjua, African Slave-Trading Chief, at Lake Nyassa—Lobengula, Matabele Chief, is Killed—Kaffirs Revolt against Boers—Great Britain Turns Over Administration of Central Africa to Rhodes—China and Japan War Over Influence in Korea—Japanese Warships Rout Chinese Squadron in Prince Jerome Gulf—Japanese Capture Asan—They Rout Chinese at Ping-Yang—Great Fight of Ironclad Fleets at Mouth of Yalu—The Routed Chinese Abandon the Sea—Japanese Win Battle of Hushan—They Storm Port Arthur—They Rout Chinese at Kungwasai—China Appoints Peace Commissioners.

ON January 1 Heinrich Hertz of the University of Bonn died at the early age of thirty-seven. Hertz was one of the most brilliant of modern physical investigators, chiefly of electrical phenomena. By experiment, Hertz proved that the waves of electricity are transversal, like those of light. He ascertained the velocity of electricity, and found it to be equal to that of light.

In the afternoon of June 24 Sadi Carnot, the President of France, was mortally stabbed during his visit to Lyons, as he was driving from the Palais de Commerce to attend a gala performance at the Grand Théâtre. The assassin was an Italian by the name of Cesario Santo. At Paris and Lyons, mob demonstrations were made against the Italians. The President's body reached Paris on the 26th, and was

conveyed to the Elysée. On the next day Casimir-Périer was elected President of the French Republic by the Congress of the Chambers at Versailles. Later President Carnot's assassin was sentenced to death at Lyons. From May to July 3,500 anarchists were arrested in Italy, at Berlin, and in Marseilles for suspected plots.

About the same time, Captain Dreyfus, a French officer, after a protracted trial by court-martial with closed doors, was found guilty of having procured, for a foreign power, documents connected with the national defense. He was sentenced to military degradation and perpetual imprisonment beyond the seas. Other events were the death of the Comte de Paris at Stowe House near Buckingham on the 8th of September, and the death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps was born November 19, 1809, the son of a French diplomat. In 1841, he conceived the idea of the Suez Canal, and interested a sufficient number of French capitalists in the project to commence operations in 1859. The Suez Canal was formally opened in 1869, and honors were poured on De Lesseps upon his return to France. He became involved in the Panama Canal project. The original estimate of cost was $120,000,000. Operations were begun in 1881. The hardships of the tropical climate debilitated the laborers, and in December, 1888, the company suspended payment. Now the sea-level project was abandoned and Eiffel undertook to finish the canal by means of eight locks. Reckless financiering brought about the financial crash which put a stop to all work. In 1893 De Lesseps was prosecuted in the courts for breach of trust and misuse of funds, but his sentence was never executed. De Lesseps died on the 7th of December, at La Chesnaye, after a lingering illness.

On the 1st of November Czar Alexander III died at Livadia, in the Crimea. After Alexander's funeral the wed-

ding of his successor, Nicholas II, was celebrated at St. Petersburg. Within a week after the Czar's death the great Russian composer, Rubinstein, died.

Anton Gregorovitch Rubinstein was born in Bessarabia in 1830. He was educated in Moscow, where he studied the piano under Villoing, and at Berlin, where he studied composition under Dehn. He produced two Russian operas, "Dmitri Donskoi" and "The Siberian Hunters." He founded the Imperial Conservatory at St. Petersburg and remained its director until 1867. He toured through Europe and America, winning fame as a pianist second only to that of Liszt. Rubinstein's fame rests chiefly on his orchestral and piano compositions and concertos.

From Samoa came the sad news of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, the brilliant Scotch writer. He had gone to the Samoan Islands to spend the rest of his days amid the primitive conditions then prevailing at Apia. Among his later publications were "Kidnapped," "The Master of Ballantrae," and a volume of verse entitled "Underwoods."

The American poet, novelist, essayist, and physician, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, died at the age of seventy-five. From 1847 to 1882, Holmes was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard University. While Holmes is well known to physicians as the author of valuable monographs, the most important of which is his treatise on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever" (1843), he is known chiefly for his delightful essays and graceful verses.

At the Congress of Hygiene held at Budapest, Dr. Roux, an associate of Pasteur, read a paper in which a new method of treating lockjaw and diphtheria by antitoxin was first brought to the notice of the general public. The serum treatment, as this new method was called, had been first suggested by Behring in 1892, and by the Japanese, Kitasato; but to Dr. Roux belongs the credit of having shown how to apply it.

In the middle of June the great Pullman car strike started in Chicago. In connection with this movement 40,000 railway employees struck in the Western States. Many thousands of strikers refused to allow the trains to be moved. At one time the strikers destroyed all the station yards at the various railroads. By the beginning of July intervention of the United States troops was demanded on the ground of protection to interstate commerce and the transmission of the mails. Governor Altgeld of Illinois declared that State troops were competent to deal with the situation. On the 9th of July President Cleveland issued a proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago. The Federal troops repeatedly charged the mob. The Federal courts punished those strikers that failed to obey injunctions for contempt of court. On July 16 the labor strike throughout the Union was practically brought to a close, and the House of Representatives thanked the President for his energetic action. The radical wing of the Democratic Party never forgave President Cleveland for what they charged was his use of Federal power in behalf of special interests.

Eugene Debs and other leaders were arraigned next day in Chicago for their contempt of court in obstructing railroad traffic in disregard of an injunction. Bail was fixed at $6,000 in each case, and when this was not furnished, they were committed to prison. Hence arose a cry against "Government by Injunction," which later became a political issue.

On August 8 the President formally acknowledged the Republic of Hawaii. An American naval station was established at Pearl Harbor.

The New York Legislature, in accordance with a popular vote to that effect, passed a bill, uniting, under one common government, New York, Brooklyn, and other adjoining towns, covering 319 square miles, and embracing a population of 3,000,000.

As amended by the Senate after many weeks of party manœuvring, the Wilson tariff bill was finally adopted by the House of Representatives in August, and became a law without the President's formal approval on the 27th of the month. On September 28 the President of the United States issued a proclamation, declaring that he was satisfied that the members of the Mormon Church were living in obedience to the laws, and granting full amnesty and pardon to those convicted of polygamy and deprived of civil rights.

Earlier in the year the imprisonment by the Chief-Justice of Samoa of a number of turbulent natives caused widespread discontent in Samoa and the neighboring islands. Hostilities broke out between the islanders opposed to the Government and its supporters, marked by savage acts of cruelty, especially in Savaii and Aarra. Again, in August, a British cruiser, "Curaçoa," and a German sloop, "Buzzard," found it necessary to bombard Luatoanu, the stronghold of the chiefs who had risen in rebellion against Malietoa, the recognized king. On September 10 the insurgent chiefs in Samoa surrendered their arms to the captain of H.M.S. "Curaçoa," and declared their submission to King Malietoa.

All the Republics of Central America, with the exception of Costa Rica, concurred in a protocol in August, by which they were united in a Central American Republic. In Rio Janeiro the insurgents came in conflict with the United States warships protecting the merchant shipping of their nationality in the bay. Admiral da Gama, recognizing his inferior strength, gave in. Early in February, the blockade of the harbor of Rio Janeiro was finally abandoned by the insurgents. A plot to murder President Marshal Peixoto at Rio was brought to light. Peixoto ordered several of the ringleaders to be shot, and condemned the others to imprisonment. In March the insurgent admiral Da Gama, commanding the ships in Rio Harbor, made a conditional surrender

to Marshal Peixoto. Admiral de Mello took refuge in Uruguay with several hundred followers. He surrendered to the Government authorities. This brought the Brazilian rebellion to a close.

In England and throughout the Orient, serious concern was caused by the outbreak of the bubonic plague at Hong Kong in June. As many as 1,700 deaths were reported. Reports were received the same month at Port Said of the great battle of Lake Nyassa, in which the slave-trading chief Mahanjua was completely defeated, and his submission to British terms was assured.

In South Africa, Lobengula, the Matabele chief, after the desertion of nearly all his followers, was killed near the Zambesi River. Later in August, news reached Pretoria that the Kaffirs in the Zoutpansberg district were in open revolt. An agreement was signed at the Foreign Office in London in November with Cecil Rhodes, the representative of the British South Africa Company, in which the Chartered Company undertook the administration of the territory in the British sphere north of the Zambesi, known as British Central Africa.

In the Far East events were coming to a quick issue. The Japanese Government, which on the outbreak of disturbances in Korea had despatched an expedition, refused to withdraw its forces simultaneously with China.

On July 23 the struggle between China and Japan began with an attack by Koreans and Chinese upon the Japanese forces at Seoul. The attack was repulsed. A few days previously, two Chinese expeditions, sailing under the British flag, were despatched from Taku. The landing of the Chinese troops in Prince Jerome Gulf was covered by a Chinese squadron. While thus engaged, the Chinese received intelligence of the fighting at Seoul from a British cruiser. Early next morning, a Japanese squadron steaming toward Asan

hove in sight. As the two squadrons were passing each other fighting began. The Chinese tried to get out of the shallow water, and a running fight ensued. The "Tsi Yuen" was so slow in clearing for action that she got the worst of it from the start. So destructive was the Japanese fire that not a man was left on deck. In this plight, Captain Fong resorted to a cowardly stratagem. He struck his flag and let the "Yoshino" come close to him, while the other Japanese cruisers made after the "Kwang Yi." As the "Yoshino" approached, the Chinese suddenly opened fire on her at a distance of two hundred yards, and discharged a torpedo at her. The "Yoshino" was disabled. This done, the "Tsi Yuen" rushed off at full speed, and steaming by the Chinese transport, without a note of warning, got away to Wei-hai-Wei. The Chinese cruiser "Kwang Yi" fought a more gallant fight. In the end, she was knocked to pieces by the combined fire of the "Naniwa" and "Akitsushima," and her captain had to run her inshore and beach her. Only eighteen of her crew managed to escape. Meanwhile, the hapless Chinese transport "Kowshing" steamed into the gulf unaware of the situation. The "Naniwa" approached with her guns trained on the "Kowshing." Captain Galsworthy and Von Hanneken, commanding the transport and the Chinese troops on board, informed the Japanese officers that the "Kowshing" was a British ship, sailing under the British flag, and had left port in peace. After some argument they were ordered to follow the "Naniwa." As soon as the boarding party left the ship the Chinese soldiers mutinied. The Japanese boat was recalled, and the situation on board the "Kowshing" was explained.

Within an hour the "Kowshing" was sunk. The Japanese trained their guns on the Chinese lifeboats, and on the soldiers swimming in the water. Captain Galsworthy and some of his English colleagues were rescued by the "Naniwa." Von Hanneken swam to Shepaul. On July 29, the

Japanese land forces attacked Asan, and captured it with heavy loss to its Chinese defenders.

As soon as the news of these events reached Japan the Mikado made a formal declaration of war. A clear statement of the causes of this war was given in the Japanese declaration of war published at Tokio in the form of an imperial rescript:

"Korea is an independent country, which was first induced by Japan to open its doors to foreign intercourse, and to take its place among the nations of the world. Yet China has always described it as her tributary, and has both openly and secretly interfered with its internal affairs," etc.

At the time of the first naval action a fleet of heavy Chinese ironclads were at sea under Admiral Ting Ju Chang, an ex-cavalry officer, appointed to the command of the northern squadron. Li Hung Chang issued an order limiting the operations of the squadron to the east of a line drawn from Wei-hai-Wei to the mouth of the Yalu. The Japanese in some way got wind of this order which all but crippled the Chinese fleet. For some time the Chinese lay inactive at Wei-hai-Wei, leaving the Japanese in undisputed possession of the sea. The Japanese improved the interval to convey as large a force as possible to Korea. On September 15 the Japanese attacked the Chinese position at Ping-Yang, defended by 20,000 Chinese soldiers. After a long frontal engagement in which neither side gained material advantage, the Japanese outflanked their enemy, and the Chinese were completely routed. Only one-fifth of their army could be rallied.

The defeat of the Chinese land forces at Ping-Yang forced the Chinese to make use of their navy. Admiral Ting was ordered to convoy five transports with 5,000 Chinese. On September 14 Ito, with the most powerful ironclads of his two first squadrons, steamed toward the mouth of the Yalu. He did not expect to meet the Chinese fleet, and had therefore

left his torpedo boats behind. The two fleets sighted each other's smoke after half-past nine in the morning. It was the first time that two large fleets of modern ironclads, equipped with high-power heavy guns, torpedoes, and quick-firers were to try issue. The Chinese had the heavier ships while the Japanese had the swifter cruisers. The Chinese were benefited by the professional advice of a number of Europeans. The Japanese had no foreign officers. Admiral Ito's orders were to circle around the Chinese flanks and crush the weak ships by a concentrated fire. To deliver their attack the Japanese steamed along the Chinese front. The "Ting Yuen" opened fire with her twelve-inch guns at a range of 6,000 yards. The concussion was so great that those on the bridge were knocked down and Admiral Ting had to be taken below. At a range of 3,000 yards the Japanese opened their broadsides, firing three or four times as fast as the Chinese and far more accurately. While the Japanese main squadron sped by the Chinese front the leading ships outstripped the slower Japanese vessels. As a result the Chinese were taken between two fires, since their own indented front prevented several of the vessels from bringing their guns to bear, and made them mask one another's fire. The brunt of the Chinese fire fell on the slow Japanese vessels at the end of their line. The heaviest loss in the Japanese fleet fell on the flagship "Matsushima." She lost ninety officers and men in killed and wounded. Admiral Ito transferred his flag to the "Hashidate." The burning "Matsushima" had to steam out of action.

The first Chinese ship to give way was the unfortunate "Yang Wei," which ran out of the thick of the fight ablaze. The battleship "Chih Yuen" while attempting to ram the "Yoshino" was smothered by quick-firers, and went to the bottom. Next, the Chinese "Tsi Yuen," commanded by the wretched Fong, fled out of the fight, and, coming in collision

with the burning "Yang Wei," sent her own sister ship to the bottom. The "Kwang Kei" also retired, while the "Ching Yuen" and "Lai Yuen" were soon ablaze. The whole Japanese flying squadron concentrated their fire on the "King Yuen." With a fearful explosion she went to the bottom. This left only the "Chen Yuen" and the "Ting Yuen" in the Chinese line of battle. Both of them were repeatedly on fire. While the Japanese flying squadron chased the other Chinese ships, the main squadron wheeled and concentrated its fire upon these two Chinese ironclads. They held out until the bitter end. At nightfall they collected about them the burning "Lai Yuen," "Ching Yuen," "Ping Yuen," two gunboats and two torpedo boats, and retired toward Wei-hai-Wei with the honors of war. Fong, with his almost uninjured runaway ship, had arrived there hours before. The subsequent abandonment of the sea by the Chinese navy revealed the magnitude of China's catastrophe.

While the Chinese fleet withdrew to Port Arthur, and later to Wei-hai-Wei, Admiral Ito with his ships was kept busy convoying troopships to the Chinese mainland. On October 24 a Japanese army disembarked near Port Arthur, and the attack on this stronghold was begun. On October 15 informal overtures for peace were made by China, but were rejected summarily by the Japanese Government. The Japanese Parliament unanimously passed a war budget of 150,000,000 yen. On October 24, the Japanese, under cover of darkness, having effected a lodgment on the north bank of the Yalu, crossed the river and routed the Chinese forces. On the following day they took possession of the stronghold of Kiu-lien-cheng, which had been precipitately evacuated by the Chinese, and won the battle of Hushan.

On November 3 China appealed to the Powers to intervene. Meanwhile, Kinchow and Talienwan were occupied by the Japanese, the Chinese offering little resistance.

On November 20 and 21, the Japanese army and navy made a combined attack on Port Arthur. The land forces effected a lodgment in the rear, while the Japanese ships shelled the forts from the sea. Late in the afternoon of the second day, under cover of a squall, ten Japanese torpedo boats, supported by two fast cruisers, dashed into the harbor. With their machine-guns they opened on the unprotected Chinese soldiery, whose works faced landward. Thanks to this audacious attack, executed in spite of Chinese mines in the harbor entrance, Port Arthur within a half hour was in the hands of the Japanese. By this they obtained an excellent naval base, with docks and workshops in the enemy's country. On the 24th the Japanese Government intimated its willingness to receive peace proposals from China through the United States Ministers in Tokio and Pekin. Nevertheless on December 20 an obstinate engagement between the Chinese and the Japanese was fought at Kungwasai on the road to Mukden. The Japanese forced back the Chinese with heavy losses.

At the close of the year the Chinese Government appointed peace commissioners to treat with Japan. They left Tien-tsin on the last day of the year.

EVENTS OF 1895

Nogi Captures Kai-phing and Bombards Teng-chow—Japanese Invest Wei-hai-Wei—Their Torpedo Boats Sink One Chinese Battleship in Wei-hai-Wei Harbor and Disable Three—Their Cruisers Sink Escaping Chinese Torpedo Fleet—They Capture Land Batteries and Sink Chinese Battleship "Ching Yuen"—Chinese Admiral Ting Surrenders and Kills Himself—Nodzu Captures Niu-chwang and Ying-kow—Japanese Rout Chinese at Denshodai—Li Hung Chang, Suing for Peace in Japan, is Wounded by Japanese Assassin—Treaty of Shimonoseki Gives Japan Liao-Tung Peninsula, Formosa, and Pescadores Islands, Indemnity, etc.—Powers Force Japan to Restore Liao-Tung — President Casimir-Périer Resigns Owing to Secret Scandal of Dreyfus's Conviction—Faure is Elected to Succeed Him —Duchesne Beats Malagasy in Several Conflicts and Captures Tananarivo, Their Capital — Italian General Baratieri Defeats Abyssinian Ras Mangassia—King Menelek Annihilates One of His Detachments—Nicholas II Announces Autocratic Policy—Police Murderously Assault Student Petitioners of the Czar—Sienkiewicz Publishes Master Novel—Powers Demand that the Porte Protect Armenians—Sultan Evades Demand—Massacres of Armenians in Antioch, Constantinople, Trebizond, and Zeitun—Massacre of Druses in Lebanon—Insurgent Victories in Santiago de Cuba—Cuban Republic is Proclaimed—Campos, Spanish Commander, Defeats Gomez Near Matanzas—Native Royalists in Hawaii Attempt to Restore Liliuokalani—They are Dispersed—She is Convicted of Treason, but Pardoned—Gresham, Secretary of State, Dies and is Succeeded by Olney —Olney Protests against Great Britain's Contemplated Settlement of Boundary Dispute with Venezuela without Arbitration, Advancing Monroe Doctrine as Reason for His Interference—Premier Salisbury Repudiates American Interference and Monroe Doctrine—President Cleveland Sends Message to Congress Declaring it the Duty of the United States to Settle for Itself the Right of Venezuelan Boundary Dispute and to Enforce This—Congress Makes Appropriation for the Investigation—Salisbury Agrees to Arbitrate the Dispute—Belgium Annexes Congo State—Hamburg-Kiel Canal is Opened—British Suppress Swati Rebels in Chitral on Indian Frontier—Pamir Delimitation Commission Fixes Boundary Between Russian and British Asian Territory—British Expedition is Sent to Suppress Incalcitrant King of Ashantee—Deaths of Huxley and Pasteur, Scientists—Roentgen Discovers X-Ray—Cape Colony Annexes Bechuanaland—Outlanders in Transvaal Demand Civic Rights—Dr. Jameson Collects Volunteer Force of British Annexationists on Frontier—He Descends on Mafeking.

ON January 10 the first division of the Japanese army under General Nogi attacked Kai-phing. After hard fighting the Japanese occupied the place, having brought their guns through deep snow. The Japanese bombarded Teng-chow and subsequently silenced the fortress. A force of 25,000 men was also landed at Yung-cheng, by

which the Chinese arsenal of Wei-hai-Wei was isolated. On the 30th, after two days' fighting, all the land forts of Wei-hai-Wei, the second most important Chinese arsenal in the north, were captured by the Japanese. The Chinese loss was estimated at about 2,000 men. The Japanese, having completed the capture by Feburary 1, made themselves masters of the island fortress of Len-Kung-Tan, and thus closed to the Chinese fleet all chance of escape. In the meantime, on January 30, the Chinese peace envoys had arrived at Kobé. The populace greeted them with hostile demonstrations.

On the night of February 5 the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla dashed into the harbor of Wei-hai-Wei and got in among the Chinese fleet. Seven torpedoes were discharged at close range. The "Lai Yuen" was hit and capsized. The Chinese crew were imprisoned alive in her iron hold, and were heard knocking and shrieking for days before they expired. The "Ting Yuen," though hit, saved herself from immediate disaster by closing her water-tight doors. The "Wei Yuen" and "Ching Yuen" were likewise disabled. This reduced the Chinese fleet in Wei-hai-Wei to four vessels. The Japanese had lost two torpedo boats and twelve men. Then followed several days of hot, long-range bombardment. On February 8 twelve Chinese torpedo boats made a desperate attempt to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese cruisers opened upon them as they came out, and, chasing them along the coast line, captured or sank them all. On the same day a Chinese land magazine was blown up, and the island forts, all but one, were stormed by the Japanese. On the 9th the "Ching Yuen" was sunk in the harbor by a shell from one of the ten-inch guns among the captured shore batteries. After three more days of incessant bombardment, Admiral Ting bowed his head to fate. He tendered to Admiral Ito the surrender of the remaining Chinese vessels in Wei-hai-Wei Harbor and of the Len-Kung forts, on the

condition that the lives of the men and garrison should be spared. Having despatched this letter he committed suicide. Two of his fleet captains followed their admiral's example. Captain McGiffin of the "Chen Yuen" was released after brief captivity and returned to America. As the result of the injuries received in the battle of the Yalu he became mentally unsound, and ultimately he, too, blew his brains out. On March 4 the old city of Niu-chwang, one of the Chinese treaty ports, was captured after a heavy bombardment by two divisions of the Japanese army under General Nodzu. The new city of Ying-kow, to which the Chinese garrison withdrew, was carried only after eleven hours of severe street fighting. General Sung's Chinese army was scattered. The following day, after much delay, Li Hung Chang left Pekin for Japan with full powers to negotiate terms of peace. Another brilliant victory was gained by the Japanese at Denshodai on the 9th, in which 7,000 Chinese troops with thirty guns were defeated after two hours with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded. Finally, on the 18th, Prince Komatsu, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, was ordered to proceed to China. On the 22d the Japanese fleet opened an attack on the Pescadores Islands, between Formosa and the mainland. Two days later, Li Hung Chang, when returning from a conference with the Japanese Ministers, was fired on by a Japanese and wounded in the cheek. The Mikado thereupon ordered the Japanese plenipotentiaries to come to an unconditional armistice. On April 15, at Shimonoseki, the terms of peace were finally settled. China ceded the Liao-Tung Peninsula, Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands, agreed to pay an indemnity of 33,000,000 pounds sterling, and made other important concessions of suzerainty and freedom of inland trade. The Japanese Government, however, intimated its willingness a few days later, in view of a joint protest of Russia, France, and Germany, to renounce the

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

definite annexation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur. Japan had to content herself with a temporary occupation of Wei-hai-Wei, and the annexation of the still unsubdued island of Formosa, whose rebellious inhabitants China had never succeeded in wholly subduing. Instead of withdrawing as commanded, the Chinese Viceroy of Formosa proclaimed the island an independent republic. Japan immediately prepared an expedition to subdue him.

In France public opinion was deeply stirred by Casimir-Périer's resignation as President of France in consequence of secret revelations in connection with Captain Dreyfus's condemnation and deportation to Cayenne. On the 17th of January, at the Congress of the two Chambers held at Versailles, François Felix Faure was elected President of the French Republic.

In August, the French invaded Madagascar. The fortified town of Andebra was captured by General Duchesne. Soon the French troops gained a victory over the Malagasy at Tsinainondry. A French flying column under General Duchesne, having scaled the pass over the Ambolimana Mountains, dispersed the Hovas. On September 30th, Tananarivo, the Hova capital of Madagascar, after some sharp conflicts, surrendered to General Duchesne. The French troops advancing from Tamatave succeeded in capturing the Hova forts at Farafatra.

In Abyssinia the Italians under General Baratieri, after some severe fighting early in the year, inflicted a defeat on Ras Mangassia, the Abyssinian chief, and his allies the Dervishes. In October Baratieri gained another important victory over the rear-guard of Ras Mangassia's forces near Autalo. In December, however, the army of King Menelek of Abyssinia, numbering 20,000 Shoans, made a sudden advance and attacked an Italian detachment of about 2,200 men, chiefly native troops, of whom only 300 escaped. A stormy

debate followed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The Government barely obtained a vote for the prosecution of Italy's African campaign.

In Russia the new Czar at the outset of his reign declared that he intended to protect the principles of autocracy as firmly as his father. In the latter part of February the students tried to petition the Czar. They came into conflict with the police. Two were killed and one professor wounded, while many were seriously injured.

This year Henry Sienkiewicz, the celebrated Polish novelist, published his "Quo Vadis," which achieved a great success. He had already won renown with his famous trilogy of Polish historical novels: "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael."

On the 16th of May the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors at Constantinople at last presented a note to the Porte stating the reforms necessary in Armenia. While the proposals of Armenian reforms were accepted in principle, the Sultan's reply was regarded as tantamount to a refusal to put the reforms in force. Under increasing pressure, however, the Sultan granted an amnesty to all Armenian political prisoners. An affray between Armenians and a body of Mohammedans, instigated by the Ottoman officials, took place at Antioch in September. Ten of the former were killed after a prolonged struggle in the Armenian Church, which was sacked. A British squadron of seventeen ships came to anchor at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The Turkish forts at the Dardanelles were put into a state of defense. On the 1st of October a serious collision between the Turkish police and the Armenians seeking to make a political demonstration occurred at Constantinople and was continued on the following day. The great mass of Armenians took refuge in their churches and sanctuaries. Those who remained outside were the objects of murderous attacks. The

soldiery surrounded three of the churches in which the Armenians had taken refuge and allowed no one to enter or to bring them food. On the personal intervention of the foreign Ambassadors, the refugees in the Armenian churches were induced to come forth and give up their arms. At Trebizond 400 Armenians were massacred. The total number of killed and wounded during the outbreak was estimated at nearly 1,000. Finally, by the middle of October, the Sultan accepted the Armenian reform measures in an imperial irade. Late in the year he issued firmans allowing extra guardships to pass the Dardanelles. On Christmas Day, nevertheless, renewed massacres were reported from the Lebanon, where 12,000 Druses were stated to have been killed. At Zeitun, also, the Turks repressed an Armenian rising with terrible cruelty.

To suppress the Cuban insurrection, Campos was despatched to the West Indies with discretionary power. In July, a column of Spanish troops operating in the province of Santiago de Cuba was repulsed by the insurgents, and General Santo Celdar was killed. A train full of soldiers was blown up by dynamite, and only a few of the troops escaped. The Cuban insurgent delegates from the western provinces met at Najassa the same month, and proclaimed a constitution for a Cuban Republic on a Federal basis of five States, and elected Santa Lucia to be President. Mass meetings were held in the United States in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. On December 24 General Martinez Campos, having been previously outflanked by the Cuban insurgents under Gomez, forced an engagement near Matanzas, and won.

At Honolulu, an attempt was made, in January, by the partisans of the dethroned Queen of Hawaii to overthrow the existing Republican Government. After two days' fighting, in which a member of the Legislature was killed, the

natives were driven into the bush and dispersed. On the 18th ex-Queen Liliuokalani was arrested on a charge of complicity with the rebels then under trial. She formally abdicated the throne on the 24th, and proffered allegiance to the Republican Government. In February she was tried for her connection with the attempted rebellion, convicted of misprision of treason, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. Three of the insurgent leaders were sentenced to death, and twenty-five others to long terms of imprisonment. In September the Queen was pardoned, and all persons, with the exception of the two ringleaders, the brothers Ashford, were released.

In the American Senate at Washington the Silver Party, in February, finally abandoned the attempt to force a vote on the Free Silver Coinage Bill, which was withdrawn. Richard Olney was appointed Secretary of State in succession to Walter Q. Gresham, deceased. Before this a joint resolution had been adopted by Congress in February to the effect that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their disputes of boundaries to friendly arbitration. No attention was paid to this resolution by the British Government. In July Mr. Olney despatched a letter to Mr. Bayard, American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in which he discussed the situation at length. He reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine as a rule of procedure for the United States. In answer to this letter, Lord Salisbury, who had succeeded Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister, replied that the Monroe Doctrine had never been recognized as a principle of international law, and that the controversy lay purely between Great Britain and Venezuela. On December 17 President Cleveland addressed a message to Congress on the subject. In adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, he insisted on a settlement by arbitration, and claimed for the United States the right to determine the boundaries between the British and Venezuelan territories.

Congress was asked to vote the necessary expenses for an inquiry. The President's message concluded in this wise: "When such report is made and accepted it will be in my opinion the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela."

The message was received by Congress with wildest enthusiasm, and $100,000 was instantly voted to defray the expenses of the Commission. The English press and people almost unanimously advocated a peaceful adjustment of the dispute. Gladstone sent a memorable message, "All that is needed is common-sense." Lord Salisbury readily acceded to the popular demand that the question be referred to arbitration. The American Commission, finding the matter taken out of their hands, disbanded.

Prior to this the treaty annexing the Congo State to Belgium was signed at Brussels. In June the North Sea Canal from Hamburg to Kiel was opened by the German Emperor with a naval review of several visiting squadrons representing the great maritime Powers.

Indian affairs had taken a serious aspect for the British Government in consequence of the continued disturbances in Chitral. On the northwestern Indian frontier a force of 14,000 men of all arms was mobilized under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Low. On April 3 two of the brigades of Sir Robert's force, engaged on the Bajaur expedition, stormed the Malandrai Pass, and after five hours' heavy fighting drove back the natives. Three weeks later, Chitral Fort, where Mr. Robertson and Captains Campbell and Townsend had been closely invested by the Swatis, was relieved after forty-three days by Colonel Kelley. Sher Afzul took refuge in flight on learning of the approach of the Khan

of Dir. On April 25 he surrendered with 1,500 followers. This ended the war.

The Pamir Delimitation Commission brought its work to a friendly conclusion in September, and fixed the line of demarcation between English and Russian interests up to the Chinese frontier.

In October the King of Ashantee rejected all British interference, preferring to take the chances of war. Sir Francis Scott and the officers and troops forming part of the Ashantee expedition left Liverpool in November.

Late in June, Professor Thomas Henry Huxley, the English biologist, died at the age of seventy years. In 1874 Haeckel, the eminent German naturalist, ranked Huxley among the first zoologists of England. His lectures on biology were published in 1863, under the title "Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature." In this and in other works he advanced the principles of the Darwinian theory.

Louis Pasteur, one of the greatest of the century's scientists, died at Paris and received a state funeral. Although by training he was a chemist, his most valuable work was accomplished in bacteriology and medicine. In 1857 he startled the scientific world with new and convincing proofs in support of the vitalistic theory of fermentation. From this he passed to the subject of putrefaction, and showed definitely that here again living organisms were responsible for the changes wrought in dead bodies of animals. These bacteriological studies induced Lister of Glasgow to seek some means of killing disease germs. At the age of fifty-seven, Pasteur turned his attention to the study of infectious diseases. He showed that anthrax was due to bacilli. In 1874, he had accidentally discovered the method of offsetting infection by inoculation. He now applied the discovery to the prevention of anthrax, and submitted his theory to a public test. Thus, the great bacteriologist was eventually led,

after a brilliant series of investigations, to the now familiar treatment of rabies by inoculation.

Late in the year Professor Roentgen of the University of Wuerzburg startled the world with the announcement that he had discovered a new light or form of radiant energy which had the power of penetrating certain bodies. By means of this he was enabled to photograph the skeletons of living animals. At first received with incredulity, the discovery soon took its place in science and proved to be of immense value in surgery. It is known as the X-ray, or Roentgen ray.

New honors were conferred on Cecil Rhodes, who was appointed Privy Councillor to the Queen. Mr. Rhodes's motion in the Cape Parliament for the annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony was agreed to without a division and the bill was passed. On the 26th of December the Johannesburg "National Union" published a manifesto on self-government and the "Bill of Rights" upon which the Outlanders or Europeans in the Transvaal insisted. On pretense of a popular appeal from the English inhabitants of Johannesburg for immediate intervention, Dr. Jameson with a force of volunteer cavalry at the close of the year suddenly crossed the frontier at Mafeking.

EVENTS OF 1896

Joubert's Boers Capture Jameson's Raiders—Secretary Chamberlain Disavows Raid—William II Cables Congratulations to President Kruger—British Fleet Demonstrates in English Channel in Answer to William's Telegram—Rhodes Resigns Premiership of Cape Colony—Kruger Surrenders Raiders to British for Punishment—Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg—King Prempeh of Ashantee Surrenders and is Imprisoned—British Defeat Slave-Holding Chief Mwasi Kagunga—British Courts Convict Jameson and Five Raiders—They are Punished Lightly—Transvaal State Secretary Charges Rhodes, Beit, and Harris, Directors in South Africa Company, with Complicity in Jameson Raid—They Resign—Trial of Johannesburg Reform Committee at Pretoria for Treason—Four Leaders are Convicted—Their Death Sentences are Commuted to Heavy Fines—British Subdue Matabeles—Abyssinians Defeat Baratieri—Riots in Italy Over Abyssinian Disasters Overturn Crispi's Ministry—It is Succeeded by Rudini's, which Sues Menelek for Peace—More Italian Defeats—British General Kitchener's Egyptian Troops Defeat Dervishes at Feshet—Peace Treaty Between Italy and Abyssinia Secures Independence of Abyssinia—Treaty Between France and Madagascar Gives French Resident Control of Madagascar—Death of Sultan of Zanzibar—His Nephew, Said Chalid, Seizes Throne—British Bombard Palace—Flight of Said Chalid—Dutch in Java Rout Atchinese—Weyler Succeeds Campos as Captain-General of Cuba—Philippine Patriots Defeat Spanish Troops—Congress Recognizes Cuban Patriots as Belligerents—Spanish Consuls in United States Resign—Utah is Admitted to Union with Prohibition of Polygamy—McKinley Defeats Bryan for President on Free Silver Issue—Revolutionists in Korea Kill Premier—China Concedes Manchurian Railroad to Russia—Destructive Tidal Wave in Japan—Andree is Lost on Balloon Expedition to North Pole—Assassination of Shah of Persia—Millennial of Hungary is Celebrated at Budapest—Publications by Jókai and Ibsen—Deaths of Leighton and Millais, English Artists, and Morris, Poet and Decorator—Coronation of Czar Causes Fatal Panic among Spectators—Massacre of Armenians at Constantinople and Eguin and of Christians in Crete—Under Pressure of Powers Sultan Consents to Christian Governorship of Crete.

ON New Year's Day, with a force of 700 volunteers, among whom were several titled British officers, Jameson, the factotum of Cecil Rhodes, was well under way across the veldt. He ignored an urgent official message of recall. By the time the raiders reached the neighborhood of Krugersdorp on the way to Johannesburg, they found themselves opposed by a strongly posted force of Boers under Commandant Joubert. The raiders were hopelessly outmatched. After thirty-six hours of continuous rifle fire,

the British troopers found themselves without food and ammunition. Dr. Jameson surrendered with all his force and was marched off to Pretoria.

On receipt of this news in London, Secretary Chamberlain telegraphed to President Kruger disavowing the raid, and bespeaking the President's generosity toward his prisoners in the moment of victory. At the same time Emperor William from Berlin sent a message to President Kruger congratulating him on the outcome. This telegram created much excitement in England. It was taken to imply German recognition of the Transvaal's independence of British suzerainty. A so-called "flying squadron" of British warships made an imposing demonstration in the English Channel. In consequence of the state of affairs in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes resigned his premiership of the Cape Ministry. The arrangements for an uprising in connection with the raid were shown to be inadequate. Bitter recriminations ensued between the resident Outlanders and the captured raiders. On the part of the Transvaal authorities there was some talk of shooting the British filibusters, but in the end more moderate counsels prevailed. President Kruger agreed to surrender Dr. Jameson's fellow prisoners. The most prominent plotters among the Outlanders were placed under arrest to be tried on charges of high treason.

In London Cecil Rhodes's Chartered Company for British South Africa fell into extreme disrepute. The Chartered Company's directors on January 9 removed Dr. Jameson from his office as the Company's administrator of Matabeleland. On the same day Kruger issued a conciliatory proclamation. Dr. Jameson was escorted across the border and was immediately conducted to Durban, whence he sailed for England on the troopship "Victoria."

In the midst of this South African commotion came the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. He had

volunteered for the Ashantee campaign, and had been sent to Madeira to recruit. On the day of his death, January 20, King Prempeh of Ashantee submitted to Great Britain's terms. The King and his immediate relatives were sent to Cape Coast Castle. Two days later, Lieutenant Alston, with 150 British regulars and 5,000 natives, attacked the great slave-holding chief, Mwasi Kagunga, on the west shore of Lake Nyassa. The natives, numbering nearly 20,000, were defeated in three encounters. Their stockades and settlements were burned.

In February Cecil Rhodes arrived in London just before Jameson and his fellow prisoners. "Doctor Jim," as he was affectionately called, received an enthusiastic reception. After formal inquiries before a magistrate he and his fellow prisoners were released to answer charges under the Foreign Enlistment Act. While this trial was pending, a motion was made in the Cape of Good Hope Assembly to cancel the charter of the South Africa Company. This proposition was rejected, but the Afrikanders in the Assembly were strong enough to exact an official inquiry into the circumstances of the raid. In London Dr. Jameson with fourteen of his principal adherents came up for trial. Nine of the men were discharged, but against the others a grand jury returned a true bill. While this *cause celèbre* was on, public feeling in England was further excited by some laudatory verses of Sir Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, about the raid. The trial was dragged out to considerable length. By the end of July, Dr. Jameson and his five co-defendants were found guilty. Their chief defense was a written appeal for help from Messrs. Francis Rhodes, Phillips, Hammond, Farrar, and Leonard on behalf of the Johannesburgers. Jameson was convicted. The most damaging testimony against him was his open defiance of the Queen's summons to return. He was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen months without hard

labor. His associates received sentences of five months at light confinement. They were removed to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. A memorial, signed largely by Members of Parliament, was immediately presented to the Home Secretary, praying that the prisoners should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Within a month one of them, Major Coventry, was released on the plea of ill-health. None served out his full term.

In the House of Commons the South African debate was opened by Sir William Harcourt. He brought serious charges against Cecil Rhodes and his Chartered Company. A highly discreditable version was given of the English seizure of Matabeleland, and the killing of King Lobengula, followed by the disappointing discovery that there was no gold in the territory. The Chartered Company was charged with circulating false reports of the fabulous mineral wealth of Mashonaland, which, with clever stock exchange manipulations, sent the shares up to £8 10s. A number of minor stock jobbing companies, it was shown, were floated on similar flimsy pretexts. To avert the inevitable crash, the seizure of the paying gold mines of the Transvaal, it was asserted, was attempted as a last measure. While the debate was at its height, Secretary Chamberlain, presiding at the South Africa Company's banquet, emphatically denied all charges of the Government's alleged complicity in the raid. In conclusion, he expressed regret that "so little progress had been made toward a reconciliation of the Dutch and English races in South Africa." As if in answer to this, the State Secretary of the Transvaal Republic addressed two telegrams for transmission to the British Government urging the prosecution of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, A. Beit, and Rutherford Harris for complicity in the Jameson raid, on the basis of their cipher correspondence already made public in Pretoria. The three men named sent in their resignations as directors of the Brit-

ish South Africa Company. In the Cape Assembly a committee of inquiry into the raid presented a report charging Cecil Rhodes and his two above named associates with being active promoters of the enterprise. After a heated debate a motion to extend an indefinite leave of absence to Mr. Rhodes was carried.

In Pretoria the trial of the seventy-two members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee drew to a close. Hammond, an American, with several of his fellow conspirators, forfeited his bail. All the prisoners, with the exception of four leaders who had been condemned to death, and two others who refused to plead for clemency, were released on a promised payment of their fines. On June 11 the death sentence of the four leaders was commuted to a fine of £25,000 each, or fifteen years' banishment in default. The fines were paid. One leader, who declined to sign a pledge not to engage in further plots against the Transvaal, was banished.

Meanwhile, since the end of March the country around Buluwayo was reported to be in a state of insurrection. The Matabeles seized strong positions on the Matoppo Hills and drove back several parties of British border police. In April a large "impi" of Matabeles gathered around Buluwayo, almost completely investing it. The natives, numbering several thousands, attacked a detachment of border police about five miles from Buluwayo. After an obstinate struggle the Englishmen were victorious. Cecil Rhodes cleared the road from Groels of rebellious natives and penetrated as far as Buluwayo. In August a combined force of British and Colonial troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Plumer stormed the Matabele intrenchments on the Matoppo Hills and drove out the natives. After this the most powerful Matabele chiefs submitted to English rule.

During the same period the troubles of the Italians in Abyssinia became acute. Early in the year the Shoan army

under King Menelek made a determined attack upon the Italians at Makalea. After ten hours of successive fighting the Italians held their ground, but subsequently fell back. A liberal proposal of peace made by Menelek was declared to be unacceptable by the Italian Government. On March 1 the Italian troops under General Baratieri, in a battle with the Abyssinians, found themselves outmatched, and were forced to retreat. They abandoned their guns, ammunition, and provisions. Two generals were killed and another wounded. The total loss of killed and wounded for the Italians fell little short of 5,000. Serious disturbances broke out in Naples, Milan, Parma, Pavia, and other Italian towns. The rioters denounced the African policy of the Ministry and demanded the withdrawal of Italian troops. The Ministry of Crispi, in the face of these demands, resigned. General Baratieri was relieved of his functions as Governor of Tryth-rea. The Ministry was reconstituted under Marquis di Rudini and General Ricotti. They declared in the Chambers that the national honor of Italy required the prosecution of the war in Abyssinia. Four days later negotiations were opened by the Italian authorities to obtain terms of peace from King Menelek.

By reason of the threatening attitude of the Dervishes, made bold by the defeat of the Italians, Egyptian troops were ordered to march to Dongola, and British battalions were sent to Wady Halfa. Within two days 2,500 soldiers left Balliana for Assoua. The Italians near Kassala drove back a large force of Dervishes while attempting to capture the pass of Taberete. Again the Italian losses were distressingly heavy. In April another pitched battle was fought at Moyram. The Italians succeeded in breaking through the Dervishes to Kassala. General Kitchener left Cairo for the front. By the middle of the month there were sharp encounters near Suakim between the Egyptian troops and the

Dervishes under the standard of Osman Digna. The Egyptian troops under Kitchener, having marched through the night of June 6 from Skashe, attacked the Dervishes on the break of day at Feshet. The Arabs were routed with a loss of 900 killed and 500 prisoners. September 23 the Anglo-Egyptian relief forces reached Dongola. The Dervishes scattered in the desert. The power of the Mahdi seemed broken, and the British troops in the Soudan were brought back to the Egyptian headquarters at Dongola. In autumn, peace was at last concluded between Italy and Abyssinia. The independence of Ethiopia was assured, and a new boundary line was agreed on. Menelek, who now styled himself Emperor of Abyssinia, released his Italian prisoners.

In other lands the various European Powers continued to pursue their various colonial enterprises. On June 18 a definite treaty was signed between France and the Queen of Madagascar, giving the French Resident complete control over Madagascar. On the eastern coast of Africa further troubles arose after the sudden death of Hamed Den Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar. Said Chalid, his nephew, proclaimed himself Sultan. British sailors were immediately landed and a demand was made for a surrender. On the refusal of Said Chalid the Sultan's palace was laid in ashes by the combined fire of three British gunboats. Said Chalid took refuge on a German ship.

In India the demarcation of the northwestern frontier was at last concluded. The spheres of influence for Great Britain, Persia, Afghanistan, and Russia were newly determined. In Java the Dutch troops, after an exhausting campaign with the Atchinese, were forced to abandon their advanced posts. Their settlements were burnt by the Atchinese. In July the Dutch won a brilliant victory at Lamrida. The chief of the Atchinese, Nja Makin, was killed, and his followers were routed.

Marshal Campos, who had been despatched to Cuba, was relieved of his command early in the year on account of the hostility displayed by the Havana conservatives toward his conciliatory dealings with the rebels. General Weyler was appointed Captain-General of Cuba. At the opening of the Cortes the Ministry declared that the moment was inopportune for the introduction of reforms of government in Cuba. Soon it was announced that a conspiracy had been discovered by the authorities in Manila for the purpose of separating the Philippine Islands from Spain. A month later, the Governor-General of the Philippines issued a decree confiscating the property of all insurgents. The numbers were estimated at more than 100,000. The enforcement of this decree was followed by new uprisings. Late in the year the Spanish troops suffered a defeat with a loss of 300.

When the United States Congress passed a concurrent resolution in favor of according belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists, and offered the friendly intervention of the United States to obtain the independence of Cuba, great popular excitement arose in Spain. Anti-American demonstrations occurred in Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere. The Spaniards who held consular posts in the United States resigned by way of protest. Prior to this, President Cleveland had signed a proclamation admitting Utah as a State. Existing polygamous marriages were recognized, but polygamy was prohibited for the future.

In November the American Presidential election was the object of keen interest throughout the world. The result, it was feared, might affect the value of American money in foreign countries. William J. Bryan, the advocate of free silver, was defeated by William McKinley, the Republican candidate, the electoral vote standing 274 to 175.

Early in the year a revolutionary outbreak occurred at Seoul in Korea, during which the Prime Minister and sev-

eral high officials were murdered. The Korean King and Crown Prince were forced to take refuge in the Russian Legation. On the plea of renewed anti-Christian atrocities, a treaty was finally concluded between China and Russia by which the Chinese Government conceded a railway across Manchuria to connect Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Not long afterward, an overwhelming tidal wave swept the northeast coast of Japan on June 15. More than 30,000 persons were drowned. On the same day, Andrée ascended in a balloon and drifted northward from Tromsoe to search for the North Pole. After the first few carrier pigeons released by him all trace of the venturesome expedition was lost. Only one of his buoys was long after picked up.

Shortly afterward, Dr. Nansen arrived at Vardo from Franz-Josef Land, having abandoned his ship "Fram" in March, 1895. Six days later the "Fram" was brought into a Norwegian port. The Shah of Persia's assassination on the first of May, when entering the mosque, by Mirza Mahmed Reza, caused marked disturbances in Persia at the accession of the new Shah.

Other memorable events of the year were the great historic festivities held at Budapest in honor of the Millennial of Hungary. Maurice Jókai, the Hungarian writer, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his literary activity. He had published over 300 volumes, full of color and life.

During this year Henrik Ibsen produced his "John Gabriel Borkman," another dramatic study of social conditions. With the appearance of "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" began his period of protest against modern society. In the "Doll's House," Ibsen tried to show that marriage is a failure. Other powerful plays were "Ghosts," "Rosmersholm," "The Lady of the Sea," "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder," and "The Pillars of Society."

In this year died Frederick Leighton, the famous English artist. In 1855 he exhibited as his first picture, "Cimabue's Madonna Carried Through the Streets of Florence" in the Royal Academy in London. The picture attracted immediate attention, and was purchased by Queen Victoria. Fourteen years afterward, having contributed noteworthy pictures to almost every exhibition of the Royal Academy, Leighton became a full-fledged Academician, when he contributed "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," and "St. Jerome," his diploma work.

John Everett Millais, one of England's foremost artists, died on August 3. He began painting very young. One of his earliest works, "Pizarro Seizing the Men of Peru," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1846, and in the following year a gold medal was awarded to Millais's historical canvas, "The Tribe of Benjamin Seizing the Daughters of Judah." Henceforth every exhibition of the Royal Academy contained new contributions by Millais. Millais, together with Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Madox Brown, and a few others, founded "The Brotherhood of the Pre-Raphaelites." While thus engaged Millais formed close ties of friendship with John Ruskin, the famous art critic, which were not even broken by the fact that Ruskin's wife was divorced from him in order to be married to Millais.

By the death of William Morris, the poet, on October 3, the English School of Modern Romantic Art and Literature lost one of its leaders. Morris, together with Rossetti and Burne-Jones, embarked on an artistic enterprise for the designing and manufacture of original decorations for house interiors. This enterprise proved eminently successful, and had a lasting effect in improving the style of English decorative designs. Besides this, Morris undertook the printing and binding of high class books, a venture which likewise proved a complete commercial success.

The coronation of the Czar and Czarina at Moscow was celebrated with great pomp. At their very close the festivities were marred by an awful panic and stampede, during which 3,000 persons were crushed to death or seriously injured. Shortly after this a flurry of political excitement was caused in October throughout Germany and Austria by Prince Bismarck's piqued revelations concerning the existence of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia. It had been concluded just after the Triple Alliance was formed.

During the last days of August another massacre of 5,000 Armenians was perpetrated—this time at Constantinople. Serious riots were also reported at Pera Galata. The Divan was endangered by the connivance of the Imperial troops. The Powers protested. Seven days later at Eguin, on the Euphrates, 2,500 Armenians were murdered with the connivance of the Turkish authorities.

In Crete disturbances arose at Canea. The Turkish soldiers went about pillaging and killing Christians. Abdullah Pasha was appointed Civil and Military Governor of Crete, with the object of restoring tranquillity. The Porte agreed to accept in principle the suggestions of the Ambassadors for the pacification of Crete, including general amnesty.

The Greek Government, during the summer, under pressure from the Great Powers, took measures to prevent armed volunteers from embarking for Crete, or from invading Macedonia. At the same time the Mussulman population of Crete pillaged the houses of the Christians. Before long, Ptakni, chief of the insurgents in Macedonia, arrived on the Greek frontier, pursued by the Turks. With fifteen companions he was arrested by Greek soldiers and taken to Larissa. Finally the Sultan acceded to the demands of the Powers, consenting to a local government under a Christian governor, who was removable only with the consent of the Powers. The Cretan deputies agreed to accept this autonomy.

EVENTS OF 1897

Cretan Insurgents Proclaim Union with Greece—Turkish Governor Resigns—Foreign Fleets Occupy Canea—They Fire on Insurgent Camp—Powers Submit to Porte and Greece Policy of Cretan Autonomy—Sultan Accepts—Greece Refuses and Calls Out Reserves—Autonomy is Proclaimed in Crete—Moslems Attack Christians—Powers Blockade Crete and Shell Insurgents—Sultan Demands Evacuation of Crete by Greek Troops—Greeks Cross Their Frontier into Turkey—Turkey Declares War—Edhem Pasha Captures Maluna Pass and Occupies Thessaly—Greeks Fall Back to Larissa—Smolenskis Repulses Turks at Velestino, but Evacuates Position—Turks Force Greeks Back from Pharsalos to Vomokos, where they Defeat Them—Greece Begs Intervention of Powers—Greeks Evacuate Crete—Greeks Best the Turks at Gribovo in Epirus—Treaty of Constantinople—Greece Pays Indemnity and Turkey Holds Thessaly Till it is Paid—Greece Resigns Finances to International Commission—Parliaments of Transvaal and Orange Free State Repeal Anti-Immigration Bill—British Storm Dhargai Pass on Indian Frontier—McKinley is Inaugurated President—Congress Passes High Tariff Dingley Bill—United States Annexes Hawaii—Discovery of Gold in Klondike Leads to Boundary Dispute with Canada—Greater New York is Organized—Four-Cornered Contest to be Its First Mayor—Death of Henry George—Venezuela Boundary is Fixed by Arbitration—Germans Avenge Murder of Missionaries by Seizure of Chinese Province of Kiao-Chau—International Exhibition at Brussels—Diamond Jubilee of Victoria's Accession—Assassination of Castillo, Spanish Premier, and President Borda of Uruguay—Deaths of Brahms, Composer, and Daudet, French Novelist—Rostand, French Dramatist, Produces Masterpiece — Cuban Insurgents Take Victoria del las Tunas — Blanco Supersedes Weyler, the "Butcher"—Blanco Sends Peace Envoy to Insurgents—He is Shot—Spaniards Hold Insurgents in Check by Trocha.

THE year opened with the release of the Armenian prisoners by the Porte, on the intervention of the Powers. More collisions between the Christians and Mussulmans occurred at Heraklion and other places in Crete, with much loss of life. Canea was set on fire at several places. Sailors from ships of the various Powers in the harbor eventually succeeded in quenching the flames. The Cretan insurgents having proclaimed union with Greece on February 8, orders were issued for all the available Greek torpedo vessels to be commissioned. Prince George sailed from the Piræus amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On February 13 Georgi Pasha Berovitch, the Turkish Governor of Crete, took refuge on board the flagship of the Russian Admiral, lying off Halepa, and subsequently telegraphed his resignation. In consequence of this, the Greek Consuls at the various towns of Crete, having placed their fellow citizens under British protection, hauled down their flag and left the island. Two days later, Canea was occupied by marines and sailors of the allied fleets. On the 21st the foreign warships fired upon the Cretan insurgents' camp near Canea.

In the House of Commons, in the French Chamber, and in the German Reichstag, spirited debates ensued concerning this action. On March 2 a collective note of the six Powers—indicating their policy toward Crete—was presented simultaneously at Constantinople and Athens. The Sultan declared his readiness to adopt the recommendation of the Powers for the establishment of Cretan autonomy. Greece would not withdraw her forces from Crete and called out the reserves of 1890.

In the meantime, the palace at Canea and other buildings were burned down by Mohammedan incendiaries. Fort Stavros was captured by the Cretan insurgents, with its Turkish garrison of 3,000 men. The Turkish Zaptiehs at Canea demanded arrears of a year's pay, mutinied against their officers, and shot their colonel. Pickets of sailors and marines were then despatched from the allied fleet, and after a slight resistance the mutineers surrendered. Eventually, on the 17th of March, autonomy was proclaimed in Crete. This was followed by Mohammedan attacks upon the Christians at Canea and Rhetimos. The aged Gladstone bitterly denounced the pro-Turkish policy of the European Powers. On the 21st, a close blockade of Crete was formally declared. The Cretan insurgents, having driven the Turkish troops out of the Akrotiri block-houses and occupied them, were in turn shelled out by the guns of the fleet. The Crown Prince

of Greece left Athens for the frontier. The Porte at once issued a circular to the Ottoman representatives abroad demanding the evacuation of Crete by the Greek troops and protesting against the appointment of a governor of Crete by the Powers. On the following day several bands of irregulars, under the direction of the Ethnike Hetairia, crossed the frontier, invading Turkish territory. They were met by the Turkish troops who surrounded and captured several of the invading detachments. Turkish gunners at Privisa sank a Greek merchantman in the Gulf of Arta. Turkey declared war on April 17. Fighting began in the mountain passes of Thessaly. The mobilization of the Turkish army, as planned by Von der Golz, was effected in four weeks. The first conspicuous skirmish in the pass of Nezeros was to the advantage of the Greeks. The Turks bore themselves well under heavy losses. Under Edhem Pasha the Turkish main column advanced from Elassona and succeeded in conveying their heavy siege guns over the mountains along a new military road prepared weeks in advance. The important pass of Maluna was captured. The Greek vanguard forfeited their best positions. Nearly 200,000 strong, the Turkish forces poured down into the plain of Thessaly. Crown Prince Constantine's retreat from Mati had a depressing effect on the Greeks, and was taken to indicate a lack of serious warlike purpose on the part of the royal house of Greece. The comparative inactivity of the Greek naval squadrons on the coast of Epirus and Macedonia confirmed this impression, for they contented themselves merely with bombarding several Turkish seaports, where depots of provisions and arms had been established. Large quantities of grain were destroyed. In Thessaly, the Greek forces were ordered to fall back on Larissa. The town was evacuated by Prince Constantine amid a panic of the terror-stricken Greek country people. On receipt of this news at Athens, a revolution

nearly broke out. The gunsmiths' shops were plundered and wild threats were made against the king and princes. Deleyanis, the Prime Minister responsible for the war, had to resign in favor of Demetrios Rhallis, the leader of the Radicals. The Greek troops under Smolenskis, contrary to orders from headquarters, made a determined stand at Velestino, between Larissa and Volo, and not only succeeded in arresting the advance of the Turks, but threw their Circassian cavalry back with severe loss. After a victorious fight of three days the Greeks, to the surprise of the Turks, evacuated the position. Smolenskis's subsequent retreat to Almiros near Thermopylæ resulted in a division of the Greek forces. The army of Thessaly was cut in two. On May 3 the Rhallis Ministry decided to continue the war and to recall Colonel Vassos from Crete, appointing him to command on the frontier of Epirus. Smolenskis was appointed to general command. On May 6 the Turks attacked the Greeks in great force, so that the latter were forced to abandon Pharsalos and fall back on Vomokos. The resulting battle was largely an artillery engagement. The Greeks were badly beaten. The Foreign Legion only, under the Italian leaders Cipriani and Garibaldi's son, acquitted themselves with credit. Two days later the Greek forces withdrew from Velestino and Volo, and the Turkish troops occupied these two strong places without opposition from the Greek warships in the harbor. Finally, on May 11, Greece besought the intervention of the great Powers. The embarkation of Greek troops serving in Crete commenced at once at Canea under the supervision of the representatives of the Powers. On the 14th the Greek forces again invaded the Epirus, to defend the population from the fanaticism of the Turks: on the heights of Gribovo a fierce battle was fought, in which the advantage remained with the Greeks. The following day the Porte notified the Powers of the terms which must precede an armistice—an indemnity

by Greece of 250,000,000 francs and annexation of Thessaly to Turkey. The Powers exacted milder terms. The last detachment of Greek troops left Crete, but nothing was settled as yet concerning its future government.

For a month there was peace in Crete. After prolonged discussion the Porte finally adopted in principle the frontier proposed by the Powers. Toward the end of the month, Djevad Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier and former Vali of Crete, arrived at Canea to assume command, but the admirals of the allied fleet would not recognize him.

After much friction the diplomatic struggle at Constantinople ended in the practical triumph of the German policy, which gave a partial control of the Greek finances to a commission of the great Powers. A treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was eventually signed at Constantinople on December 4, and formally ratified by the Sultan and King George on December 16. Turkey agreed to evacuate Thessaly, with the exception of the frontier ridges. Greece had to pay an indemnity of 92,000,000 drachmas (or francs) in gold. Pending payment, Thessaly was to be occupied by Turkish garrisons. The ravages of this occupation proved more serious to Thessaly than those of the war. In order to float a loan wherein to pay the indemnity to Turkey, Greece had to mortgage her national revenues to the foreign Powers. An international commission henceforth was charged with the supervision and control of Greek finances.

In the Transvaal, the High Court Bill was passed by the Volksraad, notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the Rand lawyers that it endangered the rights and liberties of the people. President Kruger presented to Chamberlain a bill of indemnity to be paid—first, for material damage, £677,938; and, second, for moral or intellectual damage, £1,100,000. Kruger again took occasion to deny the suzerainty of Great Britain, but declared his intention strictly to

observe the London Convention. The Volksraad consented to repeal the Anti-Immigration Bill, against which Mr. Chamberlain had protested as a violation of the convention with Great Britain; and the Government of the Orange Free State likewise withdrew a similar bill, which President Steyn had agreed upon with President Kruger.

British troops under General Yeatman Biggs were assailed in Northern India while marching to Karappa. On October 20, after a three hours' fight, they stormed the steep ridge of Dhargai, held to be impregnable by the tribesmen. The Khaibar Pass and the forts Mesjid and Maude were abandoned to the British without a stroke.

In America William McKinley was inaugurated as President. Congress met in special session to act on the President's message urging a higher protective tariff. In accordance with this recommendation the Dingley Tariff was passed four months later. In June the treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States was signed by the President. The Hawaiian Senate ratified the treaty.

In July great excitement had been caused by the discovery of gold in the Klondike. Thousands of gold seekers from all over the world emigrated thither. It was at this time that the Alaskan boundary question came up, the Dominion of Canada claiming a part of the Klondike district.

On May 1 the consolidation of the several municipalities in New York State at the mouth of the Hudson into Greater New York, was effected by the signature of the Governor to the charter passed by the State Assembly. The campaign for Mayor of the new municipality was a memorable one. There were four leading candidates: Robert A. Van Wyck, the successful contestant, the Tammany nominee; Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, the Republican nominee; Seth Low, President of Columbia University, nominee of an independent organization called "The Citizens' Union";

and Henry George, nominee of the anti-Tammany Democracy. Henry George had been the Labor candidate for Mayor of New York in 1886, at which time, though defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, the Tammany candidate, he had polled more votes than Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate. In each contest the chief plank of his platform was municipal ownership of public utilities. Though debilitated in health, he made a vigorous campaign. On the night of October 28, after delivering four speeches in as many different quarters of Greater New York, he died of heart failure.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1839. When a boy he shipped as a sailor to California. There he became a printer and subsequently an editor, taking an especial interest in economic questions. In 1879 he published "Progress and Poverty," a work which created as great a stir among economists as Darwin's "Origin of Species" did among scientists. In it he formulated what subsequently became known as the "Single Tax" theory. This may be summarized as follows: All men have an equal right to the use of the earth. Special privileges in the use of the earth should either be abolished, or if in the nature of things they must exist, be taxed up to the extent of the value of the privilege. Public expenses should be paid from this tax alone, all other levies being abolished. The doctrine is a development of Ricardo's definition of rent, and Mill's definition of the "unearned increment." Henry George enforced his doctrine by a number of books, the last of which, "The Science of Political Economy," was published posthumously. His son, Henry George, Jr., has written his biography.

The Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed at Washington, February 2, by Señor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the final ratifications of the Anglo-American-Venezuelan boundary treaty were exchanged at Washington on June 14.

In consequence of the murder of two German missionaries in China, the German admiral on the China station, on November 14, landed 600 men at Kiao-Chau, and seized the telegraph station and magazine. Deprived of their ammunition, the Chinese retired without fighting. Having obtained this foothold, the German Government despatched a strong fleet under Prince Henry to China, and further exacted the inlet of Sansah as a coaling station.

Other events of note during this year were the opening of the Brussels International Exhibition, on May 10, by King Leopold, and later the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. On June 20, the Queen's accession day, services were held in every church of the United Kingdom. Along the entire line of the subsequent procession houses were gorgeously decorated and illuminated by night. Regiments from every colony marched by the Prince of Wales in a review at Aldershot. At Spithead the greatest naval pageant yet witnessed was reviewed by Queen Victoria. English poets wrote laudatory verses for the occasion. The best of all was Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," published after the Jubilee was over.

A sinister closing feature of the year was the noticeable increase of fanatical assassinations. Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, was killed by an Italian anarchist named Golli. Afterward, Señor Idiarte Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay, was assassinated on the porch of the cathedral at Montevideo. In the middle of September an attempt was made to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico. An attempt to assassinate President Moreas of Brazil at Rio Janeiro, on November 5, caused serious disturbances in Brazil. In Rio, the printing establishments of three newspapers which had been hostile to the President were sacked by mobs. Brazil was placed under martial law for thirty days, and many of the prominent deputies were arrested before they could leave the country.

In musical annals this year is noted for the death of Johannes Brahms, the musical composer. Judged by his works, which exceed 130, he must be pronounced as the greatest master of symphonic music during the latter part of the nineteenth century after Wagner.

Alphonse Daudet, the brilliant French novelist, died on December 16, at Paris. Alphonse Daudet rose to the highest rank among the novelists of his generation. His celebrated story, "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," issued in 1874, speedily ran through sixty editions, and in dramatized form proved no less popular. Then came the stories of "Jack," 1876; "The Nabob," 1877; "Kings in Exile," 1879; "Numa Roumestan" (a study of the Gambetta temperament), 1881; "L'Evangeliste," 1883; "Sapho," 1884, the brilliant success of which was promptly repeated on the stage; and three novels dealing with the amusing personality of "Tartarin of Tarascon," a sort of French Baron Munchausen. Alphonse Daudet definitely ended his prospects of entering the French Academy by the publication of his brilliant sardonic novel "L'Immortel."

On December 28 the first production of Edmond Rostand's romantic play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," by the great French comedian, Coquelin, lifted the author to the highest rank among French playwrights.

The long-festering Cuban troubles did not claim serious attention this year until late in autumn, when the town of Victoria del las Tunas, the most exposed city in the eastern part of the island, was attacked by the insurgents and taken after severe fighting. According to official statistics issued by the Spanish Minister of War, there had been sent to Cuba between November, 1895, and May, 1896, 181,738 men, 6,261 officers, and 40 generals, and to the Philippines, 27,768 men, 881 officers, and 9 generals. After the assassination of Canovas, the Sagasta Ministry was shamed into rescind-

ing Weyler's inhuman military measures in Cuba. General Weyler was recalled from his command in Cuba by the new Spanish Ministry, and Marshal Ramon Blanco superseded him with full powers to proclaim the autonomy of the island. The Spanish Cortes voted $600,000 for the starving pacificos of Cuba.

The attitude of the rebels toward Spain was clearly shown in December, when Colonel Ruiz, General Blanco's aide-de-camp, who had been sent to make peace proposals to the Cuban insurgents, on the basis of autonomy, was shot by order of the insurgent chief Myia Rodriguez, together with several insurgents who were ready to treat with the Spanish leader. The so-called Cuban Government of the revolutionists was of an itinerant character. The insurgents were still active in the eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. By means of a strong line of military posts and blockhouses, known as the Trocha, the Spaniards were able to hold the rebels in check round and about Havana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio.

EVENTS OF 1898

Spanish Minister De Lome Applies Insulting Epithet to President McKinley in Home Correspondence—This is Disclosed and He Resigns —Bernabé Succeeds Him—American Warship "Maine" is Blown Up in Havana Harbor—Spain Requests Recall of Consul-General Lee—This is Refused—North Atlantic Squadron Concentrates Near Key West—Congress Votes Fund for National Defense—American and Spanish Boards of Inquiry into "Maine" Disaster Meet—Former Finds Cause to have been External Mine, Latter Finds It to have been Internal Explosion—Lee Leaves Havana—Congress Passes War Resolutions—Ultimatum is Sent to Spain to Evacuate Cuba—Spain Refuses to Receive It—President McKinley Proclaims Blockade of Western Cuba—Many Spanish Prizes Taken—President Calls for Volunteers—Troops Mobilized at Chickamauga, Tenn., and Tampa, Fla.—European Powers, Save Germany, Declare Neutrality —Ineffective Bombardment of Cuban Ports—Dewey Destroys Montojo's Fleet in Manila Bay—"Winslow" Disabled in Cardenas Bay —Sampson Bombards Ineffectively San Juan, Porto Rico—Sampson and Schley Bottle Cervera in Santiago Harbor—"Charleston" is Sent to Manila—It Annexes Guam *en route*—Hobson Sinks Collier "Merrimac" in Santiago Harbor—"Reina Mercedes" is Sunk Attempting to Run Blockade—Shafter Lands Troops at Santiago—Young Defeats Spaniards at Las Guasimas—General Three Days' Engagement at Caney and San Juan Hill—Spaniards Retire—Cervera's Fleet Steams Out of Harbor—His Six Ships are Captured or Destroyed—Toral Surrenders Santiago—Malaria Decimates American Army—Camara's Expedition to Manila Turns Back to Spain—Miles Conquers Porto Rico—Peace Protocol is Signed—Spain Relinquishes Sovereignty Over Cuba, Porto Rico, and a Ladrone Island, and Gives Manila as Pledge to United States—Merritt Captures Manila Before News of Protocol Arrives—Roosevelt Elected Governor of New York—Powers Appoint King George of Greece to Govern Crete—China Grants Land and Trading Concessions to European Powers—Deaths of Gladstone and Burne-Jones, the Painter —Assassination of Empress of Austria—Deaths of Ex-Secretary Bayard and Bismarck — British under Kitchener Rout Dervishes at Atbara, Omdurman, and Karsala — Kitchener is Made Governor of Soudan—Marchand Annexes Fashoda to France, Blocking British Advance to Uganda — France Yields Her Advantage — Loss of French-American Liner "Bourgogne"—Zola Accuses the Accusers of Dreyfus—He Leaves France to Avoid Fine and Imprisonment—Henry, Chief of Dreyfus's Accusers, Confesses to Forgery and Kills Himself — A New Trial is Accorded Dreyfus — Death of Puvis de Chavannes, Painter.

AT the opening of this year the insurrection in Cuba appeared irrepressible. To protect American interests the battleship "Maine" was sent to Havana. Spain immediately notified the United States, by way of reply, that the Spanish cruiser "Vizcaya" would pay a return visit to New York.

In this critical state of public opinion two events occurred that served to heighten the tension. A Cuban sympathizer surreptitiously gained possession of a letter written by Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister in Washington, to Señor Canalejas, the confidential agent of Canovas. In this letter President McKinley was characterized as a "low politician." The letter was published in New York. Señor de Lome conceded its authenticity, and at once cabled his resignation. Don Luis Polo y Bernabé was appointed his successor.

Scarcely a week had elapsed, when the news arrived of an appalling disaster in Havana. On Tuesday night, February 15, the "Maine" blew up, and 266 of her officers and crew were killed. At the time of the explosion, the "Maine" was moored to a buoy selected by the Spanish authorities in Havana. Most of her officers were on shore attending a reception. Captain Sigsbee, her commander, was in his cabin, having just finished a complete inspection of the ship.

The explosion of the "Maine" sent a thrill of horror through the American people. It was their instinctive belief that it was the result of treacherous design. The arrival of the "Vizcaya" in New York, at this juncture, had a sinister effect. Her captain, Señor Eulate, lost no time in weighing anchor to proceed to Havana. The Spanish Government sent a message of condolence for the "Maine" tragedy. No objection was raised when the United States cruiser "Montgomery" was despatched to Havana. On the other hand, Spain, through her representative at Washington, intimated that it would be gratifying to her if no more food supplies were sent to Cuba in American war vessels, and if the American Consul-General, Fitz-Hugh Lee, should be recalled. The American Secretary of State made the following official statement: "The President will not consider the recall of General Lee." Spain thereupon withdrew her request. In

view of this conciliatory measure, the American Government consented to forward the relief supplies by means of the lighthouse tender "Fern." Orders were given, however, for the North Atlantic squadron to concentrate off the Dry Tortugas near Key West. The battleship "Oregon," in San Francisco, was summoned eastward. Secret orders were given for the mobilization of the regular army. Congress voted $50,000,000 for the national defense.

The President appointed a Board of Inquiry into the "Maine" disaster. It met at Key West and Havana and continued its sessions for weeks. Much expert testimony was taken and divers were employed. A Spanish Board of Inquiry conducted a simultaneous investigation. The American Board reported: "That the loss of the 'Maine' was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew; that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine . . . and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the 'Maine' upon any person or persons."

Immediately after this, the Spanish Board announced its official conclusion that the ship had been destroyed by an internal explosion, the result of negligence.

President McKinley invoked "deliberate consideration." It was too late for such appeals. The report of the American Board concerning the disaster to the "Maine" was followed by immediate clamors for war on the part of the American newspapers and the Representatives in Congress. Enterprising war correspondents gathered at Key West and Tampa. The American Government, in the face of this rising war feeling, held back only for the sake of completing its own arrangements, and to give American residents in Cuba time to leave the island. Consul-General Lee left Havana on April 10. President McKinley sent another Cuban message

to Congress, to which body he submitted the whole matter. An impassioned debate followed. On April 20 both Houses of Congress passed joint war resolutions. Spain refused to receive the American ultimatum calling for immediate evacuation of Cuba.

The actual war opened on Friday, April 22, with the seizure of the Spanish steamer "Buena Ventura," captured by the "Nashville," in the Strait of Florida. On the day before, the President had proclaimed a blockade over the western coast of Cuba. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson was ordered to enforce it with the North Atlantic squadron. Havana was blockaded and great suffering ensued. Within the next few days the harbor of Key West was filled with prizes. Many of them were subsequently released in view of the President's express declaration that Spanish merchantmen sailing for American ports before the declaration of war should be exempt from seizure.

In the meanwhile the President had issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. The regular army was hurriedly concentrated at Chickamauga. The militia regiments were mobilized and ordered to camps at Tampa, and other points on the southern coast.

The most picturesque of these was a regiment of irregular cavalry raised among the wild riders and frontiersmen of the western prairies and Rocky Mountains by Dr. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

On the outbreak of war, Great Britain declared neutrality and notified Spain that she would regard coal as contraband of war. England's proclamation of neutrality was followed by the other Powers, excepting Germany. By the terms of neutrality, all belligerent vessels were required to leave neutral ports within forty-eight hours. This made it impossible for Spain to utilize several of her torpedo-boat

destroyers then building in English shipyards. The United States lost the unfinished war vessel "Albany" and the newly acquired torpedo boat "Somers," which had put into Falmouth for repairs. Commodore George Dewey, commanding the American squadron at Hong Kong, was ordered to leave that port. Before he steamed out of the harbor, he received this peremptory message from Washington: "Commence operations at once, particularly against Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy it." He headed his fleet for Mirs Bay in China.

The North Atlantic squadron under Sampson continued its blockade of the Cuban coast. On April 27 Matanzas was bombarded without other effect than the killing of a mule. There were several desultory bombardments at Cardenas, Cabañas, and other points along the Cuban coast. Two notable exploits were accomplished by individuals about the same time. Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan landed near Santiago de Cuba and penetrated to General Garcia's camp. Lieutenant Henry C. Whitney, in conjunction with an American war correspondent, landed in Porto Rico for a preliminary reconnaissance of military posts and possible landing places.

Then came the greatest achievement of the war. On Wednesday, April 27, Commodore Dewey left Mirs Bay with his squadron, and proceeded to Manila. Under cover of darkness the fleet steamed by the outer batteries. None of their shots struck.

It was just five o'clock in the morning when Dewey's fleet steamed into the Bay of Manila. The Spanish fleet lay to starboard, at anchor, 5,000 yards away. It consisted of the flagship "Reina Maria Cristina," a steel cruiser; the "Castilla," likewise a steel cruiser, and the small cruisers "Velasco," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Don Juan de Austria," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Luzon," and the gun-vessels "General Lezo" and "El Cano," with the despatch boat "Marques

del Duero." The American fleet numbered nine ships, four of which were protected cruisers. The total number of Spanish guns, not including those of the shore batteries, was 113 against 137 of the American fleet.

As the American fleet hove in sight, the "Reina Cristina," followed by the larger Spanish vessels, at once slipped cable and got under way. The shore batteries of New Manila opened fire. Off Cavité two submarine mines exploded just ahead of Dewey's flagship, the "Olympia." She steamed through their wash. When the forts had been passed the American vessels wheeled southward so as to engage the extended Spanish line of ships while steaming in an ellipse. At a range of 5,000 yards, Commodore Dewey turned to his captain and said: "When you are ready, you may fire, Gridley." The "Olympia" opened. Steaming past the Spanish line, broadside after broadside was fired at each ship in turn. The other American vessels fired as each came within range. At shoal water the "Olympia" turned, changing her fire to the stern turrets and the aft-starboard batteries. Five times in succession did the American ships thus file by the Spaniards, closing in at each turn until the range was reduced to 2,000 yards. Admiral Montojo's ship was soon on fire. He shifted his flag to the "Isla de Cuba," and so escaped the fate of the captain of the "Cristina," who shortly afterward was killed on the bridge. Flames were next seen to rise from the "Castilla" and "Don Antonio de Ulloa." Several of the American vessels were struck. The bridge gratings where Commodore Dewey stood were smashed, and the signal halyards of the "Olympia" were shot out of Flag-Lieutenant Brumby's hands. The "Reina Cristina" steamed forward in an attempt to break the American line. She was smothered by the concentrated fire of all the American guns available. A shot from the "Olympia" killed sixty of the Spanish crew, including the executive officer and captain

and practically put the erstwhile flagship out of action. A small Spanish vessel that ran out to torpedo the "Olympia" was sunk within five hundred yards of the American flagship.

After two hours' fighting, Commodore Dewey temporarily withdrew his fleet. The lull in the battle was improved on the American ships by serving breakfast to the smoke-begrimed seamen. The Spaniards misunderstood the significance of the American maneuvre. Captain-General Augustin sent a cable despatch to Madrid announcing complete victory.

At eleven o'clock the action was resumed. The American squadron once more formed in single file. The "Baltimore" poured her whole broadside into the burning Spanish flagship. The "Cristina" blew up. The remaining Spanish ships were engaged each in turn, and one after another each was blown up or sunk. The "Don Antonio de Ulloa" was the last to sink. With colors nailed to the mast she went down. Admiral Montojo, in the midst of this ruin, hauled down his colors from the "Isla de Cuba" and had himself rowed ashore. The American fleet now turned its fire upon the shore batteries. The little "Petrel" ran further into the harbor and sank the "Ducro," "Quiros," and "Villagos." The shore batteries were soon silenced. The fort of Cavité ran up the white flag.

Montojo's losses were eleven ships and 381 men, or 19 per cent of the total force. The casualties on shore were 175 men. The fortifications of Cavité were razed, and those of Corregidor Island destroyed. Not a man was lost on the American fleet, nor was any ship disabled. It is this disparity in the casualties that makes the battle of Manila one of the most remarkable of naval victories. The Spanish explanation for the defeat rests on the disparity of the two fleets in protection and armaments.

Just before the news of the victory of Manila, a report reached America that a powerful Spanish fleet under Admi-

ral Cervera had sailed from Cape de Verde, in the Azores, in a westward direction. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson put out of Key West with his squadron of seven ships to head off the approaching Spanish fleet. At the same time, a flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, was held ready at Hampton Roads to head off the Spaniards should they appear on the coast. The fastest vessels in the American navy cruised back and forth athwart the probable course of the Spanish fleet.

While the American people were thus thrown into a state of apprehension, the tension of feeling was heightened by an untoward event off Cardenas. A small American squadron, consisting of the gunboat "Wilmington," the torpedo boat "Winslow," and the auxiliary gunboat "Hudson," were attacked in Cardenas Bay by Spanish gunboats and shore batteries. The "Winslow" was disabled, and Ensign Worth Bagley, her executive officer, was killed. The same day Sampson's squadron reached Porto Rico. The fortifications and harbor of San Juan were bombarded without effect. On the day of the bombardment at San Juan, Captain Cotton of the "Harvard" reported Cervera's fleet off Martinique.

On the receipt of Captain Cotton's despatch the naval war board at Washington sent despatches for Sampson to St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies, and to Schley at Hampton Roads, to proceed at once to the east and west coasts of Cuba to intercept the Spanish fleet. Cervera, in the meanwhile, sailed on to Curaçoa and thence to Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Cervera's arrival at Santiago, it is charged by Spanish historians of the war, was betrayed to the United States authorities by the English Ambassador in Washington. Commodore Schley's flying squadron hove in sight and took up its station outside of the harbor. Schley was still skeptical concerning the real location of the Spanish fleet. His resulting loose tactics, it is asserted, caused him to be

superseded by Captain Sampson, his inferior in rank. This charge became a matter of intense controversy in American naval circles. At all events, Schley's squadron, shortly after its arrival off Santiago on May 28, was reenforced by Sampson's whole North Atlantic squadron. After this the Spanish fleet was effectually hemmed in.

The invasion of Cuba had been delayed by uncertainty regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet. When a full army corps had assembled at Tampa, under the command of General Shafter, it was decided to land the troops in Cervera's rear at Santiago. Other troops were hurried to San Francisco to reenforce Dewey's squadron at Manila, and the cruiser "Charleston" sailed forth on the same errand. On the way the "Charleston" annexed Guam in the Ladrones. The Spanish governor was not aware of the war, and mistook the solid shots of the "Charleston" for a salute.

Within a day after her departure great rejoicings were caused throughout America by the safe arrival from the Pacific seaboard of the battleship "Oregon" at Jupiter Inlet in Florida. Her run around the continent, covering a distance of 14,133 miles in less than six weeks, was an exhibition of American shipbuilding and seamanship that stood out with unusual lustre among the naval achievements of this war.

Pending the arrival of a large landing force to take the city in the rear, Sampson determined to keep the Spaniards tightly pent. This led to one of the most brilliant and daring episodes of the war—the sinking of the American collier "Merrimac," at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, by Naval Constructor Hobson. The collier was charged with mines, and, after a first abortive attempt, was finally steered into the mouth of the harbor by Hobson and a chosen crew of seven volunteers under cover of darkness. The ship was sunk, but Hobson and his men were picked up by Admiral Cervera when daylight came.

The sinking of the "Merrimac" proved a disappointment. Her wreck did not close up the mouth of the harbor. As if to prove this to the Americans, the Spaniards, three days after Hobson's capture, sent out the cruiser "Reina Mercedes." She did not get beyond the mouth of the harbor before she was sunk by the concentrated fire of the American fleet.

American marines were now landed at Guantanamo. Aided by Cubans, they skirmished with the Spaniards for several days. Meanwhile, General Shafter's expedition sailed from Tampa. It consisted of more than 16,000 men.

The expedition was landed with the assistance of the navy at Daiquiri near Santiago, on June 22. The Spanish troops made no resistance, and on the next morning General Lawton's division marched along the coast to Siboney. General Young's brigade of 964 dismounted troopers, however, passed Lawton on the night of the 23d–24th, and was therefore in advance on the morning of the 24th. It consisted of part of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored) and two squadrons of the Rough Riders. On the road to Santiago, about three miles from Siboney, was a strong, natural position called Las Guasimas, from the trees in that locality. Here the Spaniards were posted, 3,000 strong, and Young's men struck them at this point. After an obstinate resistance, the Spaniards were driven from their position with a reported loss of nine killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Americans lost one officer and fifteen men killed, and six officers and forty-six men wounded. Among the killed were Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders. Edward Marshall, the war correspondent, was severely wounded.

After this engagement, the time up to June 30 was spent in bringing up the American troops for the advance on Santiago. To the northeast of the city was the village of Caney,

and on the same side, some two or three miles from it, were the San Juan hills and block-houses. It was evident that this was the proper approach to the town.

About this time news was brought that the Spanish General, Escario, with reenforcements, was approaching from the northwest. Early on July 1 Lawton was in position, Chaffee's Brigade on the right, Lawton's on the left, and Miles's in the centre. The conflict opened at 6 o'clock A. M., and soon became general. The naturally strong position of the enemy was rendered doubly so by stone block-houses and forts.

The troops of Wheeler's and Kent's divisions, which had up to this time been partially concealed, were ordered to deploy—Wheeler to the right, toward Lawton, and Kent to the left. General Shafter has thus described the fight:

"General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry were ordered to follow Wikoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right-hand road to support the First Brigade, under General Hawkins, who had crossed the stream and formed on the right of the division. The Second and Tenth Infantry, Colonel E. P. Pearson commanding, moved forward in good order on the left of the division, passed over a green knoll, and drove the enemy back toward his trenches. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. Its commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the Brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who, five minutes later, also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire, and advancing a short distance, both divisions found in

their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed-wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded."

This was the famous charge up San Juan Hill. Though the firing line was three miles wide, the lion's share of the exploit in American popular tradition has fallen to Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. Frederic Remington, the artist, has perpetuated the popular view by a notable painting.

During the afternoon and night of July 1 the American lines were strengthened. On the morning of July 2 and 3 the Spaniards renewed the fight, but were beaten back. The losses of the three days on the American side were 22 officers and 208 men killed, 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded, and 79 missing. The Spanish losses were more than 1,500 officers and men killed and wounded, including the Commander-in-Chief, Linares. The battalion that held Caney was cut down almost to a man.

After the final repulse of the Spaniards, on the morning of July 3, General Shafter made a demand on General Toral to surrender. One hour after this summons, Admiral Cervera and his fleet sailed out of Santiago Harbor. It was a bright Sunday morning with a calm sea. The American vessels, in a wide semicircle, were lying on their customary blockading stations. The American flagship, bearing Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson, was steaming down the coast toward Siboney for a conference with General Shafter. The call to Sunday inspection had just sounded across the water when the first Spanish battleship was seen emerging from Santiago Harbor. On the yardarms of the "Texas" and "Oregon"

rose the signal "Enemy's ships are escaping." General quarters sounded on every ship. Within five minutes the guns of the nearest American vessels opened fire. Commodore Schley, on his flagship "Brooklyn," signaled "Close in!" The Spanish ships, steaming ten knots per hour, filed out of the harbor eight hundred yards apart. The "Infanta Maria Teresa," flying Admiral Cervera's flag, led. After her came the "Vizcaya," "Cristobal Colon," and "Almirante Oquendo." The torpedo-boat destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor" followed. The "Texas," "Brooklyn," "Iowa," and "Oregon" converged toward the harbor entrance. When the "Brooklyn" had come within a mile of the "Maria Teresa," she was exposed to the concentrated fire of the "Teresa," "Vizcaya," and "Colon." She ported her helm, and turning from the enemy made a complete loop, after which she steered a course parallel with the Spanish vessels and engaged them. Throughout this maneuvre her guns kept the enemy within range. Commodore Schley's unforeseen move came near seriously endangering the "Texas." After the battle it was made the subject of caustic comment. By Schley and his supporters it has always been upheld as an eminently successful maneuvre, necessitated by the situation of the moment. The initial speed of the Spanish vessels soon enabled them to run clear of the blockading squadron at large. The action henceforth was a running fight, with the "Brooklyn," "Oregon," and "Texas" leading the chase.

The most brilliant exploit of the battle was that of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, commanding the little "Gloucester," formerly the yacht "Corsair." Wainwright, who, as one of the survivors of the "Maine," had the post of honor near the harbor entrance, carried nothing but light rapid-fire guns. As soon as the two torpedo-boat destroyers appeared at the mouth of the harbor, the "Gloucester" steamed for them at full speed, firing all the time. Though

she came under the fire of the shore batteries, she closed in with the two destroyers and literally smothered them with her deadly rapid fire. Within twenty minutes the "Furor" and "Pluton" were sunk, with two-thirds of their crew killed. The "Maria Teresa," set on fire by the heavy shells of the American battleships and the "Brooklyn," ported her helm and ran inshore. As she settled and sank, Wainwright ran up with the "Gloucester" and rescued the drowning Spanish sailors. He stood at the gangway as the dripping Spanish Admiral came over the side. Taking Cervera by the hand, he exclaimed: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made a most gallant fight." The brave old sailor was too overcome to reply.

An hour later the "Vizcaya," running westward under the combined fire of the "Brooklyn," "Oregon," and "Texas," was likewise set on fire and was beached at Aserrades. The "Cristobal Colon" ran ahead until nearly one o'clock. By that time the "Oregon," steaming at full speed, at last came up so as to bring her thirteen-inch turret guns to bear. One shell was dropped just astern of the "Colon." The next splashed into the water ahead of her bow. Had there been guns in the gaping holes of her barbettes, the Spaniard might still have given a good account of herself. As it was, though uninjured by the American shots, she hauled down her colors. After the surrender, her sea valves were treacherously opened, and she sank forty-eight miles west of Santiago. Sampson's flagship "New York," which had arrived by that time after her long stern chase from Aguadores, pushed the sinking "Colon" into shoal water. Before the "Colon" was run down, the "Almirante Oquendo" was finished off by the "Texas." Burning fiercely from stem to stern, she hauled down her colors and headed inshore. It was then that American sailors on the "Texas" broke into wild hurrahs. "Don't cheer, men!" said Captain Philip, "the poor devils are dying."

Thus ended the greatest running fight on water since the destruction of the Armada. The Spaniards lost six ships, 600 men killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners, while the Americans had one man killed and two wounded. The worst damage done to any American vessel was on the "Brooklyn." This high-standing cruiser was struck no less than thirty times. It was a six-inch shell that carried off the head of her chief gunner, Ellis.

After the battle, Sampson, who had reassumed command, sent a despatch to Washington, announcing the victory. As it made no mention of Schley, it was sharply criticised in Congress.

The destruction of the second Spanish fleet practically ended the war. For some time parleys for surrender dragged on before Santiago. The women and children were permitted to leave the city, where they had been a prey to the ravages of famine and fever. On July 17 General Toral, who had succeeded Linares, surrendered the city and province of Santiago with 22,000 men. The Spanish soldiers were to be shipped back to Spain. After this the American army lay idle. Its ranks were decimated by malarial fever. This led to the famous round robin letter initiated by Colonel Roosevelt, in which the various commanding officers united in stating: "This army must be moved at once or perish." The letter had its desired effect.

Before the surrender at Santiago, Admiral Camara's fleet, sailing for the Philippines through the Suez Canal, was recalled. The Spanish Government had evidently become more cautious. Camara's fleet was scarcely of sufficient strength to cope with Dewey at Manila, and its departure left the Spanish coast uncovered. While this fleet was returning from its fruitless errand, General Miles, with 3,500 officers and men, invaded Porto Rico. A slight engagement occurred on August 9 at Coamo. On the eve of

a more decisive action, on August 12, news arrived of the suspension of hostilities.

On July 26 M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, acting in behalf of Spain, had made the first overtures for peace. On August 9 the American conditions were formally accepted by Spain. Three days later a peace protocol was signed. It provided for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, and one of the Ladrones. Manila was to be held by the American forces pending the conclusion of a definite peace treaty.

The blockade of Cuba was raised forthwith. The Spanish forces in Porto Rico prepared to withdraw. Owing to delay in the transmission of the news of peace the land campaign in the Philippines lasted thirty-six hours beyond the date of signature. American forces, to the number of 12,000 men, had been landed at Cavité by the close of July. On the last of the month they advanced from their base and threw up a line of breastworks in front of Manila. The Philippine insurgents made way for them. A hot engagement was fought under a pouring rainstorm. On Sunday morning, August 7, Dewey, having been reenforced by the captured "Callao" and monitors "Monterey" and "Monadnock," summoned Manila to surrender under threat of bombardment. After long parleys arrangements were made to save Spanish honor by a sham bombardment and attack. The Americans undertook to foil any attempt on the part of the Filipinos to occupy the city. This final display of Spanish fighting spirit cost the Americans twelve dead and thirty-nine wounded. Immediately after the surrender, on August 16, news of the peace protocol reached General Merritt.

On the day of the suspension of hostilities the American flag was also raised over Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. The acquisition of colonial possessions necessitated an immediate increase of the regular American army. With the

consent of Congress, the army was raised to twice its original number. The most enthusiastic spokesman for this departure from American tradition was Theodore Roosevelt. On the strength of his war record he was elected Governor of his native State of New York.

Throughout the Spanish-American War the great Powers of Europe, so far from combining in behalf of Spain, were scarcely able to come to an agreement in regard to the political status of Crete. The unsatisfactory negotiations on this subject made a by-word of the so-called "concert of Europe." Late in the year the representatives of the four Powers finally notified the King of Greece of their selection of Prince George to be administrator of Crete for three years. Shortly before Christmas, Prince George arrived at Souda Bay in Crete, under the escort of the foreign flagships, and assumed charge. The Turkish flag remained flying over Canea.

Prior to this, more serious subjects of diplomatic contention had arisen in China. The Chinese cession of Kiao-Chau Bay to Germany was confirmed. Great Britain guaranteed a loan of £12,000,000 at four per cent to pay China's indemnity to Japan. In recognition of this service China opened all the inland waters of the empire to foreign navigation, and agreed to maintain an Englishman at the head of the maritime customs. Russia followed this up by a demand for the cession of Port Arthur and Talienwan. In the event of non-compliance Russian occupation of Manchuria was threatened. China gave in. The Russian flag was hoisted over Port Arthur and Talienwan. The ships of other nations were subjected to Russian tariff restrictions. The results of Japan's war with China were further curtailed by the cession of Deer Island, commanding the entrance to the harbor of Fusan in Korea, to the Russians. Immediately after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Wei-hai-Wei, China was made to lease that port to England for ninety-nine years.

Within a month another Chinese convention was signed, leasing to Great Britain for ninety-nine years some two hundred square miles of the mainland opposite Hong Kong and the waters of Mirs Bay and of Deep Bay. As a scapegoat for these foreign concessions, Viceroy Li Hung Chang was dismissed in disgrace, although not in poverty, from the imperial councils.

On May 19 England lost the most eminent of her statesmen by the death of Gladstone. The life of William Ewart Gladstone is so integral a part of his country's history from the time that he entered Parliament in 1835 until his last public appearance in his eighty-eighth year, that its best expression is the Victorian Era.

On June 17 came the death of another great Englishman, Sir Edward Burne-Jones. In 1856 he and Rossetti became leaders of pre-Raphaelite art. His paintings, by their strangeness of conception and treatment, marked a departure in English art.

To the House of Hapsburg another tragic affliction was brought by the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. While traveling in Switzerland she was murdered, on September 10, by an anarchist named Lucheni. A Swiss court sentenced Lucheni to penal servitude for life. Within a few days of this, on September 20, occurred the death of Thomas F. Bayard, the former Secretary of State at Washington and subsequently American Minister to England. Shortly after this Germany lost her greatest statesman by the death of Prince Bismarck. On October 20 the old chancellor died at Friedrichsruhe in his eighty-third year.

Almost simultaneously with the war between America and Spain, England was fighting a war of her own in Africa. A powerful Anglo-Egyptian force was collected on the Nile. On April 8 Kitchener stormed Mahmoud's intrenched camp on the Atbara. An army of 15,000 Dervishes was routed

after obstinate resistance. They lost several thousand in slain and wounded. Mahmoud himself surrendered with 3,000 of his followers. Kitchener established his headquarters at Berber and prepared to strike at the Khalifa in Khartoum. There the Khalifa had gathered more than 50,000 warriors. Early in the fall, Kitchener moved up the Nile with his army of 23,000 men, most of whom were native troops. By the 1st of September, the British forces drew up under the walls of Omdurman. At early dawn of September 2 the Khalifa advanced with his hordes of swordsmen in order of battle. At a range of a thousand yards the British opened fire on the fanatical tribesmen. Again and again the Soudanese chieftains led their tribesmen to the assault against the machine guns and incessant magazine fire of the Egyptian infantry. The Dervishes were mowed down by thousands. After two hours of this unequal fighting, the British columns advanced on Omdurman. The battle ended in the complete overthrow of the Khalifa and his army. The battle of Omdurman was followed by other English victories at Karsala. These victories accomplished the reconquest for civilization of the whole of the Egyptian Soudan. In addition to his dignities as Sirdar of Egypt, Kitchener was raised to the peerage and was appointed Governor of the Soudan. His first administrative measure was the foundation of a native university at Khartoum.

About the same time a French expedition under Major Marchand planted the French flag at Fashoda, and thus barred the British passage to Uganda. Marchand's column numbered but eight French officers and 105 Senegalese. Eventually the French Government yielded its advantage, and Marchand's expedition was withdrawn. Of more tragic import to Frenchmen was the sinking, through collision with a schooner, of the French-American liner "Bourgogne" with 600 passengers and crew.

Public opinion in France by this time had become thoroughly upset over the charges and counter-charges growing out of Captain Dreyfus's condemnation as an alleged traitor. First Major Esterhazy, the accuser of Dreyfus, was court-martialed for the same offense, but was exonerated by a military acquittal. Then appeared the famous letter of accusation written by Emile Zola. The letter was published on the front page of the newspaper "L'Aurore." It began with the words, "I accuse," and was written throughout in a spirit of indignation over outraged justice that has made this letter stand as a masterpiece of French prose invective.

The publication of Zola's letter was followed by a hot debate in the Chambers with anti-Jewish riots in the streets of Paris. Zola's house had to be guarded by troops. He was tried and condemned to the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. Before the sentence could be excuted Zola left France. By the end of August, Colonel Henry, then chief of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French War Office, was brought to confess that he had forged the most incriminating evidence against Captain Dreyfus. Colonel Henry was sent to the military prison of Mont Valérien, and committed suicide. As a result of the dead officer's disclosures the French Court of Cassation ordered a new trial for Captain Dreyfus.

France lost one of her great mural painters of this century by the death of Pierre Puvis de Chavannes. Born at Lyons in 1824, this artist received his early training in Paris as a pupil of Henri Scheffer and Couture. He made mural and decorative paintings his specialty. Among his most famous works are his mural designs that adorn the Public Library of Boston in America.

EVENTS OF 1899

United States Takes Charge of Cuba—Aguinaldo Objects to American Occupation of Philippines—He Sends Envoys to Washington—President McKinley Refuses to Receive Them—Commission Appointed to Investigate Commissary Frauds Exonerates Alger, Secretary of War, and Suspends Eagan, Commissary-General—Alger Resigns—He is Succeeded by Root—Treaty of Peace with Spain Confirms Terms of Protocol with Addition of Sale of Philippines to United States—Spain Sells Her Remaining Islands in Pacific to Germany —Congress Fails to Assure Philippine Independence—Strained Relations Ensue Between Filipino and American Forces—American Sentry Fires on Filipino Prowlers—Filipinos Attack American Positions—They are Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Americans Take Caloocan and Iloilo—Filipinos Burn Manila's Native Quarter—Wheaton Inflicts Successive Defeats on Insurgents—He Captures Malolos—Otis Recalls Lawton from Conquests in the South—MacArthur Defeats Aguinaldo at Calumpit—General Luna Offers to Betray His Command to Americans—He is Assassinated—Reenforcements are Sent from America at Otis's Request—McArthur Captures a Filipino Force at San Fernando—He Defeats Another at Angeles—Filipinos Capture Gilmore and Boat Crew—Mataafa with German Help Wrests Samoan Throne from Malietoa—Joint British, German, and American Commission Arrange Samoan Affairs—Death of French President Faure—Loubet is Elected to Succeed Him—Case of Dreyfus is Reopened—He is Reconvicted against Evidence—President Loubet Pardons Him—International Peace Conference Meets at the Hague—It Formulates Principles of Arbitration—England and America Agree to Maintain "Open Door" in China—Anti-Foreign Agitation Grows in China—Marconi Sends Wireless Message Over English Channel—Railroad Opened to Central Africa—Wingate Defeats Dervishes on White Nile—Their Khalifa is Killed—Johannesburg Outlanders Petition Queen Victoria for Relief from Boer Grievances—President Kruger Agrees to More Liberal Elective Franchise —Great Britain Inspires Portugal to Close Delagoa Bay to Boer Traffic in Arms—Transvaal Volksraad Condemns Kruger's Proposed Dynamite Monopoly—Pro-British Editor in Johannesburg is Arrested for Treason—Exodus of Outlanders—Great Britain Demands Equal Official Recognition of English Language with Dutch—Volksraad Regards This as Evidence of British Determination to Force the War and Refuses—Orange Free State Allies Herself with Transvaal—Boers Send Ultimatum to Great Britain to Withdraw Troops from Border—This is not Done, and They Invade Natal—They Invest Mafeking and Kimberley—British Repel Boers at Dundee and Elandslaagte—They Retreat to Ladysmith—Boers Capture Two British Battalions at Nicholson's Nek—They Invest Ladysmith—Methuen Advances to Relief of Kimberley—He Forces Back Boers at Belmont and Graspan—He is Checked at Modder River and Defeated at Magersfontein—Boers Repulse Gatacre at Stormberg—

Buller Advances to Relief of Ladysmith—Botha Defeats Him at Colenso—Roberts is Appointed British Commander-in-Chief, and Kitchener His Chief of Staff—British Colonies Send Volunteers—The Non-British World Rejoices in British Reverses—Chicago Sends Irish-American Regiment to Aid of Boers—European Courts Honor Boer Envoys—General Lawton is Killed in Battle with Filipinos—Death of Rosa Bonheur, the Painter.

AT the stroke of noon on the first day of January, the United States flag was hoisted on all the public buildings of Cuba. In Havana and elsewhere there were great popular demonstrations for "Cuba Libre." General Fitzhugh Lee, the former American Consul in Havana, was welcomed as a popular deliverer when he entered the city at the head of the American troops to assume office as the Governor of Havana.

In the Philippine Islands, on the other hand, serious indications of unrest could be observed. The Tagalogs, under the leadership of Aguinaldo, objected to the continued military occupation of the islands on the part of the United States. Iloilo and other towns were fortified to resist occupation. Aguinaldo sent a special commission of Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, to lodge a formal protest in Washington. The commissioners were not received by President McKinley. During this same period the people throughout the country were greatly stirred up over the President's investigation into alleged abuses in connection with the Cuban campaign. The report of the commission appointed to investigate these abuses was issued at Washington in February. It exonerated the Secretary of War, yet the evidence concerning foul food furnished to the soldiers was so grave that Commissary-General Eagan was suspended from his military command and sought retirement in Honolulu. General Alger, Secretary of War, resigned his office. He was succeeded by Elihu H. Root.

The Spanish Cabinet, about the same time, advised the Queen-Regent to ratify the peace treaty with the United

States, after first dissolving the Cortes. This was done. Spain, in this treaty, renounced all right of sovereignty over Cuba, and ceded to the United States Porto Rico, the Island of Guam, and the Philippine Islands. The United States agreed to pay to Spain a sum of $20,000,000 under the guise of indemnity for Spain's pending expenditures for public purposes in the Philippine Islands. When the Spanish Cortes reconvened, the Queen-Regent, in her opening address, reviewed the results of the peace treaty and announced the cession to Germany of the Ladrones and Caroline Islands. The price paid by Germany was 25,000,000 pesetas ($4,375,000). This disposed of the last relics of the Spanish colonial empire. Then followed a series of military courts-martial of various officers of the Spanish army and navy implicated in the capitulations of Manila and Santiago de Cuba. Admirals Montojo and Cervera, in their defense, laid the responsibility for their crushing defeats at the door of the Spanish Ministry for Marine. All the officers were acquitted. The Minister of Marine, D'Aunon, had to resign.

The American Senate after a prolonged debate approved the peace treaty. The document was forthwith signed by President McKinley. Immediately afterward the Senators passed a resolution that the United States had not annexed the Philippines, but would protect and govern the people until such time as they could govern themselves. The resolution was too vague to satisfy Aguinaldo's representatives in Washington. Moreover, it lacked the concurrence of the House of Representatives as well as of the President. A despatch of Agoncillo to Aguinaldo expressing his dissatisfaction was intercepted at Hong Kong. Agoncillo thereupon left the United States to take up a temporary abode in Canada.

The Tagalog army, which had been restrained by Agui-

naldo pending the ratification of the peace treaty, now became unmanageable. The establishment of an American military cordon excluding all armed natives from Manila gave special offense. On the night of February 10, the sentry of a Nebraska regiment fired on some Filipinos running the cordon. Firing became general. On the morrow, the Filipinos, numbering nearly 20,000, attacked the American positions around Manila. They were beaten off, but continued the fight at intervals during the night. The next day the Americans advanced all along the line. The Filipinos were defeated with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners. Serious fighting continued around Manila, the American troops eventually storming the strongly defended Filipino position at Caloocan, the key to Manila's water supply. Iloilo, the most important town after Manila, was still held by the insurgents, but was captured presently after a naval bombardment. On February 22 an attempt was made to burn the city of Manila and to massacre all foreign residents. The greater part of the native town was fired and the quarter of Toredo was destroyed. Many Filipinos were shot during the affair. In the end, the American soldiers succeeded in quenching the flames. Throughout the month of March, the American troops under General Wheaton inflicted defeat after defeat upon the insurgent army retreating into the interior. It was at this time that Colonel Funston of the Kansas Volunteers distinguished himself by swimming a river under fire. After much heavy fighting, the Americans advanced on Malolos, the seat of the insurgent Government. Aguinaldo retreated after setting fire to the town. The seat of the Government was transferred to San Isidro. In April, General Otis, commanding at the capital, recalled to Manila General Lawton's expedition. The towns and territory captured in the south were abandoned. General MacArthur at Calumpit drove the insurgents out of

their fortified positions and scattered Aguinaldo's forces with severe loss. The continued defeats of the Filipinos resulted in dissensions among their leaders. One of them, General Luna, sent offers to the American generals to surrender his immediate command for a money consideration. On the 6th of June he was assassinated in front of Aguinaldo's tent at Cabanatuan. The difficulties now met by the United States troops were such that General Otis requested reenforcements. Already the newly authorized strength of 65,000 men of the American regular army had been reached and Western militia regiments had to be called out. In the meanwhile the rainy season set in at Manila. The last military operations on the part of the American troops were brought to a finish in midsummer. In August, after a long period of inactivity, the American troops under General MacArthur drove in a large force of Filipinos near San Fernando. Near Angeles an insurgent force of 2,500 was routed. Prior to this, an American boat crew under charge of Naval Lieutenant Gilmore was surprised in the Baler River on April 19. Several of the men were killed on the spot. Gilmore and the other survivors were carried off into captivity. They were not released for nearly a year, after having suffered great hardship from their incessant marches through the tropical country.

During this interval, trouble had arisen in Samoa. Early in spring, sudden war broke out between the rival claimants to the throne. Malietoa, who had been formally recognized by Chief-Justice Chambers, the American representative of the joint protectorate over Samoa, took refuge on a British warship. British and American marines were landed and fell into an ambush. The native settlements were bombarded. The Germans supported the pretender, Mataafa, and succeeded in getting his claim recognized. A special commission of three delegates from England, Germany, and the United States eventually rearranged the affairs of Samoa.

Under the stimulus of this affair, the German Emperor obtained another favorable vote for his long contemplated increase of the navy.

In France some disturbance was created by the sudden death of Félix Faure, the President of the Republic. The Chambers were convened at Versailles, and by their first ballot elected the President of the Senate, Emile Loubet, to be President of France.

In May the plenary chamber of the Court of Cassation assembled to hear the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The chief point urged in the application was that the so-called "bordereau," enumerating the documents supposed to have been sold, were written by Esterhazy. Major Esterhazy at once sent a communication to the London "Times" and "Daily Chronicle" in which he avowed that he had written the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr of the French General Staff. The Court of Cassation thereupon unanimously quashed the judgment passed upon Alfred Dreyfus in 1894 and ordered him to be tried again before a court-martial at Rennes. Encouraged by this, Emile Zola, the author, returned from his exile in England.

On June 6 Captain Dreyfus embarked for France, after an imprisonment of more than four years on the Ile du Diable off Cayenne. Captain Dreyfus's arrival in France caused instant disturbance. Under a show of great secrecy he was taken to Rennes. The town was filled with troops. The French Chambers adjourned after a stormy meeting. At last, on the seventh day of August, Captain Dreyfus made his first public appearance since the day of his public disgrace as a traitor. Ex-President Casimir-Périer of France and General Mercier, the former French Minister of War, gave evidence before the court-martial in justification of the Dreyfus proceedings. Maître Labori, Zola's quondam attorney, now acting as leading counsel for Dreyfus, during the

same week was shot in the back while on his way to court, and was unable to proceed with his part in the trial.

The situation in Paris became revolutionary. Déroulède and several members of the Orleanist party were arrested on charges of conspiracy against the Government. Jules Guérin, the president of the Anti-Semitic League, barricaded himself with a dozen confederates in the offices of the league and defied the police to arrest him. He was proclaimed an outlaw. Serious rioting took place in the Belleville quarter. Anarchists wrecked a church, and a collision with the police led to the injury of about 300 persons. At the trial in Rennes, Captain Freystätter, one of the judges of the previous court-martial by which Captain Dreyfus had been found guilty, admitted that a document, unknown to the prisoner, had been shown to the judges. Before the end of the trial, Maître Labori reappeared as counsel, having partially recovered from the effects of his wound. He received an enthusiastic ovation. Having appealed in vain to the court to summon Colonels Von Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, the military attachés at the German and Italian Embassies in Paris, Maître Labori telegraphed to the German Emperor for permission to have Colonel Schwartzkoppen attend and give evidence. The French judges would not permit it. Captain Dreyfus was reconvicted, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, from which the time spent at the Ile du Diable was to be deducted. The verdict was received in France with a feeling of relief, amounting almost to satisfaction. In every other country of the world it was condemned as a travesty of justice. At Hyde Park, in London, a mass meeting attended by 50,000 persons expressed sympathy with Captain Dreyfus. Eventually, President Loubet used his executive prerogative and pardoned Dreyfus. Amnesty was extended to all involved in the affair. Eugene Guérin surrendered with his fourteen fellow members of the

Anti-Semitic League. Beleaguered at the club, they had resisted arrest for thirty-eight days.

While the "affaire Dreyfus" kept France in a turmoil, a new peace conference, called together at the instigation of the Czar of Russia, convened at The Hague. One hundred delegates attended. At the instance of Great Britain, the delegates from the Boer Republics in South Africa were excluded. Brazil was the only important country which sent no delegate. Count de Staal, the Russian representative, was elected president. A system for revision of arbitral judgments was advocated by the delegates of the United States. It was adopted unanimously as an amendment to the original Russian proposal to make treaties of arbitration permanent. At the final sitting various conventions were signed by the representatives of all the Powers or referred by them to their respective governments. As an outcome of the labors of The Hague Peace Conference, a treaty was concluded in August between Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, whereby these countries agreed to arbitrate all their international difficulties.

During this year, attention was again called to China by events of apparent trifling importance which later proved of serious consequence. The American Minister at Pekin, Major Conger, formally protested against the proposed extension of the French concession at Shanghai. He urged an international agreement for the enlargement of all existing foreign settlements in China. By dint of much diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington, a tacit agreement was reached by England and the United States to maintain the so-called "open door" in China as against the Continental policy of foreign spheres of influence. The Chinese Government, at the instigation of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador in Pekin, agreed to open a new treaty port at Nanuning-fu near the Tonquin frontier. The Italian Minister at Pekin presented a demand for the

lease of Sammun Bay as a coaling station and naval base. This was refused at the time, although the Italian demands were supported by Great Britain. Later, however, the Chinese Government consented to permit the occupation of this point by Italy as a purely commercial port.

Serious riots occurred within the boundaries of the Kau-Lung extension of Hong Kong. British troops were soon sent to Mirs Bay to "restore order." The British landing party was attacked and the tents of the troops were burned. A counter attack by the English soldiers soon dispersed the assailants, who were found to be soldiers of the Chinese regular army. Yet it was considered safe to withdraw the marines from the French and Russian warships which had been landed at Pekin to protect their respective Legations.

In midsummer the Chinese Government refused to accede to the British demand for the removal of the official who had failed to punish the murderers of a British missionary. In August an imperial order was issued at St. Petersburg demanding that Talienwan be declared a free port after the completion of the railway connecting it with the Trans-Siberian line. In reference to the ownership of certain lands at Hankau, which were claimed by British merchants, the British and Russian Ambassadors in China agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. Late in the autumn, the Italian Government abandoned its concession of Sammun Bay after a military occupancy of only three months. The last event which attracted attention to China during this year was the Chinese Emperor's refusal, in October, to remove the obstructions in the Yang-tse-Kiang River which had been laid to prevent navigation by foreigners. As a result of the ever-increasing encroachment of the Powers, bitter anti-foreign sentiments were engendered among the Chinese, and powerful secret societies were formed to resist the foreigners.

While the people of China were thus coming in conflict

with the representatives of Western civilization, another distinct gain in modern civilization was achieved in England and France. In the spring of this year, Signor Marconi sent the first press message across the English Channel to France by his recently invented system of wireless telegraphy. A speed rate of fifteen words a minute was acquired on that occasion.

Lord Kitchener, in the Soudan, by this time had driven the last rivet in the new bridge over the Atbara. The construction of this bridge in six weeks was one of the greatest bridge building feats of the century. The trade road into Central Africa by that route was declared open in August. The Egyptian troops under Colonel Wingate attacked Ahmed Fedil's Dervishes at Abu Adil on the White Nile and utterly routed them. The Khalifa and several of his Emirs were overthrown in battle and the Khalifa was killed.

The condition of affairs in South Africa throughout this time was slowly breeding worse discontent between Great Britain and the South African Republics. A petition to Queen Victoria detailed the grievances of the Outlanders and bore the signatures of 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal. At Johannesburg, great excitement was caused by the publication of a despatch by Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, declaring the new convention concerning the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal a breach of the London Convention of 1887. Six Englishmen, five of whom had been officers in the British army, were arrested in the Transvaal. They were charged with seditiously recruiting 2,000 men to bear arms against the Republic. During the same month, President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner to South Africa, met at Bloemfontein on the invitation of President Steyn of the Orange Free State. No basis for an agreement was reached on the franchise question. President Kruger's suggestion

to arbitrate the pending differences was not accepted. Mass meetings were held by Outlanders and Boers alike. Another attempt at mediation was made by President Steyn of the Free State. He was joined in Pretoria by Hofmeyer and Fischer, the leaders of the Afrikander Bund in Cape Colony. In accordance with their suggestions, President Kruger submitted new franchise proposals to the Volksraad involving further concessions.

At the instance of Great Britain, the Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay prohibited the landing or transshipment of munitions of war consigned to the Transvaal Government. On August 21 the Transvaal Government transmitted to the British agent in Pretoria a reply to Joseph Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry into the workings of the proposed franchise law. The Volksraad, after a debate of six days, condemned the proposed dynamite monopoly, favored by President Kruger. At the same time British reenforcements embarked for South Africa. The situation grew daily more critical. The editor of a pro-British journal in Johannesburg was arrested on a charge of high treason. A general exodus of Outlanders followed. The most prominent banks and brokerage firms in Johannesburg removed their effects to Cape Town. In the Volksraad a heated debate was held concerning the mobilization of British troops on the border of Natal. At its height the reply of the British Government to the Transvaal concessions was read aloud. It consisted of further demands for the equality of use of Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad. This was regarded as an ultimatum. A negative reply was promptly forwarded. President Steyn of the Orange Free State let it be understood that the Free State and the Transvaal would stand together in the event of war with Great Britain. The leaders of the Liberal party in England issued a statement disavowing responsibility for the impending war. A proclamation signed

by the Queen called for 30,000 British army reserves. Parliament was reconvened.

The Transvaal Government, on October 10, presented to the British agent in Pretoria its own ultimatum, requesting the instant withdrawal of all British troops on the borders of the Transvaal and the removal from South Africa of all reenforcements sent since June of this year. The daring of such a demand astounded the English people, and the war feeling became irrepressible. Canada, New South Wales, and other Australian colonies made immediate offers of contingent forces which were refused. When the time allowed by the Transvaal for the withdrawal of British troops had expired on October 11, the burghers immediately assumed the offensive and overran the borders of Natal. President Steyn proclaimed war against Great Britain. The Free State Boers commenced hostilities by stopping British railway trains between Harrisburg and Ladysmith. One of the first events of the war was the capture by General Delarey of a British armored train at Kraaipan, about fifty miles south of Mafeking, on the day after the declaration of war. The train was disabled and the officer, fifteen men, and two rapid-fire guns were taken. Within two days the Boers invested Mafeking in the north, where Lieutenant-Colonel Baden-Powell was in command, and Kimberley in the south. General Sir Redvers Buller left London to take command of the British forces at the front.

In the British House of Parliament, Wyndham, the Under-Secretary of War, proposed a supplementary estimate of £10,000,000 and 35,000 men wherewith to put "a swift end to the war." In the meanwhile the first important engagement had been fought on October 20 at Dundee in Natal. The Boers, under Lucas Meyer, tried to cut off the British from their main body at Ladysmith, but failed after a six hours' fight. Another sharp engagement was fought at

Elandslaagte on the next day. The British claimed the victory, but continued their retreat on Ladysmith.

On the third day, October 23, General Yule, after severe fighting, abandoned the British post of Dundee and beat a precipitate retreat, leaving all his wounded behind him. Among them was General Symonds, who died after the Boers had taken possession. By October 26, after maintaining a running fight of four days and two nights, Yule reached Ladysmith with his exhausted column, and there joined forces with Sir George White.

President Kruger formally annexed Bechuanaland and Griqualand, British territories to the north and west of the Transvaal.

On October 30 White attempted to make a reconnaissance in force from Ladysmith. Two battalions of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and of the Gloucestershire Regiment with a mountain battery, in all about 1,000 men, were surrounded by the Boers at Nicholson's Nek. After a severe fight lasting nine hours, the survivors, numbering 840 men, surrendered. A general attack on the Boer position at this point was beaten off with great loss to the British. Sir George was forced to withdraw into Ladysmith, which was at once invested by the Boers. Colenso was evacuated by the British on November 3, and other British garrisons were withdrawn from Stormberg and other threatened points.

The defense of the two most important outlying posts, Kimberley and Mafeking, had been left to two exceptionally competent commanders, Kekewich and Baden-Powell. In his measures of defense, General Kekewich had to reckon with Cecil Rhodes, whose presence at Kimberley was one of the chief inducements of the Boers' offensive operations against that isolated point. Rhodes's executive ability was manifested in his measures of organization and administration. Instances of this were his use of the far-extended dia-

mond diggings for defensive earthworks, and the construction of an improvised long-range gun, wherewith to keep the so-called "Long Toms" of the Boers at bay. Otherwise Rhodes showed himself so headstrong that Kekewich threatened to put him under military arrest.

In the meanwhile, Lord Methuen was collecting forces on the Orange River, some seventy miles from Kimberley, to come to the relief of that place. General Cronje, investing Mafeking with his commando, received urgent orders to detach his most mobile forces and take them southward. He lost no time in doing so. Lord Methuen's last reconnaissance from the Orange River revealed to him but six or seven hundred Boers holding the ridges about Belmont. On November 21 Methuen's column moved forward and came to camp, on the evening of the following day, within five miles of the Boer position, west of Belmont Station. During the night, Methuen advanced. In the dark several regiments of the right wing lost their direction, so that by daybreak Methuen found himself committed to a frontal attack on the strong hills, or kopjes, held by the Boers. The British guns were slow in coming up. For this and other reasons the battle of Belmont reduced itself to a dogged assault up a stony ridge by largely superior infantry forces against strongly intrenched riflemen. The Boers fell back into the hills, still barring the way to Kimberley.

Two days later, at Graspan, Lord Methuen made another frontal attack on the Boer line. Again the British soldiers fought their way to the crest of the nearest heights, only to find that the Boers had once more eluded them. The British losses at Graspan were 185 men, of whom 105 belonged to the naval brigade.

For two days the British forces rested. At four in the morning of November 28, they resumed their advance toward Kimberley. Methuen had been led to believe that the Mod-

der River in front of him was not held in force. As a matter of fact, Cronje had come up with his flying column from Mafeking, and intrenched himself along three miles of the river-bed in a well concealed position. Methuen advanced his two foremost brigades on an extended front with the Guards on the right. About eight in the morning the British, descending to the river-bed, were suddenly overwhelmed by a deadly rifle fire at close range. The Scots' Guard Maxim detachment were completely wiped out. The Guards, advancing under a heavy fire, attempted a flanking maneuvre, but found themselves stopped by the Riet River, which, contrary to Methuen's intelligence, was found unfordable. Colonel Codrington with a score of men managed to get across, but lost half of his party in returning from this forlorn hope. Within a thousand yards of the enemy the Guards threw themselves on the ground. Thus they sustained an all-day rifle fire from ten in the morning until the sun went down.

During the ten or twelve days that the British lay in check at the Modder, a serious demonstration was made in their rear at Enslin, threatening to cut them off from the railroad and their communications. On the afternoon of Sunday, December 10, accordingly, offensive operations were resumed against the Boer lines at Magersfontein. During the night, General Wauchope, with the Highland Brigade, was pushed forward under a drenching rain to the foot of the kopjes held by the Boers. Floundering in the mud, his men lost their way. The officers had to go by compass. At daybreak, before the advanced detachments had deployed for action, a hot rifle fire was suddenly opened on them from the short range of 200 yards. In the confusion contradictory orders were given, and a bugler blew for retreat. General Wauchope was killed while trying to rally his men. At length the demoralized brigade lay down and kept up a desultory fire. The Highland Brigade was withdrawn from its

perilous position after fifteen hours of exposure. On the morrow, finding the Boers still in front of them, the British withdrew. Their losses were 171 killed and 691 wounded, of whom four-fifths belonged to the Highland Brigade. After the reverse of Magersfontein, Methuen gave up all further attempts to advance. The relief of Kimberley was checked for more than two months. An attempted sortie from Kimberley, one week after Magersfontein, was likewise repulsed. The Boers brought up a 100-pounder, and shelled the town at long range, doing great damage.

At Ladysmith, in the meanwhile, the situation had become trying for the British. On the first day of November all the women and children were sent south. Next day General Joubert completed his investment of the town. On November 9 he made a general assault upon the city, but was repulsed. Late in November Sir Redvers Buller arrived, and, taking charge of the British forces, ordered a general advance to relieve Ladysmith. Simultaneously, Scott Turner, with a detachment of the besieged troops attempted a sortie, and got as far as the enemy's trenches, but he was killed with twenty-two of his followers, and his men were forced to fall back. The garrison of Ladysmith, on December 8, attempted another sortie, but was once more driven back to the city. During the next two days General Gatacre attempted a night surprise of the Boer position at Stormberg, but failed. He fared as did White, and retired with a loss of 656 men taken prisoners and two guns, besides other heavy casualties.

On December 15, Buller, while advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, attempted a passage of the Tugela at Colenso. His guns, under Colonel Long, pushing too far ahead, were surprised by the enemy under Louis Botha, and all but two pieces were captured. It was on this occasion that Lieutenant Roberts, the general's son, was killed. Buller's attack

on the left, under Hart, had likewise failed, and he was compelled by the loss of his artillery to fall back to his original position. His losses were 1,200, all told, and 16 guns.

England was in dismay. In South Africa as well as at home the desire grew for a change of commanders. On December 16 Lord Roberts of Kandahar was appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum to act as his Chief-of-Staff. All the remaining reserves and the militia yeomanry were called out, and new volunteer forces were encouraged to contribute contingents. The Government's former refusal of Colonial aid was now revoked. Lord Strathcona's offer to raise a regiment of Canadian mounted infantry was gladly accepted. Altogether more than 10,000 volunteers were despatched to South Africa from Canada, Australia, and India. Ten thousand more from South African contingents were serving at the front. From England itself 150,000 officers and men were sent. Altogether an average of more than 1,000 men sailed daily from some British port for the seat of war. Nearly 200,000 horses and mules were required for the purposes of war. Owing to the long sea voyage, and an epidemic of horse sickness prevailing in South Africa, the waste in horseflesh at the front was roughly reckoned at 5,000 a month.

Thus ended the campaign of 1899 in South Africa. So far the Boers, though greatly outmatched in men, guns, and munitions of war, had prevailed over the British at almost every point. It was their boast that they had not lost a single gun, wherever equal forces met, man against man. Englishmen at home were in a stupor of amazement and indignation. It was brought home to them with ever-increasing force that the credit of the British army and nation was at stake. On the Continent the long-slumbering hostility to England was shown in open rejoicings. The newspapers of Paris indulged in such scurrilous attacks on

Queen Victoria that the British Ambassador to France left the country. The Ministers of various Continental armies made haste to despatch military attachés to the headquarters of the Boer commandants at the front to profit by their lessons in up-to-date warfare. In the United States a series of popular mass meetings declared in favor of the Boers. Funds were collected for them by the descendants of the Dutch in America. Under the guise of medical expeditions and ambulance outfits various bodies departed for service in South Africa. A complete Irish corps went from Chicago. All the Outlanders, save the British malcontents, so the Boers claimed, were serving on their side. Thus they had independent Irish corps, two corps of Hollanders, a Scandinavian division, and a picked body of Swiss sharpshooters. Officers of all nationalities served in their ranks. Late in the year the Boer envoys in Europe were received with honor in several capitals on the Continent. Stung by these reports, public feeling in England was so wrought up that the nation as such was determined to stop short of nothing but a complete British conquest of South Africa.

The American outcry of British aggression in South Africa was invalidated in large measure by similar criticisms of the American campaign in the Philippine Islands. On December 18, General Lawton, the hero of many campaigns, was shot dead while directing offensive operations against the Filipinos near Manila.

By the death of Rosa Bonheur, France lost the foremost woman artist of the nineteenth century. In 1853 she scored a great success with her famous canvas, "The Horse Fair," now at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

EVENTS OF 1900

Governor Goebel of Kentucky is Assassinated—Death of Ruskin, Art Critic—British Repel Night Attack on Ladysmith—Boers Drive British Off Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz—Roberts and Kitchener Advance to Relief of Kimberley — Methuen Holds Cronje while French Slips by into Kimberley—Cronje Makes for Bloemfontein —He is Intercepted at Paardeberg Drift—He Surrenders after Heroic Resistance—He is Sent to St. Helena—Buller Storms Boer Positions Around Ladysmith and Relieves City—Death of Joubert —Kelly-Kenny Defeats Boers at Dryfontein—Roberts Enters Bloemfontein—British are Decimated by Enteric Fever—De Wet Defeats Broadwood at Sanna's Post and Captures Gatacre's Force at Reddersburg—Expedition Relieves Mafeking—Roberts Enters Johannesburg and Pretoria—British Adopt Reconcentration Policy—Ill Success of Boer Envoys at European Courts—Paris Exposition Opens—Destructive Fires in Hull and Ottawa, Canada—Death of Munkacsy, Painter—Fatal Burning of Steamship Piers in Jersey City—Assassination of King Humbert—He is Succeeded by Victor Emmanuel III—Ashantis Besiege British Force in Kumassi—It Escapes to the Coast—Professor Pupin Invents New Method of Long-Distance Telephoning—Famine Devastates India—Assassination of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister at Pekin—Growth of the Anti-Foreign Boxer Movement—It is Encouraged by Chinese Empress Dowager—Boxers Massacre Native Christians—They Enter Pekin and Threaten Foreign Embassies—British under Seymour Advance from Tien-tsin to Relief of Pekin—They are Beaten Back —European Warships Bombard Taku Forts—Boxer Mob at Pekin Burns Library—Allies March to Relief of Pekin—They Take Tung-Chow—They Enter Capital and Relieve Legations—They Loot City —Emperor Sues for Peace—Duke of Abruzzi Discovers "Farthest North"—D'Annunzio's New Masterpiece—Zeppelin Constructs Flying Machine—Flood Devastates Galveston, Tex.—Successful Strike of Anthracite Miners—Deaths of Ex-Secretary Sherman, Max Müller, the Philologist, Lenoir, Inventor of the Gasoline Automobile—Deaths of Oscar Wilde, the Disgraced Poet, and Nietzsche, the Individualistic Philosopher—President Kruger Goes to Europe —United States Declares for "Open Door" in China—William II Sends Waldersee to China to Exact Reprisals for Von Ketteler's Assassination—Russians Beat Chinese at Schacho and Overrun Manchuria—Hohenlohe, German Chancellor, Resigns—He is Succeeded by Von Buelow—Powers Secure Promise of Indemnity and Apology for Boxer Outrages—British Conservatives Win Parliamentary Election on Boer War Issue—American Republicans Win Presidential Election on Philippine War Issue—British are Repeatedly Defeated by De Wet and Others—De Wet Invades Cape Colony—Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua Canal Treaty Lapses Owing to Senate Amendments—Washington, D. C., Celebrates Its Centennial—Senator Hoar Recounts American Progress During the Century.

THE year opened turbulently in America. A bitter election contest in Kentucky in the preceding November had brought the two parties in that State almost to the fighting point. The courts had decided in favor of the Democratic contestant, Senator William Goebel. The

Republican contestant, W. S. Taylor, had taken possession of the office, and had gathered about him a guard of lawless mountaineers. On the morning of January 30 Senator Goebel, while entering the Capitol grounds of Frankfort, was struck down by a bullet fired from the window of the adjoining Executive building. The shot proved fatal. The State militia was called out, but the soldiers, like the citizens, split in two factions. Taylor and his threatened associates besought the protection of the Federal Government. Failing to obtain this, Taylor fled from the State to Indiana. He was promptly indicted for murder, but the Governor of Indiana, a member of his party, refused to extradite him.

England lost one of the foremost art critics of the century by the death of John Ruskin. An ardent and enthusiastic admirer of Turner's paintings, Ruskin's first public literary effort was a pamphlet in defense of that artist, which was later expanded into his great work "Modern Painters." During the irregular appearance of this work, which stretched over more than fifteen years, Ruskin published "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stones of Venice," "Sesame and Lilies," "The Crown of Wild Olive," and "Fors Clavigera."

On the night of January 6 picked bodies of Boer sharpshooters, creeping in stocking feet, scaled the British defenses of Ladysmith. But for the fact that the British on the same night sent out an expedition to mount a naval gun on an outlying eminence known as West Wagon Hill, the night attack would have succeeded. All night long the fight raged on the ridges of Ladysmith. A party of stragglers from the Imperial Light Horse, desperately clinging to a knoll from which they could maintain a hot fire on the advancing lines of the Boers, finally succeeded in saving the day for the British. The most graphic description of this day's fighting and other experiences of the long siege of Ladysmith was written by George W. Steevens, the brilliant English war correspon-

dent. On January 17 Steevens succumbed to enteric fever. On both sides more men succumbed to enteric fever than to the wounds of war. At one time Sir George White was seriously ill, while on the other side the inactivity of the investing Boers was explained by the increasing ill-health of their commander-in-chief, General Joubert. Another abortive attempt to relieve Ladysmith was made by General Buller. On January 9 the fifth division of the British army, under Sir Charles Warren, had begun its advance toward Vaal Krantz. Near Acton Holmes was the famous Potgieter's Drift crossing the Tugela, and the lofty eminence of Spion Kop. On the evening of January 16 Warren, with a British force of 30,000 men, crossed the river and pushed forward to within three miles of Spion Kop. Owing to various delays, the assault was not made until the night of January 21. The high top of Spion Kop was gained with surprising ease. When day broke, the British, holding the ridges and bare top of Spion Kop, found that the Boer artillery and riflemen had the accurate range of all their most exposed positions! From the neighboring hills the British were subjected to a terrible cross-fire. They heliographed frantically for reenforcements. Though help was sent immediately, Spion Kop was abandoned after the loss of General Woodgate.

On the withdrawal of the British troops from Spion Kop, the Boers dashed up the slope and recaptured their old position. One week later, on February 5, the British troops, under the immediate command of Sir Redvers Buller, were lured into repeating the blunder of Spion Kop. The eminence of Vaal Krantz, three or four miles east of Spion Kop, was taken by storm. After Vaal Krantz was carried and occupied, it was found to be completely dominated by Boer batteries. On the evening of February 7 the baffled British forces recrossed the Tugela and retired to their camps at Chieveley. Their total loss amounted to more than 3,000.

Now Generals Roberts and Kitchener came to the front. On February 6 the two left Cape Town and joined the forces that had been collected for them on the Modder River, numbering more than 44,000 men. Generals French and Hector Macdonald kept the Boers at that point occupied by feints with their advanced forces. Lord Methuen was instructed to hold the enemy to his trenches in front with his old lines. Thus it was made possible to turn the flank of General Cronje's inferior forces by a strong concerted movement of the most mobile troops, aggregating nearly 45,000 men. At three in the morning of February 11 the movement began, which resulted in the prompt withdrawal of Cronje's forces —threatened in the rear—and the relief of Kimberley. Thousands of horses were sacrificed in the wild rush of cavalry. Fresh mounts took the place of the fallen horses. For once the mobile Boers found themselves matched in mobility. Cronje, holding Methuen's infantry in check before him, could not throw out his mounted detachments fast enough to intercept the cavalry rush around his flank. Four miles from Kimberley, Cronje arrived just too late to occupy the commanding positions. French brushed the inadequate Boer forces aside and made a dash for Kimberley. Over a straight stretch of five miles the British troopers galloped their spent horses into the beleaguered city. The siege was raised, and Kimberley forthwith became the base of operations against Cronje and the Orange Free State.

Cronje had not a moment to lose. As soon as French had slipped by him he gave instant orders to break camp and start for Bloemfontein. With his cumbersome wagon trains, he raced along the banks of the Modder for Koodoosrand Drift, forty miles from Magersfontein. The greater part of the Boer artillery made off in another direction and got away. Kitchener, whom Cronje had eluded at Klip Drift, sent word to French to head off the Boer retreat. Kitchener's

skirmishers harassed the Boers sufficiently to retard their flight. French spared neither horses nor men to reach the Boers. Starting from Kimberley before daylight, he reached Koodoosrand Drift by noon, just as the Boer wagon train was descending into the drift from the other side. A British shell bursting in front of the Boers at 12:15 told Cronje that he had lost the game. Finding himself unable to dislodge the British, he turned his column and laagered four miles away above Paardeberg Drift. Cronje might still have escaped had he abandoned his guns and wagon train and made a dash across the river at Wolveskraal. The presence of women and children in the Boer laager rooted Cronje to the spot. Disposing their wagons in defensive positions, the Boers, numbering altogether between 4,500 and 5,000 persons, strongly intrenched themselves. During the night and the following day the British gathered on all sides in overwhelming numbers. A first frontal attack on their part was beaten back with great loss. Later in the day, a British flank attack made the Boers draw in their furthermost outposts. The British losses in these two attacks aggregated some 1,200 men. On February 19 Lord Roberts arrived at Paardeberg with further reenforcements and bombarded the Boer laager with half a hundred guns at a range of 2,000 yards. The sufferings of the Boers were fearful.

For several days Cronje refused to surrender. In the early hours of February 27, the anniversary of the former Boer victory at Majuba, the furthermost Canadian outpost, supported by the Gordons, Shropshires, and Engineers, made a dash on the Boer laager. Under a terrific fire they succeeded in gaining a protected position within eighty yards of the Boer trenches. At daylight, Cronje sent out a flag offering unconditional surrender. A few hours later he rode forth and gave himself up to Lord Roberts. Together with his wife, who had accompanied him throughout the cam-

paign, Cronje was sent to St. Helena. After disposing of their prisoners the British pushed into the Orange Free State straight for Bloemfontein.

On the same day General Buller's forces made a final assault on the Boers about Ladysmith. A successful series of attacks on the hills on the Boers' left—Hussar Hill, February 14th; Cingolo, on the 16th; Monte Cristo, on the 18th; Hlangwana, on the 19th—had placed Buller's column, with its heavy artillery, on the flank of the Boers. On February 20 Colenso was reoccupied; on the next day the 5th British Division crossed the Tugela and drove back the Boer rear-guard. Finally, on February 27, Pieter's Hill was carried by a combined attack. It was the 118th day of the investment of Ladysmith. The last stand of the Boers cost the British 1,396 men, the highest casualty list of the war. On the following day the Boers, who had learned of Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg, were found to have retreated from their positions, taking along their guns, including the much coveted "Long Tom." Next day Lord Dundonald, with a body-guard of Colonials, rode into the town, cheered by those of the besiegers who were not too week to cheer.

Soon after this Commandant Joubert died, on March 27, of peritonitis. To Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, nicknamed "Slim Piet," much of the credit was due for the thorough preparations for the war on the Boer side. But his powers as a field general had greatly failed since he won the famous victory over the British at Majuba Hill, twenty years before. Possibly owing to his tender-heartedness he had refused to follow up his routs of the British.

Roberts's march on Bloemfontein met with no serious opposition. The brunt of the advance fell on Kelly-Kenny's division, which fought spiritedly at Dryfontein, some fifty miles from Bloemfontein. In this last desperate stand the Boer losses were twice as heavy as those of their assailants.

On March 13 Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein and the Orange Free State was declared a crown colony. It was a costly victory. "The wreck of the British army," wrote an English correspondent, "lies scattered in and about Bloemfontein." Enteric fever raged among the soldiers. The horses died by thousands. The cost of the war to Great Britain up to that time was conceded at nearly £92,000,000, or more than the usual expeditures for a whole year.

For seven weeks the British forces at Bloemfontein rested, receiving supplies and reenforcements. Columns with "peace proclamations" were sent out across the Free State to Thaba 'Nchu and Ladybrand. Colonel Pilcher occupied Ladybrand, but it was only for an hour. The reviving Boers, strengthened by commands from Natal, turned and were joined by Olivier coming up from Stormberg in the Colony. Pilcher fled warily before them, and fell back on Broadwood's Brigade near Thaba 'Nchu. The Boers pressed on. Broadwood was compelled to fall back on the Bloemfontein waterworks. He made a twenty-mile march at night and encamped, early in the morning of March 31, at Sanna's Post, thinking that pursuit was shaken off for the time. Morning broke, and with it a Boer cannonade. Broadwood sent on the transports and the guns, intending to cover the retreat with a rear-guard action. The vanguard and guns fled from the shell fire only to fall into an ambush cunningly planned by Christian De Wet. Seven British guns were lost, together with detachments of the Tenth Hussars and the Household Cavalry. Reenforcements from the Ninth Division came too late, and the Ninth Division retreated suddenly—too suddenly said the British soldiers—on Bloemfontein. The full force of the Boer rally fell upon Gatacre coming up the railway line. At Dewetsdorp he had a detached post of three companies of Irish Rifles. Word was sent to them to fall back. They retreated accordingly; but at Reddersburg they were brought

to a stand. The British force had taken up an ill-chosen position and was compelled to surrender to De Wet. The British column curled back on Bloemfontein and upon the railway line, and the Boers swept southward. They got as far as Wepener, which the English advance-guard of Brabant, under Dalgetty, had previously occupied. The siege of the British garrison at Wepener lasted seventeen days before it was relieved by mounted columns under General French and others. During this time the Boers worked their will in the southeastern corner of the Free State.

By April 30 the British army at Bloemfontein had increased from 45,000 to 75,000 men. Then a strong column was sent out to relieve the gallant Baden-Powell at Mafeking. Before this, Colonel Plumer, moving southward from Rhodesia with 2,000 men, had moved within fourteen miles of Mafeking on March 16, but was beaten back by the Boers under the command of Snyman. Baden-Powell's strategy in throwing his defense lines far out kept the Boers at bay. The casualties in the town's fighting force, consisting of some 1,500 Colonials, up to April 28, had reached a total of 300. Another relief column under Colonel Mahon was equipped and sent with great precautions of secrecy from Barkly West on the 4th of May. It advanced rapidly, and on the 16th joined Plumer's column. Four days before this Mafeking, as a finishing stroke to its prolonged resistance, had beaten off a Boer assault under Eloff, capturing more than a hundred of the attacking party. One week later Mafeking was relieved. General Roberts's army, advancing from Bloemfontein, crossed the Vaal, and on the last day of May entered Johannesburg. President Kruger and his fighting force left Pretoria, which the British occupied on June 5.

Thenceforth the war in South Africa assumed the more trying if less spectacular guise of a guerrilla campaign. In this form of warfare such able Boer leaders as Botha, De

Wet, Viljoens, and Delarey proved more than a match for their English antagonists. These in return adopted the policy of "reconcentration," made infamous by General Weyler in Cuba. All cattle, horses, and growing as well as gathered crops were swept from the veldt wherever British troops were in possession.

While their generals held the field against overwhelming odds, a commission of Boer delegates invoked sympathy and possible aid abroad. Unfortunately for the Boer cause, the German Emperor, under the exigencies of his new naval policy, had undergone a change of heart since the days of his famous message to Kruger. The French people, while sympathizing intensely with the Boers, for whose cause one of their volunteer officers, Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, had fallen, were disinclined to let any question of international politics interfere with the success of the great Exposition, which opened on April 15, at Paris.

In America, as it happened, a series of appalling disasters made the year memorable. On April 27 a terrible fire destroyed three-fifths of the city of Hull, Quebec, and a large section of the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, on the opposite bank of the Ottawa River. On May 1 a violent explosion wrecked two coal mines at Winter Quarters in Utah. Several hundred miners were suffocated by the poisonous gases known as "after-damp."

On the same day Hungary lost one of her foremost artists by the death of Mihaly Munkacsy. This artist received his early training from Knaus at Munich. One of his most famous paintings was that depicting the last hours of a Hungarian prisoner condemned to death. His "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost" adorns the Lenox Library in New York.

On the last day of June one of the greatest shipping disasters of modern times occurred in New York Harbor. Fire broke out on one of the wharves of the North German Lloyd

Steamship Company, on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, and set fire to four great ocean steamers. Some 350 persons miserably perished by fire or water, while the loss in property aggregated $10,000,000.

Another public tragedy was the assassination of King Humbert of Italy on July 30, at Monza. The king was shot to death by an Italian anarchist, Gaetano Bresci, who had returned to Italy from America.

Humbert was succeeded by his son, Victor Emmanuel III, who was cruising in the Levant at the time of his father's death. Prior to this, the heir-apparent to the British throne, Prince Albert Edward, while passing through Brussels, was fired on by a Belgian anarchist named Sipido. Shortly afterward the Shah of Persia, visiting the Paris Exposition, was fired on by a French anarchist named Salson.

In West Africa, throughout this time, a British post under Sir F. Hodgson was isolated in Kumassi and closely invested by Ashantis. On June 23 a small force, under the command of Major Morris, broke out of Kumassi, and, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, brought Sir F. Hodgson and the larger part of the civilians to the coast. Kumassi was eventually recaptured by the British.

On June 19 Professor Michael L. Pupin of Columbia University, in New York, secured a patent on the "Art of Reducing Attenuation of Electrical Waves and Apparatus Therefor." Professor Pupin found that by employing non-uniform conductors it was possible to transmit speech several thousand miles.

In the Far East, two convulsions of world-wide import made even such contributions to scientific and industrial progress appear almost insignificant. In East India, a long-continued drought was followed by one of the worst famines in history. The breadless area covered 350,000 square miles, or one-third of all India. Since the opening of the year the

mortality in this region aggregated 700,000 persons. Ninety-five per cent of all the cattle and draft animals perished for want of fodder. The number of starving persons dependent for their rations on the totally inadequate measures of the British Government in India reached the appalling figure of 10,000,000.

Simultaneously with this greatest calamity of the nineteenth century, a tragedy even more thrilling in its horrors was enacted in China. To the outside world, the first intimation of the serious situation in Pekin came with the news of the murder of Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, by Chinese soldiers. This was followed by the more startling murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, on June 20. Then for the first time the civilized world was brought to realize the full import of developments in China, which had long caused concern to the Christian missionaries and diplomatic representatives stationed there. According to Sir Robert Hart, the British Inspector of Customs in China, these excesses were due in part to the inconsiderate proceedings of Christian missionaries in China as well as to the greedy aggressions of the foreign Powers in that country.

Whatever the cause of the movement, it is certain that the Empress Dowager, Tze-Hsi, threw the weight of her influence with the leaders of the secret society of "I-ho Ch'uan," or "Fist of Righteous Harmony," designated in brief as Boxers. Since the days of the Opium War, this most masterful of Chinese women, who began her career as a slave girl, was the real ruler of China. At the time of the English-French expedition into China, she advised her husband to yield. The councils of the anti-foreign party prevailed. After the Emperor's flight to Jehol, Tze-Hsi's advice was better appreciated. Still the Emperor wavered. He wavered too long for his health. Suddenly it was announced that Hsien-Fung had died "of a bad chill." The Emperor's funeral had

scarcely been celebrated when an edict appeared in Pekin in the name of the infant Emperor, ordering the late Emperor's advisers to be tried for high treason. At the same time the bulk of the Chinese army moved on Pekin. The anti-foreign party collapsed. Its powerful leaders were mercifully permitted to strangle themselves in prison. Until her son attained his majority, the Empress Dowager ruled undisputed. In 1875 the young Emperor, Tung-Chih, having reached manhood, gave signs of resenting the continued rule of his mother and of her favorite, Prince Kung. He went so far as to issue an edict degrading them, "for language in many respects unbecoming." The edict was promptly revoked. Tung-Chih's life was opportunely cut short, and the Empress Dowager once more assumed supreme control. Kwang-Su, her infant nephew, was proclaimed Emperor. The late Emperor's widow, or real Dowager Empress, who objected to this, died as suddenly as her husband. During the minority of Kwang-Su, life at the Chinese imperial court remained comparatively tranquil. Unfortunately for Kwang-Su he reached his majority at a momentous crisis of Chinese foreign affairs. The Japanese War had just been fought and lost, and the European Powers were demanding the unwelcome reward of their interference on behalf of China. This caused a complete reversal of the Empress's former pro-foreign policy. However, she dissembled. When anti-foreign demonstrations at Pekin had disturbed the Legations and brought guards to Pekin, the apparent solicitude of the Chinese Government to quell them put the foreign representatives completely off their guard. When the storm broke, the families of the various foreign Legations in China were enjoying themselves at the summer houses in the western hills, twelve miles from Pekin. Hordes of Chinese fanatics, led by prominent members of the "Fist of Righteous Harmony," and the cognate "Great Sword Society," fell upon

all outlying convert communities in the province of Chi-li. A Chinese Catholic congregation was burned alive in its place of worship. Christian converts were murdered at sight, and their bodies floated down the streams and rivers. The whole region between Pao-Ting-Fu and Pekin, a distance of about a hundred miles, was in a blaze, and organized bands of Boxers, encouraged by the soldiery, began to destroy the railroads and telegraph lines to the very walls of Pekin.

Early in June Christian refugees came pouring into Pekin, and marines arrived from the foreign warships. It was not a moment too soon. On the night of June 13 thousands of armed Boxers made their triumphant entry by the Ha-Taen Gate, and at once set fire to a missionary chapel north of it. Then they set themselves to burn down the Chinese Imperial Bank, while others made a demonstration before the Austrian Legation. The Austrians fired at them from their windows. The infuriated populace, aided by imperial soldiers, surged around the foreign settlement of Pekin.

Pekin was cut off from communication with the civilized world. Meanwhile, more warships had been hurriedly gathered off Taku, increasing their number to twenty-three, the majority of which were British and Russian. On June 9 troops landed and set to work repairing the railroad to Tien-tsin. That city was occupied without resistance from the Chinese. On June 10 a force of about 2,000 men of various nationalities, under the command of the British senior Admiral, Sir John Seymour, left Tien-tsin for Pekin. Arriving about forty miles from the capital, it was found that the railroad had been destroyed, and that further progress would have to be made on foot in the face of overwhelming numbers of Boxers and Chinese soldiery. Adequate supplies and transport facilities had not been provided for such a contingency. The relief column was checked in its progress, and for some time nothing more was heard of it. On June 17 the

commanders of the foreign warships, excepting only the American, demanded the surrender of the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River. The Chinese commandant refused. The foreign warships thereupon opened fire on the forts, and, landing men in the rear, effected their capture. The American man-of-war "Monocacy," though struck repeatedly by stray shots from the Chinese forts, took no part in the attack.

The assault on the Taku forts without a formal declaration of war greatly aggravated the situation of the foreigners hemmed in at Pekin.

It was then that Prince Tuan ordered all viceroys to exterminate the foreigners. Soon the bombardment of the Legations was begun. The occupants of the foreign settlements, numbering 4,500 persons, of whom the great majority were Chinese converts, with but 409 marines to guard them, prepared for the worst. The white men manned the walls while the women molded pewter into bullets and sewed sandbags. From a junk shop, an old cannon of the English-French expedition in 1860 was resurrected and put to effectual use. Thenceforth an almost unintermittent fire was kept up by those in the foreign settlement and their Chinese assailants.

Meanwhile, Boxers and soldiers outside of Pekin, on June 21, made a determined attack on Tien-tsin. A relief column of 400 Russians and 130 American marines, under Major Waller, landing from the ships, met with some obstinate resistance, and had to be reenforced by 1,000 British marines. With further reenforcements an entrance into Tien-tsin, which had been held by about 3,000 men, principally Russians, was effected on June 23. It was then learned that Seymour's men, so far from relieving Pekin, had been beaten back, and lay intrenched near Tien-tsin. A second relief column of 2,000 men went to their relief. A Chinese arsenal

at Hsi-Ku was blown up and the whole force succeeded in making their way back to Tien-tsin. The news of this fiasco so encouraged the Boxers within Pekin that matters went from bad to worse. Whole districts were burned to the ground. Among other public buildings the great college of Hanlin with its priceless treasures in ancient Chinese books was consumed by the flames. An irreparable loss was that of the great "Yung Lo Ta Tien," and the "Ku Chin Tu Shun," an unprinted encyclopedic collection of Chinese classic literature in 22,000 volumes. Not since the burning of the great Alexandrian Library in the days of Caliph Omar has scholarship suffered so grievous a loss. Then came the second relief expedition to save the Legationers at Pekin.

Approximately the relieving force was composed of 12,000 Japanese, 3,000 Russians, 3,000 British, 2,800 Americans and 1,000 French. The Japanese, under the able command of General Fukushima, were not only numerically superior, but also the most expeditious. In the first engagement at Peitsang, August 5, the Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. On the following day it was the turn of the Americans. Colonel Liscum, commanding the Ninth United States Infantry, was killed at the head of his regiment.

Tung-Chow having been taken without serious opposition it was decided at a conference of the generals to move close up to Pekin on the night of August 13, and to make a general attack on the city at daybreak. As usual, every nationality represented in the relief column claimed to have been the first on the ramparts. The British and Americans entered by the sluice gate. The Japanese had to take the great Eastern Gate of the Tartar City by storm and were the last to enter. The Legations were saved. Two days later a detached party of Christians besieged in the great Catholic cathedral of Pekin were relieved as the Boxers were on the point of blowing up the building. All parts of Pekin, excepting only the

sacred precincts of the "Forbidden City," fell a prey to the soldiers' propensities for looting. Even the old Portuguese astronomical instruments on the great wall were not spared.

It was discovered that the Chinese Court had fled from Pekin, mingled with the dense throng of refugees. During their flight an edict was issued with the Emperor's signature, appointing Viceroy Li Hung Chang at Canton, peace commissioner to treat with the allies.

In Italy, about this same time, great enthusiasm was created by the announcement of the safe return of the Duke of Abruzzi from his recent expedition to find the North Pole. With his vessel, the "Stella Polaris," he had succeeded in drifting to latitude 86° 33′, a point 21.85 statute miles nearer to the North Pole than that reached by Nansen's previous highest record attained in 1895.

The publication of Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Fuoco" ("The Flame of Life") aroused intense discussion in Italy. The story was taken as a revelation of the author's intimate relations with Eleonora Duse, the most gifted of Italian actresses. Since the publication of d'Annunzio's "The Triumph of Death" no novel had created such a literary sensation in Italy.

Among scientific achievements of this closing year of the century must be reckoned the successful experiments with submarine boats conducted simultaneously in America, France, and England. No less promising were the results obtained in Switzerland by the novel flying machine constructed by Count Zeppelin, one of the heroes of the Franco-Prussian war. This airship, which was a balloon and flying machine combined, had the most ambitious dimensions yet attained by any flying machine during the nineteenth century.

During the first week of September a catastrophe of appalling violence overwhelmed the city of Galveston in Texas. A hurricane, followed by a disastrous flood, swept over Gal-

veston and other low-lying localities of Texas, destroying everything in its course. Ocean steamers were stranded, large areas of land were submerged, and almost all Galveston was laid in ruins. Some 6,000 dwelling houses were destroyed, and more than 3,500 persons were drowned, while thousands throughout Texas were rendered homeless. Relief for the stricken inhabitants was sent from near and far.

Another public calamity, less sensational in its origin, but more lasting in the suffering it entailed, was the great labor strike of the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania which was declared in the middle of September. In support of the claims for better wages preferred by the United Mine Workers of America some 88,000 miners quit work. The strike lasted over a month. It was ended at last when the directors of the coal companies agreed to grant an increase of ten per cent in the wages and to abolish their system of a sliding scale in wages.

In America, John Sherman, the former Secretary of State, died on October 22. As Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, he provided for the resumption of specie payments and the ultimate withdrawal of legal tender notes. When William McKinley was elected President he made Sherman his Secretary of State. It was asserted by Sherman's friends that he was induced to enter the Cabinet so that his chair in the Senate might become vacant for the President's friend and political manager, Mark Hanna. Finding himself a figure-head in the Cabinet, he resigned the Secretaryship at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Judge William R. Day, hitherto the First Assistant-Secretary, succeeded him in office.

In England, Friedrich Max Müller, the comparative philologist, died on October 28, at Oxford. The son of Wilhelm Müller, the German poet, he received a careful education and devoted himself from the start to philological studies.

When a new professorship for comparative philology was established at Oxford, Müller was installed in the chair.

In Paris the veteran inventor of the gasoline automobile, Lenoir, passed away. In the Latin Quarter of Paris, on the 30th of November, one "Monmouth," the brilliant Oscar Wilde of yore, died an equally obscure death. Since his criminal conviction and imprisonment in 1894, this former pet of British aristocracy led the secluded life of a social outcast. Lord Alfred Douglas, who was implicated with him in his trial, stood by his friend throughout his disgrace, and was with him when he died. All Oscar Wilde's former associates shunned him during the closing year. His publishers withdrew his books from their shelves, and stage managers cut short the runs of his plays. After his release from prison, Wilde brought out the anonymous "Ballad of Reading Gaol," a poem of powerful realism, which was at once recognized as his work.

Shortly before this another once shining light went out in insanity. Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, the most original German philosopher since Schopenhauer, died in the latter part of August. His peculiar creation, the "Over Man," was a conception reached through pushing the theory of individualism to its utmost limits. Nietzsche's greatest book, "Thus Spoke Zarathustra," inspired Richard Strauss to produce one of his weirdest musical compositions.

In South Africa, President Kruger, the better to relieve his guerrilla leaders from the cumbersome presence of his quasi-government, obtained a promise of safe-conduct from the Portuguese authorities, and, embarking on the Dutch steamer "Gelderland" at Lorenzo Marquez, sailed for Europe to solicit sympathy for the cause of his people.

Unfortunately for his cause, the remaining problems of the joint operations of the Powers in China were sufficiently momentous to render international complications on any

other score doubly undesirable. Since the joint occupation of Pekin by the international relief force, in August, the Powers had striven vainly to come to some agreement on what was to be done with China. A bewildering series of diplomatic notes had been issued by the various chancelleries of Europe, to be accepted or rejected as the case might be. While the Germans called for exemplary punishment of the perpetrators of Baron Ketteler's murder, and sent Count von Waldersee with reenforcements to China to uphold German interests, and the French and Italians demanded exorbitant indemnities, the English and American Governments held fast to their established policy of "the open door" in China. Russia, while showing herself disposed to be conciliatory at Pekin, did not let this deter her troops from avenging the recent invasion of her territory on the Amur, by overrunning Manchuria as far as Moukden. Before this was accomplished the Russians had to overcome strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese with thirty battalions, twenty field-guns with Krupps and Maxims, held the railway embankment and surrounding heights. The battle lasted from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and twice the attacks of the Chinese cavalry came so near succeeding, that Russian reserves and reenforcements had to be called up. Subsequently the whole peninsula was overrun by Russian troops. The two armies of the north effected a junction with the one advancing northward from Port Arthur. Manchuria became a Russian province.

The German Emperor's impulsive policy in China brought about the resignation of his Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. Hohenlohe's successor in office was Bernard von Buelow, a son of the former Foreign Minister of Germany. Count von Buelow enthusiastically supported his master's policy in China.

There the menacing attitude of Count von Waldersee,

who instituted a series of so-called punitive expeditions into the interior, brought the Chinese court to terms. An imperial decree was issued, ordering the degradation of four Princes of the Imperial dynasty implicated in the Boxer movement. At a conference of the foreign generals at Pekin, the Russian commander, General Linevitch, and General Chaffee, commanding the American troops, announced the immediate withdrawal of the bulk of their forces from Pekin. Late in the year, after seemingly endless negotiations between the plenipotentiaries and their respective chancelleries, a joint note in the form of an ultimatum was at last presented to Li Hung Chang.

It demanded reparation, in the form of money indemnities and apologies, to governments and individuals who suffered from the late occurrences, destruction of forts between Pekin and the sea, military occupation by the Powers of certain places, and revision of commercial treaties.

These terms were accepted.

Before the Chinese negotiations were brought to this end, new general elections had been held in England and in America. In both countries the foreign policy of the Government involving the unsatisfactory wars in South Africa and in the Philippine Islands was on trial. Joseph Chamberlain's resolution to appeal to the country, before the Ministry should be called upon to do so by an adverse vote, proved well taken. The Conservatives were triumphantly returned to power and Salisbury's Cabinet continued to all intents and purposes *in statu quo.*

In the United States the issues raised by the protracted war in the Philippine Islands were more than offset by the popular dread of financial disturbances. These were inevitably suggested by the reappearance as a Presidential candidate of the chief spokesman for the free coinage of silver, William J. Bryan. With McKinley was associated, as can-

didate for Vice-President, Governor Roosevelt of New York, whose exploits as a Rough Rider had made him immensely popular in the West. McKinley and Roosevelt were triumphantly elected.

After the Government's victory at the polls, in England, the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa was awaited with impatience. A magnificent reception was prepared for him. Unfortunately for Lord Roberts's admirers, the tidings of new British reverses in South Africa reached England before him.

Christian De Wet, who by this time had gained a reputation as the most resourceful of Boer commanders, won even the enemy's admiration by his daring dash through General Knox's lines near Thaba 'Nchu. The British were in overwhelming numbers and felt sure of their prey. The only possible escape was past two fortified posts with guns covering the veldt between. In open order De Wet's 3,500 Boers, led by President Steyn and Commandant Fourie, charged through the British line. Only 25 Boers and a 15-pounder gun fell into the hands of the British. De Wet was once more at large. In the middle of December the British were repulsed at Magaliesberg within twenty miles of Pretoria, with losses as serious as those sustained by Buller and Methuen in the early part of the campaign. Four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers were captured.

The news of this reverse coming on the anniversary of the defeat of Colenso, served to dispel illusions in England that the backbone of Boer resistance had been broken. Within a few days the Boers surrounded and captured 120 of Brabant's Horse in a defile near Zastron. More losses were inflicted on the British at Scheeper's Nek. Then came tidings that De Wet had invaded Cape Colony. All the districts of that colony near the Orange Free State were reported in more or less open revolt. A squadron of British yeomanry had

come to grief. Kimberley once more was isolated. On the last day of the year Lord Kitchener reported from Pretoria that the British post of Helvetia had been captured by Boers with a total loss to the English of 50 killed or wounded and 200 taken prisoners. Under the gloom of this bad news the triumphal reception of the returning hero was indefinitely postponed. The anti-British feeling in America generated by the Boer war had much to do with the failure of an important treaty proposed with Great Britain. This was the Nicaragua Canal Treaty, by the terms of which the United States were to construct an inter-oceanic canal through the great lakes of Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The treaty, as orginally agreed between the American Secretary of State, John Hay, and Lord Pauncefote, Ambassador of England, was an elaboration of the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. When the treaty was submitted to the American Senate, objections were there raised to the manner in which the pledges of the former treaty had been disregarded by Great Britain, and the new treaty, accordingly, underwent sweeping modifications. The modifications were regarded as inadmissible by Englishmen, and the proposed treaty was allowed to lapse by Lord Salisbury.

While the debate on the Nicaragua Canal Treaty was still at its height, the city of Washington celebrated its hundredth anniversary amid impressive ceremonies. It was intended as a celebration of the close of a century of unrivaled progress, rather than as a mere municipal commemoration. The most notable address was that made by Senator Hoar, the dean of the American Senate. "To-day," said Senator Hoar, "the United States is by far the richest country in the world. Its wealth exceeds that of the United Kingdom, which is the next in rank, by about $22,000,000,000. In 1800 our population was 5,308,483; now it is 76,304,799."

EVENTS OF 1901

De Wet Invades Cape Colony—Death of Queen Victoria—Accession of Edward VII—Deaths of Böcklin, the Painter, and Verdi, the Composer—Chinese Officials Secretly Grant Possession of Manchuria to Russia—Under Protest of Powers the Chinese Emperor Refuses to Sanction the Arrangement—Marriage of Queen of Holland—Deaths of Campoamor, Spanish Author, and Nevin, American Composer—Boers Refuse Kitchener's Peace Terms—Lyttelton "Sweeps" the Southwestern Free State, and French the Western Transvaal—Delarey Resists Methuen's Sweep of the Eastern Transvaal—De Wet Conquers All the Colony Except the Railways—Kitchener Constructs Lines of Block-Houses to Protect Railroads—British Corral Boer Non-Combatants in Concentration Camps—Great Mortality of Children—Delarey and Kemp Surprise British at Vlakfontein—Commandant Viljoen Surprises Victoria Rifles at Welmansrust—Commandant Smuts Captures Garrison at Bremersdorp—Congress Passes Act for Evacuation of Cuba and Temporary Civil Government of the Philippines—Death of Ex-President Harrison—Student Riots in Russia Over Excommunication of Tolstoy—Northern Pacific Corner in Wall Street—Deaths of Besant and Buchanan, English Authors—France Brings Religious Orders under Government Control—Portugal Follows Suit—Anti-Jesuit Riot in Madrid—Death of John Fiske, American Historian — Steel Strike in America — Socialism Becomes Political Factor in Italy—Death of Crispi—Allies Evacuate Pekin—Protocol Signed at Pekin Proclaims "Open Door" in China — Death of Li Hung Chang — Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo—Assassination of President McKinley—He is Succeeded by Roosevelt — Pan-American Congress at City of Mexico — Kitchener Proclaims Banishment of Boers in Arms — Louis Botha Defeats Gough at Scheeper's Nek—Smuts Rushes British Lancers at Eland's River—Christian Botha Attacks Fort Itala—The British Garrison Retreats—Delarey Defeats Kekewich at Moedwil—The Bothas Defeat Benson at Brakenlaagte — Czar Visits France — Cuba Adopts Constitution—Colombia Wars with Venezuela—She Wins Battle of Curuzao—Colombian Insurgents Capture Colon—Chamberlain Angers Germans by Comparison of British and German Warfare—Senate Ratifies New Isthmian Canal Treaty—Canal Commission Recommends Nicaragua—Riot in Athens over Translation of Gospels into Modern Greek—De Wet Captures Garrison at Tweefontein—Destructive Fire at Jacksonville, Fla.—Flood in West Virginia—Earthquake Devastates Erzeroum, Armenia—Fatal Collision on Wabash Railroad—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Installed in England and America—Santos-Dumont Operates New Dirigible Balloon at Paris.

EARLY in January the Boer leaders planned a grand coup, of which the invasion of Cape Colony was to serve as a preliminary. The invaders were to meet a ship bringing arms from Europe and then to seize Cape Town while the British were being diverted by an attack upon Durban, in Natal. To prevent the latter movement

General French swept the eastern portion of the Transvaal, between Delagoa Bay and Natal, driving Botha's forces to the Swaziland frontier. De Wet, who was in charge of the Cape Colony invasion, was hindered in his plans by the rapid concentration of the British on the Orange River, by means of the railroad in their possession. He finally crossed the Orange River, leaving behind all his guns, ammunition, and wagons.

Grieving that her glorious reign, so notable for its triumphs of peace, seemed destined to end in inglorious war, Queen Victoria died at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on January 22, 1901. Her burial was a two days' pageant by water and by land. The royal flotilla with the coffin passed the mainland between double lines of cruisers and battleships, amid the booming of guns and requiems played by the naval bands. Between railway stations in London, on the way to Windsor, the route of the funeral was lined by 25,000 troops. Behind the gun-carriage with its royal burden there came as mourners the King of England, the German Emperor, and forty sovereigns of Europe, nearly all of them connected by blood with the dead Queen. Unique as was the military pageant, the characteristic feature was the reverent hush of the populace. Albert Edward, for nearly sixty years Prince of Wales, ascended the throne under the title of Edward VII.

Two other notable deaths occurred during the month. Arnold Böcklin, the great Swiss colorist and painter of ideal landscapes, died on the 18th at the age of seventy-five. Since the exhibition of his early masterpiece, "Pan in the Reeds," at Munich in 1859, Böcklin was recognized as the most original of German painters. On the 27th of the month Giuseppi Verdi passed away at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Even in his last illness the old composer was busily engaged on the score of his last opera, "Cincinnatus," the words for which were written by Arrigo Boito. Verdi's

career was coeval with that of the Victorian Age, his first opera, "Oberto," having been produced in 1839. From that time the prolific composer brought forth opera after opera, sometimes as many as three or four a year. His failures outnumbered his successes; but his successes—"Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Aïda," "Otello," and "Falstaff"—outweighed all his failures. The development of music during the latter half of the nineteenth century can be traced in the changing style of these kaleidoscopic operas.

In February it transpired that certain high Chinese officials had made a secret compact with Russia, which virtually extended the Russian boundary 800 miles southward for a length of 2,500 miles, covering Manchuria and parts of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. By it China was forbidden to maintain any armed men in Manchuria, the quelling of disturbances being left to Russian soldiers, who were permitted "to police the railway line." Russia was to have exclusive rights to all future railway concessions in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan. The other Powers, under the lead of the American Government, protested against this secret arrangement, and the Emperor of China refused his sanction to it. Russia, however, by her policy of diplomatic inertia, remained in Manchuria with 250,000 troops to the end of the year. There was no inertia, however, where Russian interests depended on Russian activity. Work on the Trans-Siberian Railroad was rushed, and before the end of the year it was completed to Vladivostok, opening up continuous railway communication between the Baltic Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

While the British were still mourning for her who had been their queen for more than sixty years, and trying to accustom themselves to say "His Majesty," their neighbors across the North Sea were rejoicing at an event which promised happiness to their young queen and a continuation of

her royal line. On February 7 Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was married to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

On February 12 died Ramon de Campoamor, a Spanish politician, philosopher, scientist, and poet, by many reckoned to be the most original and brilliant of modern Spanish writers and thinkers. In politics he was a moderate conservative, opposing the republican views of Castelar. In philosophy he was an eclectic with a tendency toward subjective idealism.

Musicians were shocked to hear, on February 17, of the death of Ethelbert Nevin, at the early age of thirty-nine, the most brilliant of minor American composers. He received his musical education in Berlin under Von Bülow and Klindwurth. At the time of his death he was an instructor in the department of music at Yale University. His most popular piano compositions are "Narcissus" and "The Rosary." His work is distinguished by exquisite charm and originality.

In South Africa little progress was making in bringing the war to a close. At a meeting at Middleburg, on February 28, between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, terms of peace were discussed, which Botha transmitted to the two Boer republics. As these terms required the destruction of the independence of the republics and the merger of these into the British Empire, they were refused.

In March General Lyttelton swept the southwestern corner of the Orange Free State, capturing large numbers of horses and stock and a few prisoners. In the meantime General French was clearing the Zulu border of the Transvaal of the remnants of Botha's command.

Honors were more nearly even in the western Transvaal, where Delarey was in command of the Boer forces. Here, despite the repeated "sweeping" expeditions under Lord Methuen and others, Delarey managed to maintain himself

and even to take the offensive. On the 5th of March he was on the point of capturing the British garrison in his native town of Lichtenburg, when British reenforcements compelled him to abandon the attack.

In the invasion of Cape Colony De Wet was greatly aided by the activity of Commandants Kritzinger and Hertzog. At the end of April the situation in the Colony was, according to the summary of an English military expert in the "National Review," as follows:

"At present the Boers are almost in indisputable possession of all the Colony except the railway and places on it. We have just abandoned Hoopstad, which we held since last June. Dewetsdorp has been for months a Boer centre of supplies; Phillipolis, Fauresmith, Petrusburg, Luckoff, and probably Smithfield, Wepener, and Rouxville are governed by Boer Landrosts."

It must be said, however, that the occupation of the railways, even at the cost of abandoning outlying districts, was a part of Lord Kitchener's plan. It enabled him to dispense with wagon convoys and increase greatly the mobility of his forces, thereby counteracting the remarkable mobility of his opponents. It seemed to him the only way in which the irritating guerrilla warfare, into which the contest had lapsed, could be drawn to a close. The Boers had early recognized the prime importance of the railways to the British, and again and again had interrupted the convoy of supplies and troops upon them, by quick, daring raids, in which they succeeded in blowing up culverts and bridges. Accordingly, Lord Kitchener began the construction of block-houses for the protection af the railway lines. These were built of sheets of corrugated iron containing gravel, and were located at intervals of 3,000 yards on the railway lines, and in chains bounding districts from which it was specially desired to exclude the Boers. By November 13, 14,700 square miles of

the Transvaal and 17,000 square miles of the Orange Free State had been enclosed by these works. General De Wet, in his work, "The Three Years' War," published in 1902, derides the effectiveness of these block-houses, and ascribes the British success to their devastation of the country in the "sweeping" expeditions, and to the concentration of Boer women and children and other non-combatants in military camps. As many as sixty-five mounted columns scoured the two republics during the year, taking thousands of prisoners. Between 25,000 and 35,000 women and children were maintained in the concentration camps. Although medical attendance was provided and sanitary regulations were enforced, the change from the free life of the veldt to the crowded existence of the camp was very destructive to the children, the death-rate among whom averaged 116.76 per thousand in May, and 109.1 per thousand in June.

Miss Emily Hobhouse, an English lady, visited several of these concentration camps in the early part of the year, and on her return to England published her observations. The fact that the war had degenerated into a contest in which innocent children were the chief victims created a feeling of horror, no less in England than throughout the rest of the civilized world. Hereafter the reports of British successes were not received with the excesses of exultation which had marked the announcements of the relief of Kimberley, Mafeking, and Ladysmith. However, there were few reports of British successes for some months to come. Indeed, the phrase with which Lord Kitchener began the most of his messages to the War Office, "I regret to report," soon became a byword.

On the 29th of May Delarey and Kemp surprised the British under General Dixon at Vlakfontein, and captured two guns. In June 250 mounted Victoria Rifles were captured by Commandant Viljoen near Welmansrust, east of

Pretoria. On July 23 Commandant Tobias Smuts captured the British and native garrison at Bremersdorp, in Swaziland.

On March 2 Congress approved the act to vacate the American military occupation of Cuba, upon the organization of the independent Cuban Government. The same act provided for a temporary civil government of the Philippines by officials appointed by the President. It stipulated that all industrial franchises should terminate one year after the establishment of permanent civil government in the islands.

On March 3 Congress established a national bureau of standards for the authoritative comparison of methods of measurements, etc., used in scientific investigations, manufacturing, etc.

Benjamin Harrison died at the age of sixty-eight upon March 13. After retiring from the Presidency he devoted himself to the practise of law, especially that concerned with international affairs. In 1899 he appeared before the arbitrators as counsel for Venezuela in its boundary dispute with England. He was the chief representative of the United States at the Hague Conference in 1899.

In Russia the excommunication of Count Tolstoy by the Holy Synod caused riots among the St. Petersburg students in March. Similar outbreaks occurred at Odessa, Kharkoff, and Moscow. Two thousand students were arrested, and an attempt was made to shoot M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod. A man named Karpovich had previously assassinated M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Public Instruction.

On May 9 there occurred a panic in Wall Street, known as the Northern Pacific Corner. This was due to an attempt by Union Pacific interests to buy stock control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Many operators were caught short of the stock, which, in the course of the day, reached $1,000 per share. The contest ended with the Union Pacific party in

possession of a majority of the stock. As this possession consisted largely of preferred stock, the Northern Pacific directors attempted to retire this on January 1, 1902. This led to a long legal contention, which was settled by a merger of various trans-continental railroad stocks in a new Northern Securities Company, and a division of interests therein between the contesting companies.

Not only a popular novelist but a practical social reformer was lost to England in the death of Sir Walter Besant on June 9. His early stories were written in partnership with James Rice, who died in 1882. After the death of Rice, Besant produced his best work. In 1882 he wrote his most famous novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." It dealt with social conditions of the poor in London, and was the direct cause of establishing in the poor quarter of that city the People's Palace, an institution for social betterment.

On the day after the death of Besant there passed away one of the most striking literary personalities of the Victorian Era, Robert Buchanan, poet, dramatist, and novelist. He was the most aggressive critic of his day, arraigning Swinburne and Rossetti in a famous review article entitled, "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and Kipling in a scarcely less noted diatribe, "The Voice of the 'Hooligan.'"

Ever since Napoleon I established the Concordat with the Pope, the delicate question of the relations between Church and State had formed a fruitful source of political controversy in France. The strongly Republican Chamber of Deputies, on March 29, passed the Associations Bill, an act mainly designed to check the growing power of the religious orders by compelling them to be registered and to make public their articles of association. The bill also proposed to limit the property of the orders in real estate to the amount "necessary for the object which they may have in view." The Senate, presided over by M. Fallières, passed a bill on

June 23, with the important amendment obtained by the Clericals, that persons rendered destitute by the dissolution of any order should be supported by the funds which had been confiscated from that order.

On the last day appointed for registry, out of 16,468 religious establishments in France, 8,800 had complied with the Government's requirements. There was a great exodus of the remaining establishments to Spain, the Channel Islands, Belgium, and elsewhere.

Following the example of France, the Parliament of Portugal passed a bill for the secularization of religious associations in that country.

In Spain popular indignation was aroused against the Jesuits because of a charge that they were working on the superstition of a wealthy heiress in order to get possession of her property. This led to anti-clerical riots in Madrid. The authorities proclaimed a state of siege in the city, and eventually restored peace by compelling the Jesuits to return the young lady to her friends.

John Fiske, American philosopher and historian, died upon Independence Day. His original name was Edward Fiske Green, but on the second marriage of his mother he assumed the name of his grandfather, John Fiske. He early made a reputation as a lecturer on history and philosophy at Harvard and other American universities. In 1879 he was called to England as the most distinguished authority upon American history to lecture upon that subject at University College, London, and before the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Before this he had achieved the reputation of being the best popular writer upon the philosophy of evolution. His works on this subject, as well as on American history, are very numerous.

In midsummer a strike took place in America which for a time paralyzed the steel industries of the country. The

production of iron and steel in all forms fell off at the rate of 1,300,000 annual tons for ten weeks. The strike was caused by the demand of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, for the recognition as union plants of certain mills heretofore classified as non-union by the American Sheet Steel Company. When the strike closed, on September 14, the Amalgamated Association had lost not only the mills for which the fight began, but a number of others that had been indisputably union plants.

The growing power of Socialism in Italy was strikingly shown during the year by a compact which the Socialists made with the Ministry, whereby they gave it their support upon condition of freedom to recognize and extend their propaganda. Strikes were rife during the summer months, and a fatal riot occurred at Berra, in the Province of Ferrara, where the military had fired on a crowd of strikers.

Francesco Crispi, the leading Italian statesman since Cavour, died on August 11, at the age of eighty-two. To his efforts was chiefly due the triple alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria. In 1898 he retired from politics owing to charges brought against him in connection with extensive swindles perpetrated on the Banca d'Italia.

While the old order was passing and the new entering in Italy, on the other side of the world the so-called "western civilization" was kneading its leaven by main force into inert, lumpish China. By August 14 the allied forces had evacuated Pekin. On September 7 the plenipotentiaries of China and the ten leading maritime nations of the world signed a protocol which practically established the principle of the "open door" and permanent security of the persons and property of foreigners in China. Li Hung Chang died at Pekin on November 7, just two months after signing the protocol.

The United States seemed on the point of throwing wide her own doors to the trade of the world, as well as holding

open the door of China. Beginning May 1 and ending November 2 a Pan-American Exposition was held in Buffalo, N. Y., to illustrate the progress of the Western Hemisphere in the nineteenth century.

On September 5 President McKinley delivered a most important speech at the Exhibition, in which he, who had been known as the "High Priest of Protection," advocated the principle of reciprocity in tariffs with foreign countries, as a means of gaining new markets for the superabundant products of the United States. On the next day he held a reception at the Temple of Music in the Exposition grounds. While he was shaking hands with a line of visitors, one of them, Leon Czolgosz, shot him in the abdomen with a pistol concealed in his hand underneath a bandage. The President was taken to a hospital on the grounds and immediately operated upon. On September 10 his physicians announced that he had safely passed the crisis. There was a sudden change for the worse on the 13th. Gangrene had set in and the President passed away that evening. His last words were: "It is God's way; His will be done."

Vice-President Roosevelt, who was in the Adirondacks, on hearing the news of the President's death, made a perilous midnight ride through the woods and reached Buffalo on Saturday afternoon, when he was sworn in as President.

Upon trial it was found that Czolgosz was a follower of the noted anarchist, Emma Goldman. He was electrocuted at the State Prison at Auburn on October 29, and his body was destroyed by quicklime. Congress at its next session passed a strict law commanding the deportation of all foreign emigrants of known anarchistic beliefs. The attendance at the Pan-American Exposition after the national tragedy was small, and the enterprise proved a financial failure.

The Pan-American Congress, convened on the initiative of the United States, opened at the City of Mexico October

22. The program included the discussion of arbitration, and trade relations and telegraphic communications between the States of North, South, and Central America.

On the 7th of August Kitchener issued a proclamation, banishing all Boers in arms after the 15th of September, and placing the cost of the maintenance of their families upon their property. The proclamation was ignored by the Boers and never fulfilled by Lord Kitchener. On the date when it was supposed to go into effect Louis Botha defeated a "sweeping" expedition under Major Gough at Scheepers's Nek, and Commandant Smuts rushed the Seventeenth Lancers, who had surrounded his commando at Eland's River in Cape Colony, and escaped from the cordon.

On the 25th of September General Christian Botha made a midnight attack upon Fort Itala on the Zululand border. Although the assault was ineffective, the British suffered so severely that they retreated on the 27th, leaving their wounded and dead behind. At Moedwil on the 29th of September Delarey surprised Colonel Kekewich's column, engaged in a "sweeping" expedition, and put 200 men out of action. On the 29th of October Louis and Christian Botha attacked Colonel Benson's column at Brakenlaagte in the western Transvaal. They put 300 British out of action and captured two cannon.

As a means of strengthening the dual alliance, the Czar of Russia decided to make a visit to France. On September 18, in company with the Czarina, Nicholas II arrived at Dunkirk. The royal visitors were welcomed by a magnificent display of naval strength. President Loubet met and embraced the Czar on the royal yacht. The imperial guests and the President then proceeded to Compiègne and witnessed maneuvres by an army corps and division of cavalry.

In the Western Hemisphere a firmer alliance than that between republican France and imperial Russia was being

consummated. On October 1 the Cuban Constitutional Convention completed its labors by the adoption of a Cuban constitution, the recognition of special interests by the United States in Cuba, and the arrangement for popular election of officers under the constitution. The constitution adopted was modeled closely upon that of the United States.

Other countries in Latin America were not so peacefully engaged as Cuba. Venezuela complained that an act of open aggression had been committed against her by Colombia in the invasion of the Tachira district in July. In October at an encounter at Curuzao the Venezuelan General Echeverria was routed and himself and about 600 of his troops were killed. The grievances between the two countries were referred to the mediation of Chile. Colombian insurgents unexpectedly attacked and captured Colon on November 19. A force of American bluejackets at once landed and took possession of the railway station.

Early in November Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Edinburgh, in the course of which he asserted that the British army in South Africa had conducted the war as humanely as the Germans had behaved in the Franco-German conflict. This aroused the greatest indignation throughout Germany.

On November 18 Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote signed in Washington a second Isthmian Canal treaty, in which it was agreed that the treaty should supersede the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, and that the canal should be free to the navigation of the world, with proper provisions for its neutralization. The new treaty was ratified by the Senate on December 16. The Isthmian Canal Commission, on December 4, recommended the adoption of the Nicaragua route, in preference to that through Panama.

A strange disturbance broke out in Athens on November 19, having its origin in a translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, under official authorization. It was felt that

a translation in any other than classic Greek was a profanation. The students of Athens University arose, besieged the Metropolitan (the ecclesiastical head), attacked newspapers, officers, and fought the police. Ultimately both the Metropolitan and the existing Ministry had to resign.

On Christmas Eve General De Wet captured the garrison under Colonel Furman at Tweefontein, guarding the Bethlehem end of the block-house line. Among the spoils was a large supply of Christmas provisions. So the Boers in the field, if not those in the concentration camps, were quite in the mood to celebrate the holiday season.

The year had less than the usual number of great disasters. Fire devastated Jacksonville, Florida, on May 23. Seven lives were lost and property to the value of $15,000,000 was destroyed. Floods ravaged the Pocahontas coal region in West Virginia on June 23. On November 16 an earthquake devastated Erzeroum, Armenia. Seventy-five people were killed in a railway collision between an emigrant and a passenger train on the Wabash Railroad on November 27.

The year is notable for a number of industrial achievements and scientific discoveries. Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy was officially authorized by the British naval authorities and was adopted at the Lloyd Maritime Agency for reporting incoming ships at a number of points on the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts. A station was established on Nantucket Island by the New York "Herald," and steamships of several Transatlantic lines were equipped with the apparatus.

The most important aeronautic event of the year was a voyage of nearly eight miles in length in Paris with an airship, devised and navigated by a young Brazilian, Santos-Dumont. In the course of this M. Santos-Dumont circumnavigated the Eiffel Tower, winning $20,000 offered by a Frenchman named Deutsch for this achievement.

EVENTS OF 1902

British Organize Renegade Boers as "National Scouts"—They Shoot Commandant Scheepers as a Traitor—They Capture Viljoen and Other Boer Commanders—Delarey Captures British Column at Yster Spruit—He Defeats Methuen at Tweebosch—He Releases Methuen and the Other Prisoners—In Return British Acquit Commandant Kritzinger, Accused with Scheepers—Death of Cecil Rhodes —His Will Endows Colonial, American, and German Scholarships at Oxford—Executives of Boer Republics Propose Peace Terms Preserving Boer Independence—These are Refused—Boer Delegates Empower Commission to Settle Terms—Peace is Concluded at Pretoria—It Involves Amnesty to Boers Taking Oath of British Allegiance and Gifts and Loans of British Money to Boers—Statistics of the War—Death of Jean de Bloch, Peace Propagandist—President Roosevelt Recommends Panama Route for Isthmian Canal—Senate Ratifies Treaty to Purchase Danish West Indies—Denmark Later Withdraws Offer—Great Britain and Japan Form Alliance to Preserve Integrity of China and Korea—Anarchist Disturbances in Barcelona and Saragossa—Miss Stone, American Missionary, is Ransomed from Macedonian Patriot-Brigands — Arbiters Settle Brazil-Bolivia Boundary Dispute in Favor of Bolivia—Prince Henry of Germany Visits America—J. P. Morgan Organizes Merchant Marine and Other Trusts—U. S. Supreme Court Blocks Suit of State of Minnesota against Northern Securities Company—Marconi Sends Wireless Messages Across Atlantic—Convention of Powers at Brussels Abolishes Sugar Bounties, Russia Protesting—Contest Over Universal Suffrage Bill in Belgium Leads to Strikes and Riots—The Bill is Defeated—Russia Agrees to Evacuate Manchuria in Eighteen Months—Deaths of Talmage, American Pulpit Orator, and Stockton, American Novelist—Congress Passes Chinese Exclusion Act — Destructive Earthquake in Transcaucasia — Volcanic Eruptions Devastate West Indian Islands of St. Vincent and Martinique—Deaths of Bret Harte and Paul Leicester Ford, American Novelists—Strike of Pennsylvania Anthracite Miners—Operators and Miners Accept Intervention of Theodore Roosevelt—He Appoints Arbitration Commission—Cuba Elects Palma as Her First President—He Appeals Through President Roosevelt in Behalf of Cuban Reciprocity Bill—Congress Fails to Act on Bill—Visits of President of France and King of Italy to Russia—Meeting of Czar and German Emperor—France Presents Statue of Rochambeau to United States—District-Attorney Folk of St. Louis Secures Indictment of Boodling Officials—Severe Repression of Student Demonstration in Russia Leads to Assassination of Minister Sipiaguine —Death of King of Saxony—Edward VII is Successfully Operated on for Appendicitis—Panama Route is Accepted for Isthmian Canal —Colombia Questions Validity of the Acquired Concessions — M. Combes Becomes Premier of France—He Closes Mutinous Monastic Schools—Conference of Colonial Premiers Endorses Chamberlain's Policy of Preferential Tariffs—Campanile of St. Mark's Falls at Venice — Assouan Irrigation Dam in Egypt is Completed — Death of Tissot, French Painter — Coronation of Edward VII — Chile and Argentina Sign Ten Years' Arbitration Treaty and Agree to Naval Disarmament—Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey Visit England on Behalf of Boers—Deaths of Edward Eggleston, American Novelist, and Rudolph Virchow, German Pathologist and Statesman —China Abolishes Likin Dues on British Goods—She Opens New Treaty Ports—Secretary Hay Protests to Powers against Rou-

mania's Violation of Berlin Treaty in Restricting Jews to Menial Employments—Return of Peary, Sverdrup, and Baldwin Polar Expeditions—Millenary of King Alfred at Winchester, England—Death of Queen of the Belgians—Attempted Assassination of King Leopold —Death of Emile Zola, French Novelist—Treaty Between France and Siam Fixes Boundary—Hague Court Settles Pious Fund Dispute Between Mexico and United States in Our Favor — King of Sweden, Arbiter in Samoan Controversy Between Germany and United States, Decides in Germany's Favor — Deaths of Frank Norris, American Novelist, and Mrs. Stanton, American Reformer— Completion of British Trans-Pacific Cable—Reciprocity Treaty Between United States and Newfoundland—Edward VII Arbitrates Argentina-Chile Boundary—Death of Joseph Parker, English Pulpit Orator—Decision in English Taff Vale Case Makes Trade Unions Financially Liable for Illegal Acts of Their Agents—Deaths of Nast, the American Cartoonist, and Ex-Speaker Reed—Great Britain and Germany Send Joint Fleet to Venezuela to Secure Indemnity for Injuries to Their Subjects—Fleet Sinks Venezuelan Ships, Seizes Custom-House, and Demolishes Fort—Venezuela Appeals Through United States for Arbitration of European Claims.

BY the beginning of the year there was completed on the British side the organization of a body of soldiers which became an important factor in the downfall of the Boer cause. This was a corps of 1,500 renegade Boers known as the National Scouts. They were used by Kitchener to fight the patriots with their own tactics. Their leader was a certain Vilonel, whom Michael Davitt, in his "The Boer Fight for Freedom," published in 1902, calls "the Benedict Arnold of the Boer armies." He fought, says Davitt, in the Free State commandoes in early stages of the war, but because of insubordination did not receive the consideration which he thought that his abilities deserved. Wounded vanity led him into actual treachery and he deserted to the British. He informed Kitchener of the movements and plans of General De Wet and President Steyn, and seduced other Boer officers to follow his example of desertion. He was captured by the Boers, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment. The British captured the place of his imprisonment and liberated him. The British dealt more severely than the Boers with men whom they considered traitors. Kritzinger and Scheepers, citizens of Cape Colony who had joined De Wet upon his invasion of that British territory, were cap-

tured and tried for unlawful acts committed in rebellion. Scheepers was convicted, although he had been captured while sick and wounded in hospital, in violation of the Geneva convention. On January 18 he was carried to his place of execution in an ambulance preceded by a military band. He requested to be allowed to stand up and to face his executioners with unbandaged eyes. The request was refused. He was strapped to a chair and his body was shot to pieces by a volley delivered from a distance of ten paces. The Boers hold him in the same honor in which Nathan Hale is regarded by Americans. Fortunately for Kritzinger, his trial was delayed until events rendered his acquittal politic.

During January and March the British made a number of important captures. On the 10th of January General Bruce-Hamilton captured Major Wolmarans at Boschman's Kraal, and very nearly took General Louis Botha the next night at Knapdaar. Lord Methuen captured General Ben Viljoen, one of the most dashing of Boer leaders, near Lydenburg. On the other hand Commandant Beyers on the 22d stormed the concentration camp near Pietersburg, and carried off a large number of surrendered Boers. On February 5 Major Leader captured Commandant Alberts near Klerksdorp. February 20 three British columns captured 150 prisoners near Middleburg in the eastern Transvaal, and came very near "bagging" the entire Transvaal Executive who were in one of the surprised laagers, but who succeeded in making their escape. On the 22d Colonel McKenzie captured the commando of Commandant Grobelaar near Lake Chrissie.

General Delarey more than avenged these captures by two brilliant victories in the western Transvaal. On the 25th of the month he captured Colonel Anderson's escort of a convoy at Yster Spruit near Klerksdorp, holding off a relieving force from the British garrison of that town. Delarey re-

leased his 600 or more prisoners and retained only two cannon and a pom-pom that he had captured. With these he retired to the Hartebeest Hills, northwest of Klerksdorp.

On the 2d of March Methuen started from Vryburg to Lichtenberg with 900 mounted troops, 300 infantry, and 4 guns and a pom-pom. On March 2, while Methuen's column was between Tweebosch and Palmietkuill, Delarey swooped down from the hills upon it. At the first attack the British cavalry fled across the Harts River valley, pursued for five miles by a part of Delarey's men. The British infantry stood their ground. The Boers rushed two of the English guns, shot down their service and captured them. Methuen, collecting his broken troops in a neighboring kraal, bravely did all that he could to retrieve the disgrace of the cowardly flight of his cavalry. However, Delarey turned the guns captured at Yster Spruit upon the British within the enclosure, and rendered the situation hopeless for them. Colonel Methuen was severely wounded before he gave up the fight. Delarey promptly released the captured general in accordance with his usual custom. This proved to be wise policy, for in return the British could do no less than acquit Commandant Kritzinger of the charges against him.

On March 26 Cecil Rhodes died near Cape Town of heart disease, at the age of 48. He first made his mark at Kimberley by combining the De Beers and other diamond mines there, and amassed a large fortune. He was Prime Minister of Cape Colony from 1890 to 1896, but resigned because of the Jameson Raid. He had been prime mover in obtaining mining rights in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and the Province of Rhodesia, which was formed of these territories and of other land to the north, was named for him. He personally took part in fighting against Lobengula in 1893. His favorite project was the Cape to Cairo Railway. His will provided for sixty Colonial scholarships, two American

scholarships from each State and Territory of the United States, and fifteen German scholarships, all to be established at the University of Oxford. The purpose of these bequests was to promote "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States, in order to secure the peace of the world."

Almost coincidentally with the death of Cecil Rhodes, a movement took shape that was destined to bring peace to distracted South Africa. In January Dr. Kuyper, Premier of Holland, had proposed intervention in behalf of the Boers. This the British Government courteously refused, saying that peace negotiations should be transacted directly between Lord Kitchener and the acting Boer Governments. This suggestion the Transvaal Governments now adopted. Acting President Schalkburger with other members of the Transvaal Executive arrived under a flag of truce at Pretoria. After consulting with Lord Kitchener, they departed to Kroonstad, where they consulted with General De Wet and President Steyn. All the Transvaal and Free State leaders met at Klerksdorp on the 9th of April, and after a conference proceeded to Pretoria on the 12th. They presented terms in which the independence of the two Republics formed an essential condition. The British Government promptly refused to entertain the proposals. The Boer representatives then asked the British Government to state the terms it was prepared to grant, saying that they would submit these to their people. Their request was complied with, and sixty Boer delegates elected by the commandoes assembled at Vereeniging on May 15 and empowered a special commission, consisting of their chief generals, to negotiate with Lords Milner and Kitchener at Pretoria.

The terms of surrender agreed upon provided for complete amnesty to all Boers taking the oath of allegiance to the British Government, and gifts and loans of money to assist

the returning burghers in the rehabilitation of their farms. It was agreed that the military administration should be succeeded at the earliest possible date by a civil government, which should lead in time to autonomy.

According to British statistics the cost of the war was £206,224,000, an amount exceeding $1,000,000,000. The number of British forces engaged in the war was 448,435. Of these the Colonial contingent numbered 30,328, and the forces raised in South Africa 52,414. The number of officers killed, or who died of wounds or disease, was 1,072; of other soldiers, 20,870. Three thousand one hundred and sixteen officers and 72,314 men were sent home as invalids.

According to the estimate of Attorney-General Smuts, the Boer forces did not exceed 32,000. The British estimate was 75,000. Probably 50,000 is the most nearly correct estimate of their number. Three thousand seven hundred Boers were killed or died of wounds.

It was unfortunate that the leading propagandist of his time for the cause of universal peace did not live to see the termination of hostilities between the two Christian nations warring in South Africa. On January 7 Jean de Bloch, the Russian economist and peace advocate, author of "Russian Railways," "Warfare of the Future," etc., died at Warsaw.

While the attention of Americans was chiefly directed to the Boer war, there was much interest displayed in an industrial and political contest directly concerned with home affairs. This was the War of the Canal Routes, the struggle between the Panama and Nicaragua interests. Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio exerted his powerful political influence in favor of the former route, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing it endorsed as an administration measure. On January 20 President Roosevelt sent to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and recommended the acceptance of the Panama Canal Company's offer. His recommen-

dation was acted favorably upon by both the Senate and House of Representatives during the following months.

A treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for $5,000,000 was signed at Washington January 24 and ratified by the Senate February 17. On October 22 the Danish Parliament divided equally upon the question of the acceptance of the treaty, and the decision was therefore regarded as adverse. The Danish Parliament stated that the only alternative to the sale was a heavy increase in the expenditure for the maintenance of the islands. Accordingly, the West Indian Company was formed at Copenhagen on October 25, to promote trade with the islands.

On January 30 a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Japan, which was destined within a very short time to play a great part in world history. This treaty was expressly designed to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and to secure equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations. In the event that one of the two Powers should become involved in war with another Power to maintain this independence and freedom of trade in China and Korea, it was agreed that the other party should maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers allying themselves with the enemy. In the event that more than one Power should engage in hostilities against one of the parties to the treaty, the other party agreed to come to its assistance.

Owing to a strike accompanied by riots in Barcelona a bill suspending the constitutional guaranties was passed by the Spanish Cortes on February 9. Saragossa was also declared to be in a state of siege. The anarchists were prime movers in the disturbances, in which many persons were killed and more injured.

So-called patriots in another quarter of Europe had adopted measures to further their cause at which even an

anarchist would blush. In order to raise funds the Macedonian revolutionists had, in 1901, captured Miss Stone, an American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka, and held them for ransom. On February 23 of the present year they delivered these captives over to their friends, the ransom having been paid.

In February arbiters fixed the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil by assigning to the former country a large district about the rivers Acre and Yacu, yielding great quantities of rubber.

The Emperor of Germany, in common with other European monarchs, had become greatly impressed by the vigorous personality of the new American President. So he seized an opportunity that presented itself in the launching of his new yacht "Meteor" from an American shipyard, and sent over his brother, Prince Henry, to represent him at the launching, and to convey his imperial regards to President Roosevelt. The Prince's visit lasted from February 23 to March 11. Not only did he exchange calls with the President at Washington, but he was overwhelmed with social attentions in the way of dinners and receptions in other of the principal cities of the country. Shortly after Prince Henry's visit, Emperor William presented to the people of America a statue in bronze of Frederick the Great, to be erected in Washington.

In industry and finance the year will be noted as the heyday of industrial combinations or "trusts," and of "mergers" of stock of previously inimical corporations into the new device of a holding company. In both of these movements Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, a New York banker, took the lead, dazzling the eyes of two continents by the daring magnitude of his operations. The feat by which he first attracted European attention was the consolidation of the leading transatlantic freight lines. In 1901 he acquired the Atlantic business of the Leyland Line at a price which returned the origi-

nal shareholders almost tenfold their investment. When in February of the present year he bought the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, and the American Line, on similarly generous terms, and at the same time arranged with the two great German lines, the Hamburg and North German Lloyd, to restrict mutual competition, Mr. Morgan was looked upon as a wizard of finance who had discovered a new method of creating gold, and he speedily acquired a following of investors more devoted to him and clamorous to take shares in his enterprises than had crowded around any financier since John Law, blower of the Mississippi and South Sea "Bubbles." The final outcome of this syndicate was the International Mercantile Marine Company, incorporated in October. In close connection with this Shipping Trust on the one hand, and the Steel Trust, organized in 1901, on the other, the United States Shipbuilding Company was formed by the union of nine plants. Disappointment over the small dividends of the Steel and Shipping Trusts kept investors away from the latest consolidation, however, and within a year it passed into the hands of a receiver.

The State of Minnesota, fearing that the merger of previously competitive transcontinental railway interests in the Northern Securities Company, a stock-holding corporation, would result in an increase of transportation rates, was desirous of taking action that would lead to a dissolution of the Company. The United States Supreme Court, however, blocked its proceedings on February 24 by refusing to permit it to file a bill of complaint.

Mr. Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy was making astonishing progress. Early in the year the inventor came to America and, on March 3, announced from his station in Nova Scotia that messages were received by him from Poldhu station, Cornwall. He came over again in October, keeping in daily communication with Poldhu station all the

way across the Atlantic. After his arrival at the station in Nova Scotia he sent messages to the Kings of England and of Italy, receiving their congratulations on his achievement.

In recent years a desire had been growing among the nations to abolish sugar bounties. This movement came to a head in December, 1901, when a conference of representatives of all the great European Powers, except Russia, met at Brussels. On March 5 the conference adopted a convention, whereby it was agreed to suppress all "direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar might benefit," and to impose a special duty on the importation of sugar from countries granting bounties, which duty was to be not less than the amount of the bounties. Sugar of the countries not imposing bounties was to be admitted at the lowest rate of export duty by the countries adopting the convention. Russia protested against the convention as a breach of the most favored nation rights under existing treaties.

In Belgium a bill proposing universal suffrage for communal elections led to a violent scene in the Chamber of Deputies on March 13. The Premier declared that the Government would not alter the existing system of plural voting so long as the Socialists demanded its revision in order to promote their ideals. This aroused the Socialist Deputies to great anger, and the Premier and other Ministers had to be protected from their personal violence. The Socialists then organized an agitation in all the large towns, leading to riots and collisions with the police. Strikes were declared all over the country. The Government, however, was not intimidated, and on April 18 accomplished the defeat of the universal suffrage bill in the Chamber.

The Manchurian convention between China and Russia was signed at Pekin on April 8. By it Manchuria was agreed to be an integral part of China, and the period for its evacuation by the Russian troops was set at eighteen months. On

the 20th of October the "Times's" correspondent at Pekin reported that Russia was performing the stipulated evacuation by merely moving her troops to the Russian railway concessions in Manchuria, and that, since the railway passed the gates of the three most important cities in the province, she was more immovably installed in Manchuria than before the occupation, completely dominating the province.

On April 12 the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia. Since Henry Ward Beecher he was the most noted pulpit orator of America, if not indeed of the world. Unlike Mr. Beecher, however, he achieved his popularity more by grandiose rhetoric than profound intellectual and moral concepts.

On April 20 Frank R. Stockton, a novelist, died of paralysis at Washington, D. C., at the age of 68. Of him W. D. Howells, a fellow novelist, said: "He is of the few, of the little group sparely increased by the fastidious ages, whom we call masters." He won his place in the first rank of American humorists by publishing in 1879 "Rudder Grange," a whimsical tale of the conversion of a canal-boat into a suburban home. It was sympathetically illustrated by A. B. Frost, an artist destined to retain for many years a leading place among American illustrators.

On April 29 Congress passed an act in the interest of labor strictly forbidding all Chinese immigration, and regulating the residence of the Chinese who had already been admitted into the country. This did not tend to allay the anti-foreign feeling in China, which had previously been subsiding owing to the successful efforts of America and Great Britain in preserving the integrity of that ancient kingdom.

The year will long remain notable for its great seismic disturbances. On February 16 an earthquake around Shamaka, Transcaucasia, destroyed 2,000 lives. In May appalling

volcanic eruptions took place in the West Indies. The Soufrière, a volcanic cone about 4,000 feet high, in the Isle of St. Vincent, had already been noted for its terrible eruptions in historic times. The first outburst occurred in 1718 and the next in 1812. Premonitory symptoms, in the shape of earthquakes, had been felt for several months previous to the present eruption. This commenced on May 6 and culminated in a violent outbreak on the afternoon of May 7. A dense cloud, charged with incandescent volcanic dust and laden with sulphurous acid vapors, rolled down the mountainside with the force of a hurricane, accompanied by fearful explosions and illuminated with much lightning. This superheated and suffocating blast destroyed all life which came within its sweep. The finely powdered dust was carried as far as Barbadoes, nearly 100 miles to the east. Mingling with the water which was vomited forth from the crater it produced streams of hot mud, which poured down the mountainside, overwhelming everything in their course. More than two thousand lives were lost.

A similar eruption occurred almost simultaneously in the Isle of Martinique. The source was Mont Pelée, a mountain 4,400 feet in height. During the early stages a torrent of highly heated black mud descended the valleys of two mountain torrents and suddenly overwhelmed a sugar estate north of the city of St. Pierre. The climax came at 7.40 A. M. on May 8, when the people were preparing to celebrate Ascension Day. A fearful chasm opened on the south side of Pelée, and from this caldron of seething matter a scorching and suffocating blast swept down upon the doomed city. A dense, smoke-like cloud suddenly wrapped St. Pierre in darkness. Everything inflammable was ignited, the city was buried beneath volcanic ashes, and all living creatures were killed. The sea first retreated and then returned in a great wave, destroying all the shipping in the harbor, with the ex-

ception of a British vessel, the "Roddam," which managed to force its way out to sea. Thirty thousand lives were destroyed. The civilized world responded instantly to the call for assistance, and more supplies were sent to Martinique than could be used. By a subsequent eruption of Pelée on August 30, the village of Morne Rouge, about three miles northeast of St. Pierre, which had escaped during the first eruption, was completely destroyed, 1,000 victims perishing.

On May 6 Francis Bret Harte, novelist and poet, died of hemorrhage at Camberley, England. In 1868, while editor of the "Overland Monthly" of San Francisco, he published a short story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," which made his name known the world over. As Henry Gilbert, a critic, remarked of it, "It was too human a narrative for many minds, but the stronger natures turned to the writer as to a kinsman." Other stories of equal originality and strength quickly followed, and with them poems also "hewed out of the very living heart of humanity," to quote Mr. Gilbert further. The last twenty-four years of his life were spent abroad, chiefly in the United States consular service.

On May 8 Paul Leicester Ford, a novelist, was killed in New York City, by his brother, Malcolm Ford, a noted athlete who had become mentally deranged. The first novel of Paul to gain special notice was "The Honorable Peter Sterling." Certain of the characteristics of the hero were identified with those of President Grover Cleveland, although the stirring incidents of the book were wholly the creation of the author. Subsequently Mr. Ford set the fashion for a class of novels dealing with leading characters in early American history by his novel, "Janice Meredith," in which the noble personality of George Washington was depicted.

On May 12 the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, members of the United Mine Workers of America, went on a strike to secure from the mine operators

an advance in wages, a reduction in the hours of labor, and recognition of their union. The strike lasted five months and involved 147,000 workmen. It practically closed the mines and created a coal famine throughout the country. After various demands to settle the trouble had failed, J. Pierpont Morgan, the leading financier of the country, secured the consent of the coal operators to the intervention of President Roosevelt. The President interposed and, acting as a private citizen, persuaded both parties to submit their differences to arbitration. A number of doctrinaire publicists disapproved of his use of Presidential prestige in a non-Presidential capacity, but the country at large applauded him. Mr. Roosevelt appointed the following arbiters: Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, U. S. A.; Edward W. Parker, Mining Engineer; Judge George Gray, of the United States Circuit Court; Edgar E. Clark, Sociologist; Thomas H. Watkins, retired coal merchant; Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria; and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. The Commission met at Washington on October 24, and elected Judge Gray Chairman. On the same day the miners returned to work, accepting the old terms pending the decision of the arbiters. The Commission was still in session when the year came to a close.

Students of government were rejoiced that the new Latin-American Republic, Cuba, was launched with a constructive statesman rather than a soldier at its helm. Tomas Estrada Palma, who had been a school-teacher in America, and was the head of the Cuban Junta established at New York during the rebellion, was inaugurated President on May 20. Owing to the failure of the American Senate to concur with the House on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill, which had been passed by the Representatives on April 18, Cuban finances were in a bad way. Early in June President Palma sent an urgent appeal to President Roosevelt "for

legislative relief before it is too late, and Cuba is financially ruined." On June 13 President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress on the subject. The forces of the Administration were not strong enough, however, to secure the passage of the bill, and Congress adjourned on July 1 without having done anything for Cuba.

A return visit was due from the President of France to the Czar of Russia for the latter's official call last year. On the 20th of May President Loubet and Minister Delcassé arrived at Cronstadt, and were received by the Czar on board the Imperial yacht "Alexandria." The Court and the populace endeavored, with success, to rival the demonstration accorded the Czar in France. A lesser but similar demonstration greeted the King of Italy on his visit to the Czar on July 13. In August the Czar proceeded on his yacht, the "Standart," to Reval, where he met the German Emperor on the "Hohenzollern" on the 6th of the month. Both monarchs watched the Russian naval maneuvres which followed. World politics, of course, was the cause of these confabulations.

Emulating Emperor William in his mission of Prince Henry to America, President Loubet of France sent over words of friendly greeting to this country with the Comte de Rochambeau, who came with a delegation of French notables to unveil the statue of his distinguished ancestor, the admiral of the French fleet that assisted so materially in securing American freedom. This statue, the gift of France to the United States, was unveiled in Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., on May 24. The Comte, like Prince Henry, was received, together with his delegation, with military and social honors at other cities.

Amid the chorus of European praise for American national institutions there had been sounding a discordant note of censure for our municipal corruption. The great cities of the country were ruled by rings of thieving politicians

who allied themselves, as it suited their purpose, with either or both of the great national parties. In New York City there had been spasms of civic house-cleaning, as when the Tweed régime was swept out of power in 1873, and when Tammany rule was replaced by the "business" administration of William L. Strong, a merchant, in 1894, but the so-called "reformers" had never been able to win the confidence of the people sufficiently to secure their retention in power for even two consecutive administrations. In Cleveland, Ohio, however, Tom L. Johnson, a millionaire of remarkable executive capacity, and at the same time a man of radical economic views and democratic sympathies, continued to hold the office of Mayor through successive terms in spite of the opposition of the franchise corporations, whose abuses he was consistently and persistently attacking.

A new man of the Johnson type now came into public view. Joseph W. Folk, District Attorney of St. Louis, whose election had been permitted by the ruling ring of corruptible politicians and corrupting business corporations, because they thought him a "harmless young man," threw these elements into consternation by producing evidence of their illegal practises that caused the Grand Jury of the city on May 31 to indict a number of prominent officials.

On June 16 a revolutionary demonstration in the Nevsky Prospekt, St. Petersburg, promoted by the students and workmen with a view "to make the Government acquainted with the demands of the people," led to grave disturbances. Other student disturbances took place at Moscow. As a consequence of these demonstrations about 95 students were exiled to Siberia and 500 or more sent to prison. As an answer to these harsh measures a Kieff student assassinated on April 15 M. Sipiaguine, the Minister of the Interior. Serious riots broke out in Poltava, Khartoff and adjoining Governments. Martial law was proclaimed in Poltava province on the 5th.

On June 19 Albert, King of Saxony, died at Dresden, Germany, aged 74. He distinguished himself in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1849, commanded the Saxon army in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Sazon Army Corps in the Franco-German war.

The coronation of Edward VII of Great Britain, which had been set for June 26, was postponed on account of his illness. On the 24th of the month he successfully underwent an operation for appendicitis.

On June 29 President Roosevelt signed a bill substituting the Panama route for the Nicaragua one previously decided upon. The Republic of Colombia raised objections to the Panama Canal Company's understanding of the nature of the concessions which it transferred to the United States Government. This led to protracted negotiations with the Columbian Government, which the President stated in his message to Congress on December 2 were still pending.

Meanwhile, France was vigorously prosecuting her plans for the secularization of education. M. Combes, the foremost advocate of this policy, became Premier on June 6, succeeding Waldeck-Rousseau, who had resigned on May 23. Premier Combes declared that the Government was determined to make the spirit of the Revolution triumph in matters of religious policy, and to secure the definite victory of lay society over monastic disobedience. A resolution approving the Government's action was carried by a large majority on the 4th of July. On the 12th of July the Government announced its decision to close 2,500 or more scholastic establishments which had not conformed to the Associations Law. The Archbishop of Paris and many of the bishops entered vigorous protest against the decision, and popular demonstrations took place in Paris. A number of officers in the French army endured punishment rather than obey orders to close these schools, and became popular heroes with the clerical party.

During the summer there was a conference at London of British Colonial Premiers and other Colonial representatives. Secretary Chamberlain presented before the Conference the necessity for a closer connection between Great Britain and its dependencies to be attained by the latter assuming a part of the cost of imperial defense, and granting a preferential tariff to British goods. To Mr. Chamberlain's propositions, with slight modifications, the Colonial representatives agreed, promising to initiate the required legislation in the Colonial parliaments.

One of the chief art inheritances of the world was destroyed in the fall on July 14 of the Campanile of St. Mark at Venice. This famous tower had stood for a thousand years as the highest type of Italian medieval architecture.

On August 8 the great Assouan irrigation dam in Egypt was completed eleven months before the contract time. The formal opening occurred upon the 10th of December, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Khedive of Egypt, Lord and Lady Cromer, and others. The total length of the dam is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; the maximum height is about 130 feet, and the total weight of masonry over 1,000,000 tons. The reservoir as a whole contains over 1,000,000,000 tons of water. This modern improvement necessitated the submerging of the Isle of Philae, dear to archeologists because of the presence upon it of the Temple of Isis and other monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization.

On August 9 James J. J. Tissot, the French painter, died at the age of 66. In early life he was fond of erotic subjects, but in later years he became an ardent Roman Catholic, and thenceforward devoted himself to religious subjects.

The postponed coronation of Edward VII and his queen, Alexandra, took place on the ninth of the month in Westminster Abbey. The affair was conducted with great pomp and magnificence. Ancient ceremonies were revived for the oc-

casion, the exact details of which were supplied by the learned antiquarians of the realm.

The cause of international arbitration was greatly advanced during the year by a treaty of arbitration, to remain in force for ten years, between Chile and Argentina, which was signed August 12. A further and still more remarkable departure was a disarmament agreement between the same parties with reference to their navies.

Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey landed in England on August 16 to secure concessions to the Boers additional to those of the peace treaty. They were cordially received, but did not succeed in their mission.

On September 3 Edward Eggleston, an American novelist and historian, died at the age of 65 at Jones Lock, Lake George, New York. His first novels, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "The End of the World," and "The Circuit Rider," dealing with primitive life in the middle West, struck a new note in American fiction and gained him a world-wide reputation. During his later years he was occupied with studies in American history.

On September 5 Rudolph Virchow, the distinguished pathologist and statesman, died at Berlin, Germany, at the age of 81. In 1847 Dr. Virchow became a lecturer at the University of Berlin. At this time he founded the publication that is now known the world over as "Virchow's Archives." The political commotions of 1848 dragged him, in common with many other scientists, into the revolutionary vortex. He soon distinguished himself as an orator. In 1862 he was chosen Deputy to the Prussian Diet, and as such proved a most effective antagonist of the absolutist encroachments of royalty. With Eugen Richter, who survived him four years, he led the so-called "Freisinnige" party of Germany. This party was of the school of Democratic Individualism, and opposed equally the Monarchists, the Socialists, and the

Aristocratic Individualists, the followers of the philosopher Nietzsche.

On September 5 China signed a commercial treaty with Great Britain which removed from British goods the irritating "likin" dues that had been levied at various stations on all foreign goods in transit through China. In its place was adopted a surtax (about four per cent *ad valorem*) to be paid once for all when the goods entered China. China also agreed to open four new treaty ports.

Of recent years there had been a great influx into America of Jews, and our statesmen were becoming alarmed lest they were too many to be assimilated into the body of our citizenship. The Roumanian immigrants were especially numerous. The action of the Roumanian Government and the alien laws passed since 1879 had imposed such disabilities upon the Jews as practically to exclude them from all chance of earning a livelihood at home except by the most menial employments. Mr. Hay, the American Secretary of State, sent a communication to the Powers on September 17, protesting against this treatment, and asking them to help in the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate race. His note pointed out that the Berlin treaty of 1878 forbade discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief.

The year was an unusually interesting one in polar exploration. The Peary, Sverdrup, and Baldwin expeditions returned during the early autumn. Peary attained farthest north in the western hemisphere, latitude 84° 17′, 404 miles from the pole. This is 156 miles short of the Abruzzi record, made in 1900. His expedition proved that the Pole is more easily attacked in the eastern than western hemisphere. The Sverdrup expedition made some explorations of value, but that under Baldwin, although it had been fitted out by its backer, an American millionaire named Ziegler, more ex-

pensively than any previous expedition, accomplished nothing but the establishment of a depot of supplies for a subsequent attack on the Pole.

Anglo-Saxons the world over were greatly interested in the celebration of the Millenary of King Alfred, which took place on September 18 at Winchester, the old English city which was the capital of his realm. Delegates were present from all English-speaking countries. On the 20th they joined in a great procession and marched to the site where a colossal statue of Alfred, the work of W. H. Thornycroft, was unveiled, and an oration delivered by Lord Rosebery.

On September 19 Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, died at Spa. On November 15, as King Leopold was leaving a memorial service for the late Queen, at the Cathedral of Sainte Gudule at Brussels, an anarchist of Italian nationality, named Rubino, fired three shots at him from a revolver. The King was not hit.

On the 29th of September Emile Zola, the French novelist, was asphyxiated in his bedroom by coal-gas escaping from a rickety stove. M. Zola began writing in 1869 a series of novels intended to present a realistic picture of the various phases of modern life. He gave unity to the plan by having all these experiences befall the members of a family, which he called "Rougon-Macquart." The seventh of the series was the first to attract attention. This was "L'Assommoir" ("Drink"), published in 1878. It was a powerful presentation of life among the workingmen of Paris, and of the havoc there wrought by alcoholism. From this time on he kept his place at the head of French novelists by the almost annual production of a work in realistic fiction. At the time of his death he was engaged on a novel called "Justice." Indeed, justice had been the chief passion of his life, as is witnessed by his championship of the cause of Dreyfus, already mentioned in these pages.

On October 9 a convention with France was signed by Siam, settling all questions at issue between the two countries. The boundaries between French and Siamese territory were defined, and it was provided that the Siamese should seek French assistance in the construction of certain public works; also the Siamese were forbidden to construct fortifications within a certain distance of French territory.

During this month the United States experienced one victory and one defeat in the bloodless arena of international arbitration. On October 14 The Hague tribunal announced its decision in the Pious Fund case in favor of this country as against Mexico. On October 21 King Oscar of Sweden, who had been selected as arbiter of the Samoan controversy between Great Britain and the United States on one side and Germany on the other, decided the case in favor of Germany. The contest arose over damages done by men-of-war to Samoan property in the recent troubles in those islands.

On October 25 Frank Norris, a novelist, died of appendicitis at San Francisco, California, at the early age of 32. In two of his novels, "The Octopus" and "The Pit," he presented very dramatically the ruling American passion for gain in its relations to the more tender emotions and purer aspirations of life.

On October 26 Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a leading advocate of the cause of woman's suffrage, died in New York City at the age of 87. With Miss Susan B. Anthony, who survived her by four years, she bore the brunt of the early unpopularity of the cause. The close of her life was brightened by the great progress made by the movement, equal suffrage having been adopted almost without exception by new States entering the Union.

On October 30 the laying of the longest cable in the world was completed. This was the British Trans-Pacific Cable, an imperial project for the closer connection of the British col-

onies. The expense was borne jointly by Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. The cable is about 7,755 miles long and consists of four sections: the first extending from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,455 miles; the second extending from Fanning Island to the Fiji Islands, 2,100 miles; the third from the Fiji Islands to Norfolk Island, 1,200 miles; and the fourth from Norfolk Island to Brisbane, Australia, 1,000 miles.

A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland was signed on November 8. On the 20th King Edward VII announced his award as to the Argentina-Chile boundary. Chile obtained the larger portion of the disputed territory, but Argentina received the richer and more valuable tracts of lands.

On November 29 Joseph Parker, the most eloquent Nonconformist preacher in England since the days of Charles H. Spurgeon, died at London.

In December a case was decided that has become famous in the annals of British labor legislation. An action had been entered by the Taff Vale Railway Company in England against the Secretary and two officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, a trade union, for damages incurred in connection with the strike on that railway in August, 1900. The important principle decided was that a trade union, though not a corporate body, can be sued as a legal entity, and that its property, therefore, is liable for the illegal acts of its agents. This entirely reversed the previous common legal conception of a trade union as a body that had no liabilities, but only privileges.

On December 2 Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist, who had been recently appointed U. S. Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, died at that place of yellow fever. Mr. Nast, who was born in Germany, came to the United States at an early age. He first worked as an artist upon such illustrated

papers as "Leslie's" and "Harper's Weekly." He gradually drifted into political caricature. By his work he contributed more than any other man to the downfall of the corrupt Tweed régime in New York City.

On December 7 Thomas Brackett Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Washington, D. C., at the age of 63. Mr. Reed, when Speaker, was criticized severely by the Democrats for what they allege were arbitrary rulings subversive of accepted traditions of the House. Before his time it had been the custom to consider all Representatives not voting as absentees. Mr. Reed ruled to consider them as persons present but not voting, and in this way was enabled to secure quorums for the passage of administration measures. His ruling has been accepted by subsequent speakers, Democratic as well as Republican. In his later years, Mr. Reed differed from the policy of his party upon the annexation of the Philippines, and withdrew from public life.

During the recent revolutionary troubles in Venezuela (which President Castro officially announced on November 4 were ended) the property of certain German and British citizens had been confiscated. Failing to get satisfaction from Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany, with Italy acting in concert, sent a fleet to that country. It arrived in the harbor of La Guayra, and on December 8 the representatives of the allies presented an ultimatum to President Castro. While he had the matter under consideration, on the next day the allies seized the small Venezuelan fleet in the harbor, broke up two that were undergoing repairs, and, taking three others out to the deep sea, there sunk them. On the 10th they landed a force of marines and seized the custom-house. On the 14th they bombarded and demolished a fort at Puerto Cabello. On the 15th the Venezuelan Government appealed through the United States for arbitration of the claims.

EVENTS OF 1903

Cable to Hawaii is Completed—Edward VII is Proclaimed Emperor of India at Durbar in Delhi—German "Panther" Bombards Fort San Carlos—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy Demand Advance Payments and Preferential Treatment in Settlement of Venezuela Claims —Payments are Made and Matter of Preferential Treatment is Referred to Hague Court—Panama Canal Treaty is Signed by Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, Colombian Envoy—It is Ratified by United States Senate—Brazil Invades Acre Rubber Territory—War with Bolivia is Averted by Treaty—Canada Disputes Accepted Eastern Boundary of Alaska—Matter is Referred to British-American Commission, which Fixes Boundary Largely in Favor of American Contention—Congress Enacts Elkins Anti-Rebate Bill—It Passes Bill to Expedite Prosecutions of Monopolies—Federal Court Finds Northern Securities Company to be in Restraint of Trade and Deprives It of Corporate Powers—Congress Establishes Department of Commerce and Labor and Creates Bureau of Corporations —President Appoints Cortelyou and Garfield as Their Respective Heads—Powers Demand of Porte Reforms in Macedonia—They are Instituted, but Prove Ineffective—Macedonian Committee Adopts Guerrilla Warfare to Provoke European Interference—Cuban and American Senates Ratify Reciprocity Treaty—Coal Strike Commission Decides Largely in Favor of Miners—Secretary Wyndham Introduces Bill in Parliament to Aid Irish Tenant Farmers to Buy Out Landlords—Russia Deprives Finland of Autonomy, and Governor Bobrikoff Institutes Reign of Terror in the Province—Russian Government's Encouragement of Anti-Semitic Agitation Leads to Massacre of Jews at Kishineff—Flood in Kansas, Tornado in Georgia, and Cloudbursts in South Carolina and Oregon Destroy Life and Property—President Roosevelt Orders Investigation of Post-Office Department—This Leads to Indictment of Prominent Officials for Conspiring with Manufacturers of Post-Office Supplies to Defraud the Government—Alexander, King of Servia, Suspends Constitution—He and Draga, His Queen, are Assassinated by Army Officers—Peter Karageorgevitch is Proclaimed King—He Restores Constitution—The Regicides are Lightly Punished—United States Relinquishes Isle of Pines, and Cuba Grants Her Guantanama and Bahia Honda for Naval Stations—Cable Between San Francisco and Manila is Completed—Deaths of Henley, the Poet, Whistler, the Painter, and Pope Leo XIII—Cardinals Elect Patriarch Sarto of Venice as Pope—He is Crowned as Pius X—Fatal Fire in Paris Underground Railroad—Bulgaria Charges Porte with Outrages in Macedonia—Turkish Soldier Assassinates Russian Consul at Monastir—Russia Sends Fleet to Constantinople—It is Withdrawn upon the Sultan's Promise to Institute Reforms—Zionist Congress at Basle Refuses British Offer of Uganda as Seat of Jewish Colony—Russia Fails to Evacuate Manchuria by Date Agreed upon—Her Troops Occupy Mukden—Death of Mommsen, the Historian—Colombia Rejects Canal Treaty—State of Panama Declares Its Independence—It is Recognized by the United States and France—

Secretary Hay and Bunau-Varilla, Plenipotentiary of Panama, Sign Canal Treaty—Death of Spencer, the Philosopher—Burning of Iroquois Theatre at Chicago Causes Great Loss of Life—Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Others Make Large Benefactions—Discoveries in Crete Prove Evolution of Alphabet from Picture Writing—Madame Curie Discovers Radium.

NEW YEAR'S greetings were sent to President Roosevelt from Hawaii over the new Commercial Pacific Cable. On the same day Edward VII was formally proclaimed Emperor of India at Delhi amid the gorgeous ceremonies of a "Durbar" that outshone in magnificence the coronation at London.

Edward the Peacemaker was finding a very disagreeable ally in his nephew, William the War Lord. The German warships were taking the opportunity afforded by the blockade of the Venezuelan coast to indulge in a little gun practise. On January 17 the German "Panther," that had been active in sinking the little fleet in La Guayra Harbor, bombarded Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo. All Germany, with the exception of the non-patriotic Socialists, was greatly elated over this evidence of its naval prowess, and consequently, when President Castro of Venezuela proposed to raise the blockade by permitting the foreign warships to remain in the harbor at the expense of Venezuela, the authorities at Berlin refused the pacific request. On the 22d they renewed the bombardment.

In the meantime, Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister to Venezuela, had gone to Washington in Venezuela's interest to arrange matters with the representatives of her European creditors. The three nations who had taken the aggressive in enforcing their claims, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, demanded preferential treatment. They desired President Roosevelt to act as arbiter in the matter, but he refused, suggesting that it be referred to The Hague Court. Germany agreed to this arrangement only on condition that a preliminary payment be made her of $340,000.

Great Britain and Italy, the two other aggressive creditors, agreed to accept a preliminary payment of $27,000 each, and the matter was sent to The Hague. The action of the United States, France, and the other creditors who had not pressed Venezuela for payment was gratefully commented upon by the South American press. The decision of The Hague Court was pending at the close of the year.

Negotiations seemed to be progressing favorably with Colombia in regard to that country's endorsement of the bargain made between the French Panama Canal Company and the United States. On January 22 a treaty was signed at Washington by John Hay, American Secretary of State, and Dr. Herran, acting for Colombia. Besides paying $40,000,000 to the French company for the work done by it on the canal, and for its implements and other property on the Isthmus, the United States agreed to pay Colombia a bonus of $10,000,000 and a yearly payment forever afterward of $250,000 for the lease in perpetuity for canal purposes only of a strip of land about six miles wide to contain the canal. The treaty was ratified on the 17th of March by the United States Senate. The Colombian Senate, however, deferred action, with the evident intention of getting the greatest possible financial return from what they considered to be their mastery of the situation.

The arbitration award made in the preceding year in the case of the Acre rubber district claimed by both Bolivia and Brazil, had not settled the dispute. The rubber gatherers of the district had revolted from Bolivian rule and set up the Republic of Acre, and Brazil had espoused their cause. Early in February of the present year a Brazilian land and naval force occupied the territory. War with Bolivia was averted by setting on foot negotiations of a purely business nature. In November a treaty was signed by which Bolivia sold the disputed territory to Brazil for several millions of

dollars and the right of free transit of Andean commerce upon Brazilian rivers.

When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, it accepted as unquestioned Russia's claim to the territory transferred. The eastern boundary of Russia, by all the maps of the time, ran along a main and almost continuous mountain range, between which and the sea there stretched a broken and irregular coast range. The land between these mountain chains was held to be valueless until the discovery in 1897 of gold in the Klondike region in British America just over the border claimed by the United States. It was natural that the Canadian Government of the Klondike should seek to extend itself over settlements in the land between the two mountain ranges. Furthermore, the Canadian miners desired to enter the Klondike region without passing through a foreign port. Accordingly the Canadian Government produced official maps which showed that the western boundary of British America ran along the irregular coast range, and thereby included as British territory several ports formed by the heads of estuaries breaking through the coast range. These claims were laid before the United States Government, and on January 24 Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, signed a treaty at Washington providing for the settlement of the dispute by referring it to a mixed tribunal of three British and three American representatives. The Senate ratified the treaty on February 11, and Great Britain followed suit on February 16. The Commission sat in London during the autumn. On October 17 it announced its decision in favor of the United States. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, the only English representative on the Commission, voted with the three American representatives in upholding the American claim. The two Canadian representatives refused to sign the award.

It had come to be generally accepted in America that the chief cause of the oppressive trusts was the rebate from published freight rates which the great industrial corporations had secured in devious ways from the railroads, to the injury of less favored competitors. Accordingly Senator Elkins of West Virginia introduced an anti-rebate bill, which made failure to publish rates, or deviation from them when published, punishable offenses; which held the offending corporation and not the offending officer or officers liable to fine; which made the taker as well as the giver of rebates responsible, and which gave the courts new powers to proceed civilly, and by injunction, against corporations.

The Senate passed the bill on the 3d of February and the House on the 13th. It was put into force on the 20th by the signature of the President.

On February 11 Congress passed an act to expedite the prosecution of cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890. Steps were quickly taken by Attorney-General Knox to bring it to bear on the Northern Securities case, the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroad systems. A Federal Court of Appeals unanimously sustained the Attorney-General's contention that the merger was "in restraint of trade" within the meaning of the Sherman Act, and the two original railroad companies were forbidden to pay dividends to the stock-holding company, and this was enjoined from voting on the stock in its possession. The stock market was not greatly affected by the decision, which had been heavily discounted.

On the 14th Congress passed an act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the words of the bill: "The duty of this Department shall be to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries, labor industries and transportation facilities of the United States." To

it were transferred from other departments bureaus related to the foregoing purposes.

On the 16th Congress confirmed the President's nomination of his Secretary, George B. Cortelyou, as head of the department. A Bureau of Corporations was also created "to investigate the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination, engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, except certain common carriers." James R. Garfield, son of President Garfield, was appointed to be the head of this bureau.

By this time the money of Miss Stone's ransom had borne its part in preparing a general uprising in Macedonia. Everything was ready for the outbreak, to prevent which Turkey had mobilized two army corps. The Powers, fearing that an explosion in the Balkans would jar the delicate equilibrium of forces throughout Europe, united in an endeavor to induce the Sultan to institute reforms radical enough to avert the threatened catastrophe. Their joint note was presented on February 21, and accepted by him on the following day. However, as enforced, the plan of reform was found impracticable. The revolutionary Macedonian Committee, Bulgarian in its affiliations, decided upon a guerrilla warfare as the best means of prolonging the conflict and exasperating the Powers to the point of intervening. They blew up the Ottoman Bank at Salonika with dynamite on April 29, causing the city to be besieged on May 3. About sixty engagements took place during May and June between the patriots and the Turks.

On March 19 the United States ratified the long delayed treaty for reciprocity with Cuba. This provided for a reduction on Cuban products of from twenty to forty per cent of the customary duty, and forbade the United States to grant reciprocity in sugar to other countries than Cuba. The

Cuban Senate had ratified the treaty on March 11. The American House approved the measure on December 21.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission announced its decision on March 21. It was largely in favor of the miners, who were awarded half the increase in wages they demanded, a reform in the methods of weighing coal, and a virtual, though not formal, recognition of their union by the operators. The estimated cost of the strike to operators and miners was $100,000,000, but it is conjectured that in the resulting prolonged period of high prices for coal the operators indemnified themselves from the consuming public for their losses. The decision went into effect on April 1.

The English, having thus far refused the Nationalist remedy of Home Rule for the "distressful country" of Ireland, now devised a paternalistic measure of relief in the form of a Land Purchase Act. On March 25 Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced in the Commons a bill for the gradual purchase of Irish farms by their tenant farmers. The money was to be raised by successive issues of Government securities at 2¾ per cent interest to the aggregate amount of $500,000,000. The tenants were to repay this loan, principal and interest, during the next sixty years by annual instalments of 3¼ per cent of the value of their farms. As this annual payment was considerably less than the current rent, the tenant farmers unanimously endorsed the measure in a convention of their delegates held in Dublin on April 16.

While Great Britain was attempting to render Ireland satisfied with imperial rule by beneficent though paternal acts, Russia was using brute force to incorporate Finland, hitherto autonomous, into the Czar's autocracy. When Finland was taken from Sweden in 1809 it was solemnly promised that she should retain her liberal constitution, her Lutheran religion, and her national institutions. Now the

Czar's bureaucracy was endeavoring to subvert these and Russify the province. In General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, it found a ready tool. By the ordinance of April 2 and the rescript of April 9 he was authorized to open private mail, dissolve public meetings and clubs, close hotels, stores, and factories, dictate official appointments and judicial decisions, and banish without legal process persons objectionable to him. On April 24 he inaugurated a reign of terror in Finland by setting into operation these orders. This blight of despotism fell upon a land already suffering from famine owing to an almost total loss of crops in 1902. There ensued a wholesale migration of the more thrifty Finns to other countries.

Russian authorities in Southern Russia were acting in an even more reprehensible way by conniving at an anti-Semitic agitation that was certain to lead to massacre. In Kishineff, the capital of the government of Bessarabia, a city of 115,000 inhabitants, half of whom were Jews, the only newspaper permitted to exist by the authorities had for the past four years been openly inciting the Christian populace to murder their Jewish neighbors. Shortly before the Easter (Passover) season, a story was circulated among the ignorant Christians that the Jews had murdered a young Christian girl to use her blood in a religious ceremony. On Sunday, April 19, a crowd formed and began the systematic pillage of Jewish shops and houses. Bloodlust naturally arose among the pillagers, and most atrocious murders were committed in which infants, women, and aged men were not only not spared but even made special victims. These outrages continued two days unchecked by the local authorities. About 40 Jews were killed and 300 injured before Government troops appeared on the scene and stopped the riot. The Governor who permitted the continuance of the riot was removed from his post on May 19, only, however, to be assigned to a government position in

St. Petersburg. The Chief of Police was dismissed. It was not until December that any of the rioters were brought to trial. Of the accused 2 were sentenced to 7 and 5 years' penal servitude, and 22 to imprisonment from 2 years down to 6 months. The rest were acquitted, and all civil suits against the accused were dismissed. At the beginning of the trial the advocates who represented the injured Jews had thrown up their briefs because of partizan rulings of the judges and their display of anti-Semitic sympathies.

During the early summer there was a remarkable succession of disasters by flood and wind in widely separated parts of the United States. On May 31 floods at Topeka, Kansas, drowned over 200 people, and rendered 8,000 homeless. On the following day a great loss of life and damage to property from a tornado were reported from Gainesville, Georgia. On June 6 a cloudburst at Clifton, South Carolina, killed 50 people and damaged property to the extent of $3,500,000; and on June 15, a similar catastrophe at Heppner, Oregon, caused the loss of 500 lives and $1,000,000 in damages.

Early in the summer charges of corruption in the conduct of the Post-office Department were made by various persons familiar with the service, but dismissed as "hot air" by Postmaster-General Payne. On June 6, however, President Roosevelt gave them official standing by instructing the Postmaster-General to investigate them thoroughly. On the 17th of the month this official made public the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow upon the matter. This disclosed not only the open secret that the Department had been used to pay off political debts, but that a number of the most trusted officials had been engaged in criminal conspiracies with manufacturers of Post-office supplies to defraud the Government. On the strength of this report and subsequent investigations, the Federal Grand Jury in Washington indicted a number of officials in September and October.

An event occurred in June which caused the civilized world to sit up, rub its eyes, and exclaim: "Are we then in the Middle Ages?" An old time "palace revolution" with all its tragic accompaniments, took place in the little kingdom of Servia. King Alexander had married Draga Maschin, a widow of common blood, much older than himself and of more forceful character. She completely dominated his mind, causing him to adopt the most reactionary policies. On April 7 he suspended the constitution in order to annul a series of laws passed by the Skuptschina (Servian parliament) establishing the liberty of the press, introducing the ballot and instituting other reforms. Simultaneously he dissolved the Skuptschina and dismissed the Council of State, the Senate, and the Cour de Cassation (Supreme Court). After accomplishing his object, he restored the constitution, and appointed new councilors, senators, and judges. In the ensuing election for members of the Skuptschina, the Government saw to it that not one Opposition candidate was elected. It was rumored that the new parliament would settle the succession on Queen Draga's brother. This brought to a head the anti-dynastic plot that the radical leaders had for some time been planning with officers of the army. Late at night on June 10 the Palace at Belgrade was surrounded by troops, and entered by a number of officers. Two officers, loyal to the King, who opposed the progress of the assassins to the royal apartments, were killed. A third aide, however, was in league with the conspirators, and he presented a form of abdication to the King for his signature. Alexander at once shot him down, choosing "to die with Draga," whom he realized to be doomed whatever his own action might be. The King and Queen were murdered, and their bodies thrown from the windows. Two brothers of the Queen and the subservient Premier and Minister of War were killed the same night.

Now two houses, both of peasant origin, had been contending since the second decade of the nineteenth century for the Servian throne. The dead king was an Obrenovitch. The heir to the pretentions of the rival house of Karageorgevitch was Prince Peter of that name, an exile in Switzerland. Him the conspirators selected to be Alexander's successor. The old Skuptschina (the one dissolved on the 7th of April, not that elected in its place) met on June 15 and declared Prince Peter King. He accepted the election, and on the 24th entered Belgrade, where he was received with much enthusiasm, only two foreign ministers, however, being present, those of Russia and Austria. All others had been withdrawn by their governments who suspected the new king to have been instrumental in the removal of his predecessor. King Peter swore to support the constitution on the 25th, and issued on the 28th a decree of amnesty. Despite this decree a number of army officers, while professing loyalty to King Peter, called persistently for the punishment of the assassins whose act had place him on the throne. Accordingly, some of these were tried, and on September 29 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment with loss of their commissions.

Two events in July considerably strengthened the hold of the United States upon its insular possessions. A treaty was made July 2 between the United States and Cuba, by which the former relinquished all claims to the Island of Pines, in consideration of the concessions of coaling and naval stations at the harbors of Gauntanamo and Bahia Honda. The Pacific Cable was completed on Independence Day. The President sent the first telegram over the line in the form of a message to Governor Taft of the Philippines. He sent another message by cable around the world in 12 minutes.

On July 12 William Ernest Henley, an English poet and essayist who was peculiarly representative of the spirit of

the age, died at the age of 54. Shortly before his death he was severely condemned by admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson for his representation of the personal character of that author in a not altogether favorable light.

James McNeill Whistler, probably the greatest portrait painter of his time, died on July 17, at the age of 69. The son of a West Point engineer, and himself a student for a time at the Military Academy, his career belongs not to America but to the world. Most of his life he spent in Paris and London. He belonged to no school of art, being a law unto himself. He described his paintings as "nocturnes" and "symphonies." His most famous portraits are that of Carlyle in the Corporation Gallery at Glasgow, and that of the painter's mother, an arrangement in black and gray, now in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris.

On July 20 there passed away the most influential personality of his time, Pope Leo XIII. Gioacchino Pecci was made a cardinal in 1853 for his distinguished services as Bishop of Perugia during the troublous period of revolution which began in 1848. At the annexation of Umbria to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel in 1860 he protested earnestly against what he considered the spoliation of the Church and the tampering of the civil authority with the law of marriage. He became papal camerlengo in 1877, and on the death of Pius IX in 1878 was chosen Pope, taking the name of Leo. In the twenty-five years of his rule in the chair of St. Peter, he exercised a benign influence, tending to international peace and concord. In philosophy he was a follower of Aquinas, believing that in the works of this schoolman are to be found the best means of solving the problems propounded by modern philosophy. In a famous encyclical, "Rerum Novarum," promulgated in 1891, he met the claims of socialism in a broad and liberal spirit. Its defense of private property in land called forth a brilliant reply from

Henry George, the American economist, in the form of a book entitled, "The Condition of Labor."

On August 4 the College of Cardinals at Rome elected as Leo's successor Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. He assumed the title of Pius X at his coronation on August 9.

Engineers had generally agreed upon underground railroads as the coming form of rapid transit in great cities. Consequently a disaster in a city railroad tunnel in Paris, in which 100 lives were lost through the cars taking fire, assumed more than ordinary importance. In the operation of the subway which was building in New York it was decided to have fireproof cars.

It was now about time to hear rumblings of revolutionary thunder from that seat of storms, the Balkans. On August 15 Bulgaria discharged a bolt at Turkey that would have roused any other than "the sick man of Europe" to instant and vigorous reprisal. This was a memorandum to the Powers phrased in refreshingly plain terms. It stated with convincing detail the outrages which the Bulgarian population in Macedonia suffered from Turkish rule. It resented the imputation of the Turkish Government that Bulgaria was fomenting the revolution, pointing to the fact that the latest disturbances had taken place in the Monastir district of Macedonia, 200 miles from the Bulgarian frontier, and hence far out of range of any possible Bulgarian filibusters.

Though the Sultan paid little attention to the Bulgarian thunder, he did sit up and take notice when the Russian bear began to growl. In the early part of August a Turkish soldier had murdered the Russian consul at Monastir. The Porte made a formal apology, and promises of reparation. These were unsatisfactory to the Russian Government, which replied with a series of demands for radical administrative reforms. And it gave force to its reply by despatching a

war fleet to Turkish waters. This arrived on the 19th of August, but was withdrawn on the next day, at the urgent request of Turkey. It is an old game, thoroughly understood by both parties, for a European fleet to enter the Bosphorus to give the Sultan an excuse in the eyes of his subjects for yielding a point to the Powers. Whatever the arrangement made with the Russian fleet, it is certain, however, that the Macedonian patriots did not benefit. The Turks continued their massacres, and the patriots kept up their guerrilla tactics, hoping to provoke at last the intervention of the Powers.

The massacre of Kishineff had given a new impulse to the Zionist movement among the Jews—the establishment of a Hebrew nation in a country of its own. At a Congress of Zionist leaders at Basle, Switzerland, late in August, it was announced that the British Government offered land in British East Africa along the newly opened Uganda Railroad, to the proposed colony. Acceptance was strongly urged by Israel Zangwill, the English author, and other prominent Zionists, but the proposition was rejected by the majority of the Congress as deviating from their one aim—the acquisition and settlement of the fatherland of the race, Palestine.

October 8 was the date set by the treaty between Russia and China for the former to evacuate Manchuria. She did not comply with her agreement on the ground that her interests in the country were too great for her to withdraw her troops without certain guaranties which had not yet been granted by China. That she had gone on increasing these interests after her promise to evacuate, however, deprived even this flimsy excuse of any credence. Not only were the soldiers in possession not withdrawn from Manchuria, but on the 29th of the month Russian troops entered Mukden, the capital.

Theodor Mommsen, regarded by many as the greatest

historian of his time, died on November 1. In early life he held professorships at the universities of Leipsig, Zurich, and Breslau. From 1858 until his death he was professor of ancient history at the university of Berlin. Besides his monumental "Roman History," he wrote an almost numberless array of works. In politics Mommsen was an advanced Liberal, and, while a member of the Landtag, a bitter opponent of Bismarck.

After long consideration the Colombian Senate had rejected the Panama Canal treaty with the United States on September 14, and approved on first reading a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate a new treaty. It was openly charged and tacitly accepted by all persons conversant with South American politics that the action of the Colombian Senate was simply a "strike" to gain more money, nominally for Colombia, but the usufruct of which would really be for the individuals representing the Government. Under these circumstances there was little reprobation for the high-handed measures taken almost immediately by the United States Government. Instigated by this country, on November 3 the State of Panama, that one of the United States of Colombia through which the route of the canal ran, declared its independence. A provisional government was established, and the Colombian troops in the State were peacefully deported to Cartagena, in the State of Bolivar. Several American vessels had been despatched to both sides of the Isthmus, and by the middle of the month the canal zone was thoroughly protected against any possible effort of the Colombian Government to reestablish its sovereignty.

On November 6 the United States gave instructions to our consular representatives at the Isthmus to recognize the *de facto* authority. The position taken by Secretary Hay was, that the United States, by its treaty rights, had paramount control of Isthmian transit, and that this right ran "with the

land," and hence we were at liberty to treat with whatever Government happened to be in assured possession. On November 7 Panama appointed M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla its diplomatic agent at Washington. On the following day Colombia lodged a protest with the United States Government against its recognition of the rebellious State. This protest was ignored, and on November 13 the United States practically recognized the new Republic by receiving M. Bunau-Varilla as its duly accredited Minister-Plenipotentiary to the United States. A few days later France accorded Panama a like recognition. On the 18th Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla signed a treaty which gave the United States all the jurisdiction requisite for the control and operation of the canal over the district through which the water-way would run, a strip of land six miles wide, commonly known as the Canal Zone. For these privileges the United States agreed to pay the Republic of Panama a lump sum of $10,000,000, and beginning nine years later, an annual payment of $250,000. The Colombian officials were panicstricken by these quick and energetic measures. They offered the United States Government full and free control of the canal zone upon the condition that it would refuse to confirm the alliance with Panama. These offers were refused. On November 27 the United States Minister at Bogota formally notified the Colombian foreign minister of the recognition by the United States of the Republic of Panama. On December 2 the canal treaty was ratified by the Government of Panama, and on the 13th elections were ordered to take place in the coming January for delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the new Republic.

On December 8 Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, died at the age of 83. For over fifty years Mr. Spencer devoted himself to the appalling task of revising and synthesizing the whole sphere of philosophy in accordance with the

latest lights, chiefly that illumination thrown on the subject by the researches of Darwin and other scientists of the school of Evolution. In the words of Richard D. Graham, Spencer "showed how evolution might account not only for the development of animal and plant life on the globe, but also for the genesis of worlds, the slow upbuilding of the earth into its present form, the grouping of human beings into races and nations, and the rise and expansion of language, and of law, of philosophy and of government, of morality and of religion."

The year ended in gloom. One of the most disastrous theatre fires that has ever been known took place during the holiday season in Chicago. The Iroquois Theatre caught fire during a performance on December 30, and nearly 600 people lost their lives in the panic that ensued. As a result stringent regulations were adopted by American cities in regard to the fireproof construction of theatres and their equipment.

If Republics are proverbially ungrateful this is not necessarily true of Republican individuals. In gratitude for the remarkable commercial prosperity of the year eighteen American citizens made benefactions of at least $1,000,000 each, amounting to a total of more than $63,860,000. Andrew Carnegie, the Steel magnate, dispensed during the year $15,878,500 to libraries and colleges for scientific research, and for a "Temple of Peace" for the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The gifts of John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Company, aggregated $11,990,667. Of this $7,000,000 was for a post graduate medical college and hospital in Chicago, for the special purposes of investigating and treating tuberculosis.

The most remarkable archeological discovery of the year was the unearthing in Crete of clay tablets, which showed that the alphabet was evolved from picture writing on European soil, rather than African or Asian, 4,000 years ago.

The most revolutionary scientific discovery of modern times was that of a new chemical element or form of energy, made during the year by Mme. Curie, a chemist of Paris, France, the wife of Pierre Curie, who is also a chemist, and assisted her in her subsequent experiments. The Curies very aptly named the discovery radium, since it has the power to project, even through iron plates and other dense material, radiations with the inconceivable velocity of 100,000 miles a second. This energy is seemingly inexhaustible. A single crystal of radium, scarcely visible to the naked eye, gives out a steady blue light for an indefinite period of time without any apparent diminution of power. This light is devoid of heat beyond the maintenance of a temperature of one and one-half degrees centigrade above that of its environment, but it imparts to other substances the property of giving off light. In this it is useful in testing precious stones, causing, for example, a true diamond to coruscate brilliantly, while not affecting a paste one at all. The effect on organic tissue, such as the human flesh, is similar to that of the Roentgen ray, to which, however, the power of the radium ray is about as 6 to 1. A minute quantity of radium sealed in a glass tube and placed near small animals, kills them in a few days. Plants rapidly wither and die exposed to the influence of the metal.

Radium is at present found most richly in pitchblende, or uranianite, a mineral containing eight or ten elements. This occurs in Saxony, Bohemia, Cornwall, Colorado, and other localities. The concentration of a ton of pitchblende is required to produce one-eighth of a gram of radium, representing a value of $275.

EVENTS OF 1904

Russia and Japan Interchange Notes Over Their Respective Interests in Manchuria and Korea—Japan Sends Virtual Ultimatum that Russia Respect Integrity of Manchuria — It is Ignored — Japan Withdraws Russian Minister with Virtual Declaration of War—Admiral Togo Strikes Russian Fleet at Port Arthur and Puts the Greater Part of It Out of Action—Admiral Uriu, Convoying Troops to Chemulpo, Sinks Russian Cruiser and Gunboat—Kuroki Occupies Pingyang — Formal Declarations of War — Czar Replaces Admiral Stark at Port Arthur by Makaroff—He Sends Kuropatkin to Command Land Forces—Togo Attempts to Bottle Russian Fleet—Great Britain Sends Expedition to Tibet—It Fights Its Way to Lhasa, and Extorts Indemnity and Acknowledgment of British Suzerainty —Chinese-American Commercial Treaty—Daniel J. Sully, New York Broker, Fails in Attempt to Corner Cotton—Break-Up of British Conservative Party Over Coolie Labor in the Transvaal, Sectarian Education Act, and Preferential Tariffs, Involving Food Tax— Business District of Baltimore is Wiped Out by Great Fire—Destructive Fires in Rochester and Toronto—Hague Tribunal Makes Great Britain, Germany, and Italy Preferred Creditors of Venezuela—United States Senate Ratifies Panama Canal and Cuban Treaties—Ruling of President Roosevelt Gives Pensions to All Civil War Veterans Over Sixty-Two—Supreme Court Sustains Decision against Northern Securities Company—French Court of Cassation Orders Dreyfus Case to be Reopened—President Loubet Strikes Pius X from His Visiting List—Pius X Protests against France Recognizing Italian Government—France Recalls Ambassador to Vatican—France Resigns Certain of Fishing Rights in Newfoundland for Territorial Concessions in Africa — Germany Wars with Hereros in Southwest Africa—Togo Sends Squadron against Vladivostok to Draw Russian Fire—It Fails to Do so—Russian Vladivostok Squadron Ravages Japanese Coast, Destroys Shipping, and Sinks Transports — Kuroki Occupies Chinampo — He Drives Russians Over Yalu and Occupies Wiju—Togo Decoys Russian Warships Over Mines—Russian Flagship is Destroyed with Admiral Makaroff and Crew—Death of Verestchagin, Painter—Skrydloff Succeeds Makaroff — Kuroki Drives Zassulitch from Western Bank of Yalu—Second Japanese Army Lands Above Port Arthur —General Oku Takes Kin-chau—He Storms the Hill Nanshan— He Occupies Dalny—He Divides His Forces, and, Leaving One Part, as the Third Army, under General Nogi to Invest Port Arthur, Moves North with the Other—He Routs Stackelberg at Telissu —Third Japanese Army under Nodzu Lands at Takushan—It Occupies Siuyen—Oyama is Made Japanese Commander-in-Chief— Louisiana Purchase Exhibition is Held at St. Louis—Raisuli, Moroccan Chief, Holds Perdicaris, American Citizen, for Ransom—Vigorous Action of American Government Secures Perdicaris's Release —Burning of New York Excursion Boat "General Slocum" Destroys 900 Lives—Governor-General Bobrikoff of Finland and Minister Plehve are Assassinated—In Presidential Contest in America Republicans Nominate Roosevelt and Fairbanks; Democrats, Parker and Davis—Parker Declares for Gold Standard—He Charges Republican Campaign Committee with Blackmailing Corporations— Roosevelt Repudiates the Charge — Republican Candidates are Elected—France Charges Pius X with Violating Concordat—It

Suppresses All Teaching by Religious Orders—Great Britain Appoints Commission of Inquiry into Charges of Belgian Cruelty in Congo Free State—Socialists Riot in Italy—Anti-Socialists Win in Parliamentary Election — Kuroki Takes Passes Overlooking Liaoyang — Nodzu Threatens Hai-cheng — To Defend this Point Kuropatkin Withdraws from Kai-ping—Oku Occupies Part of Newchwang and Makes it Base of Supplies—Kuropatkin Falls Back to Liaoyang — Oku and Nodzu Defeat His Rear-Guard at An-shan-chan—Russians are Defeated in Great Battle of Liaoyang—They Fall Back on Mukden—Japan and Russia Make New Levies of Troops—Kuropatkin Takes the Offensive—He is Defeated in Great Five Days' Battle of Sha River—Both Armies Rest on Their Arms—Kuropatkin Supersedes Admiral Alexieff as Commander-in-Chief — He Reorganizes Army — General Nogi Storms Langshan (Wolf's Hill)—From There He Bombards Russian Fleet —It Attempts to Escape to Sea—Togo Drives Some Ships Back and Sinks Others — The Remainder Escape to Neutral Harbors and Disarm—Vladivostok Squadron Leaves Harbor—Admiral Kamimura Sinks One of Its Three Cruisers—The Others Go Back—Nogi Loses Many Men in Futile Open Assaults—He Advances by Saps and Captures Commanding Hill Forts—He Bombards Inner Harbor—"Sevastopol," Attempting to Escape, is Torpedoed—Baltic Fleet Sails to Seat of War—It Fires on English Fishing Fleet in North Sea, Mistaking Them for Japanese Torpedo Boats—The Affair is Submitted to Arbitration—Russia Construes Coal, Cotton, etc., as Contraband of War, and Seizes Neutral Merchantmen with These Cargoes—Great Britain and America Protest, and She Recalls Her Orders on the Point—Death Roll of the Year: Generals Longstreet and Gordon, J. L. Gérôme, Professor von Holst, W. C. Whitney, Senator Hanna, Count von Waldersee, Edwin Arnold, Antonin Dvorák, Maurus Jókai, Franz von Lenbach, H. M. Stanley, George Frederick Watts, President Kruger, Lafcadio Hearn, Senator Hoar, and F. A. Bartholdi.

EVER since the Chinese War of 1894, at the close of which Japan was cheated out of her legitimate conquest of Port Arthur by Russia, the Japanese Government had been preparing for a life-and-death struggle with the great Muscovite Empire whose advance to the Pacific was restricting Japan's natural impulse toward expansion in Korea, and even threatening her very existence in her island home. So Japan had greatly increased her victorious navy and arduously trained her sailors in gunnery; had studied the most efficient systems of army organization, and improved upon them for her own needs; and, above all, had developed military sanitation and hospital service far beyond anything of the kind the world had ever known.

The outbreak of the irrepressible conflict was now at hand. The action of Russia in maintaining her occupation of

Manchuria despite her solemn treaty obligations to the contrary rendered the independence of Korea impossible, according to the authority of Russia herself, for in 1895, when Japan desired to retain Port Arthur, Russia objected on the ground that the possessor of the Liaotung Peninsula would virtually control its eastern neighbor which it shut off from the continent. Russia now ignored this argument, and on January 6 sent a note to Tokio, in answer to Japan's repeated demands for a definite understanding on the Manchuria-Korea situation, which proposed that Japan agree not to use Korea for strategic purposes, join with Russia in establishing a neutral zone along the Manchuria-Korea boundary, and recognize Manchuria to be outside her sphere of interests; in return for which Russia would not interfere with present treaty rights of Japan in China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements in Chinese territory. On January 13 Japan replied, refusing the propositions relating to Korea, and accepting that relating to Manchuria on condition that Russia agree to respect the integrity of China in Manchuria and recognize Korea as being outside the Russian sphere of influence. An early and definite answer was demanded to this note, which was clearly of the nature of an ultimatum. The Czar, however, took his time in making up his mind for peace or war. Although he knew how unprepared Russia was for the conflict, he was inclined to fight by regard for her prestige. The heads of the army and navy were eager for war, and, in anticipation of the imperial assent, stirred their departments into noticeable activity. Receiving no reply, Japan on February 6 withdrew Kurino, her Minister, from St. Petersburg, and informed Russia that she would take such independent action as she saw fit in defense of her rights. This statement the leading authorities in international law have unanimously held to be tantamount to a declaration of war.

Russia, however, bitterly charged Japan with treachery when at midnight on February 8 the main division of the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo stole upon the unsuspecting Russian squadron at Port Arthur, and torpedoed the battleships "Retvisan" and "Cesarevitch," and the cruiser "Pallada." Togo continued the attack next day, and put the battleship "Poltava," and the cruisers "Diana," "Askold," and "Novik" out of action. This left only three Russian battleships at Port Arthur fit for action. On the same day the cruiser division of the Japanese fleet under Admiral Uriu, convoying transports of troops to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, capital of Korea, encountered and sank the Russian cruiser "Variag" and gunboat "Korietz." The force landed at Chemulpo, the first of the three divisions of the First Japanese Army under General Kuroki, seized the strong position of Pingyang, north of Seoul, thereby securing the entire Korean peninsula to Japan throughout the war.

Russia now scored her first "beat" on Japan. She made a formal declaration of war on the 10th of the month, Japan following her example upon the 11th. On the same day Japan's strong ally in the war, Russia's own incompetency, caused the first of a long series of heart-breaking disasters. The Russian torpedo transport "Yenisei," while laying mines at the entrance of Talienwan Bay, northeast of Port Arthur, was sunk by the accidental explosion of a mine. Russia became alarmed at this and other evidences of incompetency, and sent her best talent to the front, Admiral Makaroff to supersede Admiral Stark at Port Arthur, and General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, to command the land forces in Manchuria. On the 14th of the month the Russian commander of the cruiser "Boyarin" beached her to escape an attack of Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers. On the 21st the Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, left Port Arthur by the railway to make his headquarters at Mukden. On the 23d Togo imitated the

MAP of MANCHURIA
(Seat of Russo-Japanese War)
Railroads
Highways
Boundaries
Termination ho = river
ling = pass
shan = hill
SCALE OF MILES
SIBERIAN RAILROAD
HARBIN
To VLADIVOSTOK
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
MANCHURIAN RAILROAD
Tieling or Tie Pass
Fushun
MUKDEN
Hsin-min-tun
Hei-kao-tai
San-gedui
Limuntun
Sha-ho-pau
Liao River
Tai-tse River
Sha-hei-pu
LIAO YANG
Kwang-ning
Sa-san-pu
Anping
Hung-sha-ling
Kung-chang-ling
An-shan-chan
Motien-ling
Tailing
Hai-cheng
Kin-chau
NEW-CHWANG
Tashichao
Kaiping
Liao-tung Gulf
Feng-wang-cheng
Fen-shui-ling
Siuyen
Kiu-lien-cheng
Wiju
An-tung
Cheng-ju
Anju
Toku-shan
Tsing-tsui-tse
Telissu
Port Adams
Pitsewo
Yen-tao Bay
Elliott Group
Sociecy Bay
Kin-chau Bay
Kin-chau
Kerr Bay
Hanshan
Ta-lien-wan Bay
Dalny
PORT ARTHUR
KOREA BAY
Ping-Yang
Chinampo
KOREA
Yalu River
SEA OF JAPAN
Strait of Pechili
Chemulpo
SEOUL
Che-foo
Wei-hai-Wei
CHINA PROPER
YELLOW SEA

tactics of Sampson at Santiago, and made the first of a series of attempts to bottle up the enemy by sinking steamers in the harbor mouth. His plan was not successful.

The British had seized the opportunity afforded by Russia's preoccupation in Manchuria to strengthen the northern barrier of India against the Muscovite advance in that direction. During 1903 a British mission under Colonel Younghusband had been despatched by the British-Indian Government to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, to discuss with Tibetan and Chinese officials trade relations between India and Tibet, and to secure the observance of former Anglo-Tibetan conventions. When, early in the present year, the mission began its march through Tibetan territory, it was met by Tibetan generals, who demanded the retirement of the British. Colonel Younghusband not only refused to obey but began to disarm the Tibetan forces. These resisted, and were mown down by the British troops. After this the mission fought its way toward Lhasa, the capital of the country, overcoming step by step the feeble but persistent attacks of the Tibetans. Lhasa was reached August 3. Dalai Lama, the ecclesiastical and temporal head of the country, had fled the city, but on September 7 the Regent left in charge signed a formal treaty with the British, affixing the Dalai Lama's seal. Tibet agreed to open markets at two of her border cities for British trade and to pay an indemnity of £500,000 ($2,500,000), for which she gave the Chumbi Valley, on the frontier, as security. Tibet further agreed to demolish all forts on the frontier and not to make any concessions of land, railway routes, etc., to any foreign power without the consent of Great Britain.

The United States Government also hastened to secure herself against loss in the threatened "smash-up of China." On January 13 she concluded a commercial treaty with the Chinese Government which provided among other things

for the opening of Mukden and Antung in Manchuria to international residence and trade.

At home there was unusual commercial activity. The closing days of January brought the greatest excitement ever known in the cotton trade. Within five years cotton had risen from five cents a pound to more than double that price, and now it was boosted to the record figure of 18¼ cents by the bold operations of Daniel J. Sully, a cotton expert and broker. European as well as American manufacturers became alarmed, and prepared to shut down their mills. Cotton prints doubled in price. The planters throughout the South who sold their cotton at the height of the boom rejoiced in the accumulation of more wealth than they had ever dreamed of possessing, and those who held it for a further rise had visions of a return of ante-bellum days when cotton should again be "king." Too much, however, depended upon the leadership of one man, Mr. Sully, and when it was reported that owing to the severe nervous strain of his operations he was going on a vacation, the price broke heavily. In two weeks cotton fell to 13 cents, causing general demoralization among planters and speculators, but rejoicing the mill-owners and the consuming public.

King Edward referred to the cotton corner in his speech at the opening of Parliament on February 2, advising the increase of cotton cultivation in the Empire. This session of the imperial lawmakers was destined to become notable for the beginning of disintegration in the strong Conservative majority. The sympathies of the labor element were alienated from the party by the introduction of cheap Chinese labor into the Transvaal, and those of the non-conformists in religion by the enforcement of an Education Act that virtually placed the public schools in certain regions, notably the non-Anglican kingdom of Wales, under the supervision of the Church of England. Then Mr. Chamberlain split his

party in two by forcing to the front his proposition to tax imported grain and other food stuffs as a basis for establishing his system of preferential tariffs. The Duke of Devonshire led a revolt of the Free Trade Conservatives.

On February 7 and 8 a great fire gutted the business district of Baltimore, Maryland, burning 75 city blocks and destroying $70,000,000 worth of property. The owners bravely began at once to rebuild the burned district, but in a more convenient, beautiful, and enduring form. On February 26 a fire in the business district of Rochester, New York, destroyed $3,200,000 worth of property, and on April 20 a loss of $10,000,000 was incurred by a fire at Toronto.

The Hague Tribunal decided in the Venezuelan case, on February 22, that the three Powers which had taken aggressive measures to collect their debts—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy—were entitled to preferential payment of the 30 per cent levied on the customs receipts of the country, as indemnity. The United States Government was commissioned to see that the judgment was carried out.

On February 23 the United States Senate ratified the Panama Canal treaty, and on March 22 the treaty with Cuba. President Roosevelt ruled, on March 16, that all Civil War veterans sixty-two years of age and over were entitled to pensions. As this included every soldier who was twenty-one or over at the outbreak of the war, the ruling virtually affected every veteran. On March 14 the Supreme Court, by five votes to four, sustained the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case.

Politics were not so varied in France as in Great Britain and America. Her statesmen still wrestled with the old issues of the Dreyfus case and non-secular education. On March 5 the criminal chamber of the French Court of Cassation, after a searching inquiry, acquiesced in the application for a revision in the Dreyfus case. In answer to the criti-

cisms of the Associations Law, uttered by the Pope in an address to the College of Cardinals, President Loubet cut out from his itinerary, in his coming visit to Italy, a call at the Vatican. On April 24, President Loubet, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, went to Rome to return the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Paris in October, 1903. A formal protest was made by the Pope against the action of the President of France, as head of a Catholic State, in thus recognizing the power that had deprived him of his dominions. In consequence of this, France recalled her Ambassador to the Vatican.

One issue, however, that had been a running sore for many generations in Anglo-French relations, was definitely healed by a convention between the two countries, signed on April 8, whereby France surrendered certain fishing rights on the so-called "Treaty Shore" of Newfoundland, in return for pecuniary indemnities to French fishermen already established there, and for the cession to France of certain islands and strips of territory in Africa, the ownership of which had been in dispute between the two countries.

Germany was paying heavily for imperial expansion. In her colony in Southwest Africa the warlike tribe of Hereros had risen in January and murdered a number of settlers. Troops were despatched against them, and a number of engagements occurred in which the Germans were generally successful, although incurring severe losses. Fighting was still going on at the end of the year, by which time the expenses of the war had amounted to more than $32,500,000.

The reason for Admiral Togo's persistent attempts to block up the Port Arthur fleet now became apparent. He wished to be able to spare enough ships from the blockading fleet to put the Vladivostok squadron out of action. In a short time the ice, which locked it within the harbor, would melt, and it could harry the coasts of Japan. As a prelim-

inary move, Togo sent five battleships and two cruisers to swoop down on Vladivostok, and discover the location of the four Russian cruisers, and get the range of the guns of the fort. A five hours' bombardment on March 6 failed to bring any tell-tale response from the Russian ships or batteries, and the detachment steamed back to Port Arthur none the wiser. On March 19 the Vladivostok squadron made its way out to open sea by blasting a channel through the ice. The Japanese Admiral Kamimura was detailed to watch its operations, but his force was too weak to prevent it from capturing a number of Japanese merchantmen and sinking transports of Japanese troops. This raiding force, however, was weakened on April 15, when one of the cruisers, the "Bogatyr," foundered on rocks outside Vladivostok harbor.

In the meantime General Kuroki had defeated a Russian force at Cheng-ju (March 28), and gained possession of the port of Chinampo. Here the remaining two divisions of his army landed. United with the first division at Ping-yang, they formed a force of 45,000 men. Before their advance the Russians fell back across the Yalu. On the 7th of April the Japanese occupied without contest Wiju, on the eastern or Korean bank of the Yalu at its mouth. On the western, or Manchurian bank, Kuropatkin stationed 10,00 troops under General Zassulitch, in strong intrenchments. These he intended should block the advance of Kuroki's army until the main Russian army should have time to concentrate at Liaoyang, fifty miles south of Mukden, on the railway to Port Arthur, and fight what the Russian commander intended should be a decisive battle.

Admiral Makaroff, regarded by the Russians as their greatest naval genius, was now in charge of the shattered fleet at Port Arthur, hastening repairs upon the damaged warships. In order to strike the naval power of Russia another blow before it should recover from the first, Admiral

Togo devised a plan to provoke Makaroff to a fight. He laid mines by night in the gaps of the line of sunken vessels at the harbor mouth, and sent a few cruisers just outside to banter the Russian battleships to dash out at them. The ruse was successful. On April 13, Makaroff drove the Japanese cruisers out to sea with three battleships and three cruisers, safely passing the mines on the way out. On his return, however, one of the mines exploded beneath his flagship, the "Petropavlovsk," and it sank, carrying down the Admiral and almost the entire crew of 700 men. Vassili Verestchagin, the great Russian painter of battle scenes, who had gone out in the ship to make sketches, was one of the lost. The Grand Duke Cyril, third in succession to the Russian throne, with eighty others, floated long enough to be picked up by a rescuing vessel. The battleship "Pobieda" also exploded a mine, but, though disabled, managed to creep into port. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff was sent out as a successor to Makaroff.

On April 30, General Kuroki also outwitted his Russian opponent, crossing the Yalu without Zassulitch's knowledge of the fact. On May 1, while there was still opportunity to fall back in order upon the second strong position at Feng-wang-cheng designated by Kuropatkin, the stubborn Russian general chose to defend his first position at Kiu-lien-cheng, and in consequence was outflanked, and so forced to retreat in a disorderly rout through Feng-wang-cheng. Here the Japanese stopped their pursuit. The Russians lost twenty-eight guns (half of their artillery), and about 2,000 men in killed and prisoners. The Japanese, though attacking intrenchments, had only 318 men killed and 783 wounded in the fight. This battle created a revolution in the opinion of Japanese infantry held by military experts throughout the world. These had never conceived that any soldiers, least of all Orientals, could with so trifling a loss

storm batteries constructed, as were those at Kiu-lien-cheng, according to the most approved methods of military science.

Kuroki's victory was the signal to the careful Japanese board of strategy for bold and concerted movements against Port Arthur. The Second Japanese Army, under General Oku, had lain in transports off the coast between Wiju and Port Arthur, ready either to aid Kuroki or Togo as events would show which was preferable. Part of this army landed at Yen-toa Bay, about sixty miles above Port Arthur, and part at Kerr Bay, thirty miles from that city. Both places are only a few miles distant from the Manchurian railway, which was the sole means of supplying the blockaded city with troops, arms, and provisions. The northerly division occupied Pitsewo as a base, whence to attack Port Adams and cut the railroad at that station. The southerly one, led by General Oku, captured the strongly intrenched town of Kin-chau on May 26, as a step toward taking Dalny, the fine new port on Talienwan Bay that the Russians had created by fiat at enormous expense, to be the great emporium of their eastern empire. Aided by the fire of gunboats from Kin-chau Bay, Oku, on the next day, assaulted the seemingly impregnable hill Nanshan, that was the outermost of the Port Arthur defenses, and drove the Russians back in disorder, capturing sixty-eight cannon and ten machine guns. The Russians abandoned Dalny after hastily attempting to destroy its magnificent public works. The Japanese occupied it on the 29th, and speedily repaired the damage done the docks and other improvements. Thereafter they used it as their base for operations against Port Arthur, now completely cut off from the world. General Oku, leaving part of his troops under General Nogi (which may be hereafter called the Third Army) to invest and attack Port Arthur, advanced with the rest to beat back a relieving force of Russians under General Stackelberg,

which was concentrating at Telissu, on the railroad, twenty-eight miles north of Port Adams. On June 14 and 15 he completely routed Stackelberg at this point, killing 1,854 Russians and capturing 16 guns and 300 prisoners. The Japanese lost 217 killed and 946 wounded.

When it had been made certain that Port Arthur was isolated, the Fourth Japanese Army under General Nodzu landed at Takushan and Tsing-tui-tse, ports twenty miles apart and about midway between Pitsewo and Wiju. The divided force united on June 8 at Siuyen, forty miles to the north, and formed the centre of the Japanese line, 150 miles long, extending from the highway on the right, along which Kuroki was advancing, to the railroad on the left, which was Oku's line of march. Highway and railroad met at Liaoyang, Kuropatkin's point of concentration, eighty miles to the north. This was the objective upon which the long Japanese line rapidly converged in its curving advance. Now was the logical time for the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief for the three armies, and on June 23 the systematic Japanese chose Marshal Oyama, who had won the confidence of his subordinate officers in the Chinese war, for this responsible position. With Lieutenant-General Kodama, said to be the ablest Japanese strategist, as his chief of staff, Oyama left Tokio for the front on July 6.

In accordance with the definition of "centennial" as "a celebration of an event held 101 years after its occurrence," the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in honor of President Jefferson's great real estate transaction with Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803, was opened at St. Louis, Missouri, on April 30, 1904. It exceeded all previous world's fairs in magnificence, and probably all subsequent ones, for, although 14,000,000 people visited it, it was found at its close in the fall that the receipts did not justify its great cost.

Late in May another reminder of the administration of Jefferson, when we had sent ships to the North African coast to deliver tribute from the cannon's mouth, came in the news that Raisuli, a Moroccan chief, had kidnapped Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen of Greek blood, and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, and held them to extort money and other concessions from the Sultan of the country. On the 30th of the month the United States Navy Department ordered the entire South Atlantic squadron to proceed to Tangier and secure the release of Perdicaris. On June 24 Perdicaris and Varley, having been liberated by the bandit chief, arrived at Tangier.

But, while we were patriotically defending at great expense the life and liberty of a single American abroad, we were shamefully negligent of the lives of citizens at home. Owing to lax enforcement of laws and careless inspection of Federal officials, summer excursion steamers of improper and insufficient equipment had been permitted to make their trips with an excessive number of passengers. On June 15 one of these, the "General Slocum," carrying a church excursion, caught fire in the East River, New York City, and more than 900 lives were lost, chiefly of women and children. The Department of Commerce and Labor began an investigation of the disaster on June 18 which resulted a year and a half later in the imprisonment of the captain of the boat.

Russian tyranny in Finland led to the usual and expected result. On June 16, 1904, the Governor-General of Finland, M. Bobrikoff, was assassinated by Eugen Schauman, who shot himself immediately after the deed. This "removal" was followed on July 28 by the assassination of M. Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, who was hated by the people for his reactionary policy. The expected also happened in America, where the Re-

publican party, in convention at Chicago, unanimously nominated, on June 23, President Roosevelt to continue in office. Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator from Indiana, was chosen, also without opposition, as his running mate.

There was less unanimity in the Democratic convention, where the radical wing of the party, under the leadership of W. J. Bryan, fought successfully to keep an indorsement of the gold standard out of the platform, but was forced to accept a conservative candidate in the person of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York. Upon receiving notification of his nomination, Judge Parker telegraphed to the convention that he was in favor of the gold standard, upon which the platform had made no declaration. The convention replied that it did not regard the coinage question as an issue in the campaign, and Judge Parker thereupon accepted the nomination. Henry G. Davis, a millionaire protectionist of West Virginia, was then nominated for Vice-President, and the convention adjourned, having virtually abandoned the economic issues of its preceding campaigns.

Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, resigned his position to take that of Republican campaign manager. As the election drew near, Judge Parker accused Mr. Cortelyou of using the inference that as former secretary he might be in possession of evidence of illegal acts of the great financial and industrial corporations, to draw unusually liberal contributions from these companies to the Republican campaign fund. This accusation President Roosevelt personally and with heat characterized as a falsehood. That the people accepted his statement is indicated by the votes on election day, when 336 Republican electors were chosen to 140 Democratic ones, by a popular vote of 7,620,337 to 5,079,041.

On the 5th of July the French Senate voted finally the bill suppressing teaching by religious orders. Later in the

month Cardinal Vannutelli asked a French bishop to abstain from the performance of certain of his duties and to report at the Vatican, whereupon the French Government asked for an explanation, since by the Concordat, signed between Pope Pius VII and Napoleon in 1801, such a request should have passed through the ministry for foreign affairs. The Vatican replied that the action was proper under the Concordat. On July 30 diplomatic negotiations were broken off between France and the Papacy. Meanwhile the bishop in question had obeyed the Pope's summons and gone to Rome. In consequence the French Government stopped his stipend, upon which the bishop resigned his office. On September 4 M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said frankly that he was in favor of an entire separation of Church and State. On November 10 Premier Combes introduced a bill to this end, which, however, was rejected by the Chamber. Instead, it passed a bill identical with that voted by the Senate for the suppression of teaching by the religious orders.

During 1903 the British consul in the Congo Free State had made grave charges of forced labor, slavery, and cruelty practised upon the natives by the Belgian Government, which the powers had placed in charge. On July 23 of the present year the British Government appointed a commission of inquiry into the charges. On November 7 the commission arrived at Boma, on the Congo seacoast, and proceeded toward the interior.

In September there were serious strike riots in Italy, mainly provoked by the Socialists. The troops were called out at Genoa, and at Venice, Turin, and Milan there were grave disturbances. A reign of terror was exercised by the Socialists in Milan, and for three days the Labor Exchange prevented the appearance of all papers except its own organ. The Socialists, however, had shown too much strength for their own good, and in the general election, which took place

on November 6, their membership in Parliament was greatly decreased. Four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the constitution against Socialistic attacks.

Before the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese armies arrived on the scene of action (July 6), the First Army under Kuroki had advanced to the edge of Liaoyang valley, having taken on June 27 Taling and Motienling (passes). At the same time the Fourth Army under Nodzu had taken Fenshiuling, thirteen miles northwest of Siuyen, and were threatening Hai-cheng on the railroad. Kuropatkin ordered concentration at this point, as it was thirty-five miles nearer Liaoyang than Kaiping, where he was making a stand against the Second Japanese Army under Oku. The Japanese occupied Kaiping on July 9, the Russian force retreating to Tashichao, at the junction of the Port Arthur branch of the Manchurian railway with a branch running to Newchwang and beyond. General Oku captured this position on July 25, and occupied Newchwang two days later. This fine port at the entrance of the Liao River in the Liaotung Gulf they turned into a base for the Second and Fourth Armies.

Kuropatkin was soon forced by Nodzu to evacuate Haicheng, and he fell back to Liaoyang, leaving a rear-guard under Major-General Koutkovsky at An-shan-chan on the railroad, about twenty miles south of Liaoyang. This fought stubbornly the advancing Second and Fourth Japanese Armies, but on August 28 was forced to retreat after losing its commander by death and eight field guns by capture.

All this time Kuropatkin had been employing successfully every unit of his available strength to prevent Kuroki from flanking him at Liaoyang, as Nodzu had done at Kaiping. Kuroki, however, had made a little progress in his frontal attacks, carrying the strongly fortified positions of

Kungchangling and Hungshaling, about ten miles from Liaoyang, on the 25th and 26th of August.

The three Japanese armies were now joined in a line about eight miles long extending from before Sa-san-po, six miles to the southwest of Liaoyang, to Anping, nine miles to the southeast. Kuropatkin's strength was about 150,000 men and 400 guns, and Oyama's 200,000 men and 520 guns. The Russians, however, fought behind a line of strong intrenchments, cleverly constructed along the natural barrier of a crescent-shaped range of hills south of the city. On the 30th of August, Kuroki, leaving his left wing with Oku and Nodzu, to help in the frontal attack, crossed the Taitse River (which runs through Liaoyang from east to west), as if to turn the Russian left and cut the railroad behind Liaoyang. The Russians thought him stronger than he was, or they would have crushed him. Instead, as the Japanese had planned, Kuropatkin weakened his right and centre and extended his left to protect himself against Kuroki's famous storming force. Accordingly, when the entire forces of Oku and Nodzu, strengthened by Kuroki's left, made their attack on the next day, they were able, though only with the greatest difficulty, to gain a few footholds in the hill fortifications. On the following day (September 1), they captured the entire range, only to find, however, a second line of works in the lowland. This was defended by a strong rearguard, while the main body of the Russian army retreated across the river. That night the brilliant and daring Kuroki justified Kuropatkin's fear of him by taking Manjayama (hill), the key to the Russian position. Reenforcements enabled him to resist Kuropatkin's desperate attempts to regain the hill, and the Russian general had no alternative but to order a general retreat. After burning the stores and destroying the bridges, the Russians on September 4 fell back, Kuropatkin after a masterly retreat reaching Mukden

on the 7th with the bulk of his forces. The Russians lost about 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded. The Japanese lost 17,539.

Both sides realized now that the struggle was to be a supreme test of national resources. The Japanese made changes in their military system equivalent to adding 300,000 men to her reserves. The Czar publicly recognized "the intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war, and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese," and ordered the raising of a second army, of which, on September 25, he appointed General Gripenberg commander.

Undoubtedly the Czar also sent orders to his Fabian general at the front to save Russian prestige by taking the offensive. On October 5 he advanced to Sha-ho (Sha River) Station, fifteen miles south of Mukden on the railroad. From this position he struck at Kuroki, seemingly the dearest of his foes, cutting his communications and taking two of his positions on the 9th. But Kuroki reestablished the former and retook the latter on the 10th. At the same time, Oku, by a flanking movement, and Nodzu, by a frontal attack, so strongly threatened the Russian right and centre that Kuropatkin was forced on the 13th to withdraw his left to strengthen them. This movement he so cleverly executed under a cavalry screen that Kuroki did not discover it for twenty-four hours, and so was restrained from following up his advantage. On the 14th Nodzu forced the Russian centre over the Sha River, and on the 14th and 15th Oku, by a tremendous effort, wrested from the reenforced Russian right Sha-ho-pau and Li-mun-tun, and gained the north bank of the Sha River. The Russians retired from this five days' contest, leaving 13,333 corpses on the field, and losing 709 prisoners and 45 guns. Their total casualties have been estimated at 60,000. Those of the Japanese were 15,879.

From this time until the end of the year the two opposing forces were content to hold and fortify their respective positions. On October 24 Viceroy Alexieff, at his request, was relieved of his additional duties as Commander-in-Chief, and these were given to General Kuropatkin. Kuropatkin reorganized his forces, forming them into three armies, each consisting of four army corps and two rifle brigades, and numbering 150,000 men. The First Army was put under General Linevitch, the Second under General Gripenberg, and the Third under General Kaulbars.

There was no resting on arms, however, for the Third Japanese Army under General Nogi investing Port Arthur, nor reenforcements for General Stössel, his hard-pressed opponent. By the 8th of August the Japanese had captured, by the most desperate and persistent attacks, a number of strong positions, including Langshan, or Wolf's Hill, commanding the main Port Arthur Harbor from the north, and Takushan and Shakushan on the east. Here they mounted siege guns, and began a mighty bombardment, which resulted on the 10th of the month in an attempt to escape made by the entire Russian fleet except the "Bayan." Admiral Togo was waiting for it, and in a battle, continuing from noon to nightfall, killed the commanding Russian officer, Admiral Vitoft, and drove five battleships, one cruiser, and three destroyers back into the harbor. The battleship "Cesarevitch," the cruiser "Novik," and three torpedo-boat destroyers took refuge in Tsin-tao, where they were disarmed by the authorities. The "Novik" then attempted to reach Vladivostok, but was sunk by Japanese cruisers at Korsakovsk, Sakhalin. The cruiser "Askold" and one torpedo-boat destroyer fled to Shanghai, where they voluntarily disarmed. The torpedo-boat destroyer "Retshitelny" ran into Chefoo Harbor, where it was seized by pursuing Japanese destroyers and towed away. Another torpedo-boat destroyer went on the rocks

near Shantung, and was blown up. The cruiser "Diana" got away to the south, reaching Saigon, Indo-China, where it was disarmed.

On August 14, evidently by agreement with the Port Arthur fleet, the three cruisers composing the Vladivostok squadron sailed south, but were cut off by Admiral Kamimura. The "Rurik" was sunk, its crew, however, being rescued by the Japanese. The other two cruisers fled back to Vladivostok.

On August 16 Nogi sent a summons to surrender to Stössel. It was refused, and the Japanese general began a general, continuous, and open assault on the Russian works, which, except for the capture of two unimportant forts, proved ineffective. The Japanese losses from the 19th to the 24th of the month were 14,000 killed and wounded. Nogi then adopted the method of approach by saps and parallels, which resulted in the capture of Fort Kuropatkin on September 29, and a number of neighboring positions. This enabled the Japanese siege-guns to reach the Russian ships in the harbor by indirect fire. By October 30 four more hill forts had been taken, and on November 3 Nogi began a great bombardment, which sank a number of Russian vessels and set fire to the docks. During a snowstorm the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer ran the blockade to Chefoo, where, after delivering despatches, the commander blew it up on November 16. The inner harbor and dockyard were at last effectively opened to bombardment by the capture on the 30th, after a bloody assault, of 203-Metre Hill. Here the Japanese set up hyposcopes, which enabled them to train siege-guns on the ships in the inner harbor. On December 3 they began a bombardment which played havoc with the vessels. On the 9th the "Sevastopol" steamed out of the harbor entrance and was there sunk by the Japanese torpedo boats.

With the sinking of this last effective battleship, the naval

force of Russia in the Pacific was virtually annihilated. The Baltic fleet, which in October had started to the rescue of Russian naval prestige, was in the Indian Ocean, steaming to Madagascar to coal, refit, and practise gunnery. Of the last there was great need. On the night of October 21, as it passed through the North Sea, its commander, Admiral Rojestvensky, mistook an innocent British fishing fleet on the Dogger Banks for a Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla, and fired upon it, sinking a steam trawler and injuring several other boats, and killing two fishermen and seriously wounding a number of others. As was to be expected of Russian gunners in a funk, they also hit one of their own fleet by wild firing. The Czar proposed that the affair be submitted to an international commission for settlement, and the British Government accepted its proposal. Already Russia had been forced to back down from high-handed actions on the seas. She had taken or sunk many neutral vessels for trading in contraband goods, when their cargoes did not clearly come under the prohibited class, being composed of coal, cotton, and machinery, which are not necessarily munitions of war. Upon the protests of Great Britain and America against the seizures, Russia had issued new orders to her navy which accorded with the British and American construction of what is contraband of war.

During December, General Nogi mined and carried by assault fort after fort until the whole east ridge and a great part of the west were in his possession. His command of the remaining forts and of the town was assured. Accordingly, on the last day of the year, General Stössel wrote his opponent that he was ready to surrender.

In view of the appalling sacrifice of human life in the East, the unusual number of distinguished people throughout the world who died during the year was not made the subject of special remark. Confederate Generals James

Longstreet and John B. Gordon died within a week of each other in January (the 2d and 9th, respectively). Jean Léon Gérôme, the great French painter and sculptor, died on January 10; and Professor Herman E. von Holst, the authority on American constitutional history, on January 20. William C. Whitney, who as Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland inaugurated our progressive naval policy, died on February 2; and Senator Marcus A. Hanna on Feburary 15. On March 5 died Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, who commanded the allied forces in China in 1900; and on the 24th Edwin Arnold, the English poet and Oriental scholar, whose "Light of Asia" did more than all other books combined to awaken an interest among English and American readers in Hindu literature and philosophy. On May 1 there passed away Antonin Dvorák, who, though a pure Czech from Bohemia, was the composer of musical works more generally known as American than any by native Americans. On May 5 Maurus Jókai, the Hungarian novelist, died full of years and honors. On the same day there passed away Franz von Lenbach, the foremost German painter of the day. On May 9 Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, passed into the country "from whose bourn no traveler returns." On the 1st of July George Frederick Watts, the great English allegorical painter and sculptor, died at an advanced age. Paul Kruger died in exile on July 14. Lafcadio Hearn, the greatest prose stylist among American authors, died on September 26 in Japan. The American anti-imperialists lost their most eloquent advocate in the death, on September 30, of George Frisbie Hoar, Senator from Massachusetts. And all Americans, however they might differ as to the proper methods for Liberty to take in "enlightening the world," mourned the death on October 4 of Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, designer of the colossal statue in New York Harbor.

EVENTS OF 1905

Capitulation of Port Arthur—Russians at Mukden Take the Offensive—Gripenberg Attacks Oku at Hun River—He Takes Hei-koa-tai—He is Held at Sandepu—Oku Drives Him Over Hun River—Gripenberg Resigns His Command—Nogi's Army Arrives at Front—General Strike in St. Petersburg—Petitioners of the Czar are Massacred by Troops—Riots Extend Throughout Russia—Grand Duke Sergius is Assassinated—Great Battle of Mukden—Russians are Defeated—They Retreat to Tie Pass—Linevitch and Kuropatkin Exchange Places—Rouvier Succeeds Combes as French Premier—The Concordat is Abolished—Great Britain and Spain Consent to French Control of Weak Moroccan Government—Germany Objects to it and Forces Resignation of Delcassé, French Foreign Minister—France and Germany Call an International Conference to Determine Foreign Interests in Morocco—United States Takes Charge of Santo Domingo's Finances—Supreme Court Declares Beef Trust Illegal—Prominent Officials are Convicted of Postal Frauds—Contest Between Officers of Equitable Life Assurance Society Discloses Frauds against Policy-holders—Society is Reorganized—New York Legislature Investigates all the Life Insurance Companies, and Finds Great Abuses—Officers Make Restitution—International Commission of Inquiry into North Sea Incident Whitewashes Rojestvensky—Russia Pays for Damage—Rojestvensky is Reenforced by Nebogatoff's Fleet—He Takes Course Through Sea of Japan for Vladivostok—Togo Intercepts Him in Tsushima Straits and Smashes His Fleet—President Roosevelt Urges Russia and Japan to Open Peace Negotiations—They Comply—Peace Conference Meets at Portsmouth, N. H.—Envoys Quickly Agree on Japanese Control of Korea, Russian Evacuation of Manchuria, and Subordinate Terms—Deadlock on Russian Cession to Japan of Sakhalin, Payment of Indemnity, and Subordinate Terms—President Roosevelt Appeals to Czar, who Concedes Cession of Southern Half of Sakhalin—New Anglo-Japanese Treaty Secures Japan against Future Russian Aggression—Mikado, on Advice of "Elder Statesmen" Foregoes Indemnity—Peace is Concluded—Riots in Tokio over Treaty—Admiral Togo's Flagship is Sunk with its Crew by Accidental Explosion—King Oscar Vetoes Bill for Separate Norwegian Consulates—Norway Declares its Independence—It Elects Prince Charles of Denmark as King—He Assumes Name of Haakon VII—Russian Sailors on "Kniaz Potemkin" Mutiny and Murder Officers—They aid Strikers in Odessa—Defeated by Government Troops, they Surrender Ship to Roumania—Death of Secretary Hay—Elihu Root Succeeds Him—Ambassador Porter Finds Body of John Paul Jones in Paris—It is Brought to America—Tour of Secretary Taft, Congressmen, and Others to Philippines Promotes the President's Anti-Race-Suicide Idea More than His Philippine Policy—Czar Tries to Satisfy Cry of Russian People for Free Government With Grant of an Advisory Parliament—He is Answered by Increased Disorders—Then He Grants Legislative Assembly and Civil Rights—This is Cautiously Accepted by Zemstvo Congress—Anti-Semitic Riots in Odessa—Mutiny of Squadron in Black Sea—Mutineers Join Strikers in Sebastopol—They are Subdued by Government Forces—Government Suppressed Mutinies at Cronstadt and Vladivostok—Strike of Russian Postal and Telegraph

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DEPARTURE OF JAPANESE TROOPS FOR THE FRONT

Employees Ties up Business—Peasants Union Causes Agrarian Disturbances—Chamberlain's Derision of Weak Balfour Cabinet Precipitates its Resignation—Campbell-Bannerman Forms Ministry of Liberals and Labor Men Pending General Election—Deaths of the Year: Theodore Thomas, George H. Boughton, Lew Wallace, Jules Verne, Joe Jefferson, Albion W. Tourgee, Maximo Gomez, J. J. Henner, A. W. Bouguereau, Henry Irving, and George Williams.

BY the 3d of January the terms of capitulation of Port Arthur had been agreed upon, and the Japanese took possession of the city. The Russians had tried to disable their warships before the surrender, but the Japanese set to work and quickly made the most of them fit for service in their navy. According to Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the London "Times," "no more discreditable surrender has been recorded in history." The city was plentifully supplied with ammunition and provisions, and of its 41,641 combatants, only 15,307 were sick and wounded. In view of these revelations, General Stössel, who had previously been eulogized as "the Hero of Port Arthur," was court-martialed on his return to Russia, but exonerated. The real hero of the defense was said to have been General Kondrachenko, who was killed on December 18, 1904.

Late in January the Russians defending Mukden took the offensive. The Second Army, under General Gripenberg, 85,000 strong with 350 guns, crossed the frozen Hun River and attacked the Second Army of Japan under General Oku, at the left of the Japanese line. The village of Hei-koa-tai was taken on the 25th, but the attack was stayed by the heroic defense of Sandepu by a small Japanese force. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Oyama, strengthened his left, and on the 27th drove the Russians back over the river with a loss of 10,000 men. The Japanese loss was 7,000. Gripenberg complained that he had not been properly supported by Kuropatkin, and resigned his command.

In February Nogi's gallant army of 60,000 men, relieved from the siege of Port Arthur, arrived at the front, not only

bringing a great increase in numbers, but rousing in the entire Japanese line a spirit of enthusiastic devotion which not even the traditional stubbornness of Russia at bay could withstand. But the Russians had lost their old-time spirit. Reports filtered through the censorship (they were even disseminated by the Japanese among the Russian soldiers) that the autocracy for which they were attempting to filch an Eastern empire was oppressing their brothers at home. Driven by intolerable conditions the workingmen of St. Petersburg joined in a general strike which included all of the 174 industries of the city. Led by a deposed priest, Father Gapon, a great army of the strikers marched to the Winter Palace on Sunday, January 22, known thereafter as "Red Sunday," bearing a petition to the Czar for relief. Troops had been stationed to prevent their approach, and these fired upon the unarmed and orderly petitioners, killing and wounding many hundreds of men, women, and children. The flame of insurrection spread to Moscow, Odessa, Sebastopol, Warsaw, and even the distant Caucasus, where, though the heavy heel of despotism attempted to stamp it out, it broke forth again and again throughout the year. All the better elements of Russia, its professional and business classes, no less than its literary and artistic circles, joined with the artizans in a demand for representative government. The Grand Dukes, the relatives of the Czar who exerted an evil influence over him, were the special objects of popular hatred. On February 17, Sergius, uncle of the Czar, was assassinated by a bomb while driving through the streets of Moscow.

By February 20, the Third Army of Japan under Nogi was in position at Sha-hei-po, a little town west of Liaoyang, covered from the observation of the enemy by cavalry and the left wing of Oku's forces. In a similar position at the other end of the Japanese line, was the new Fifth Army, com-

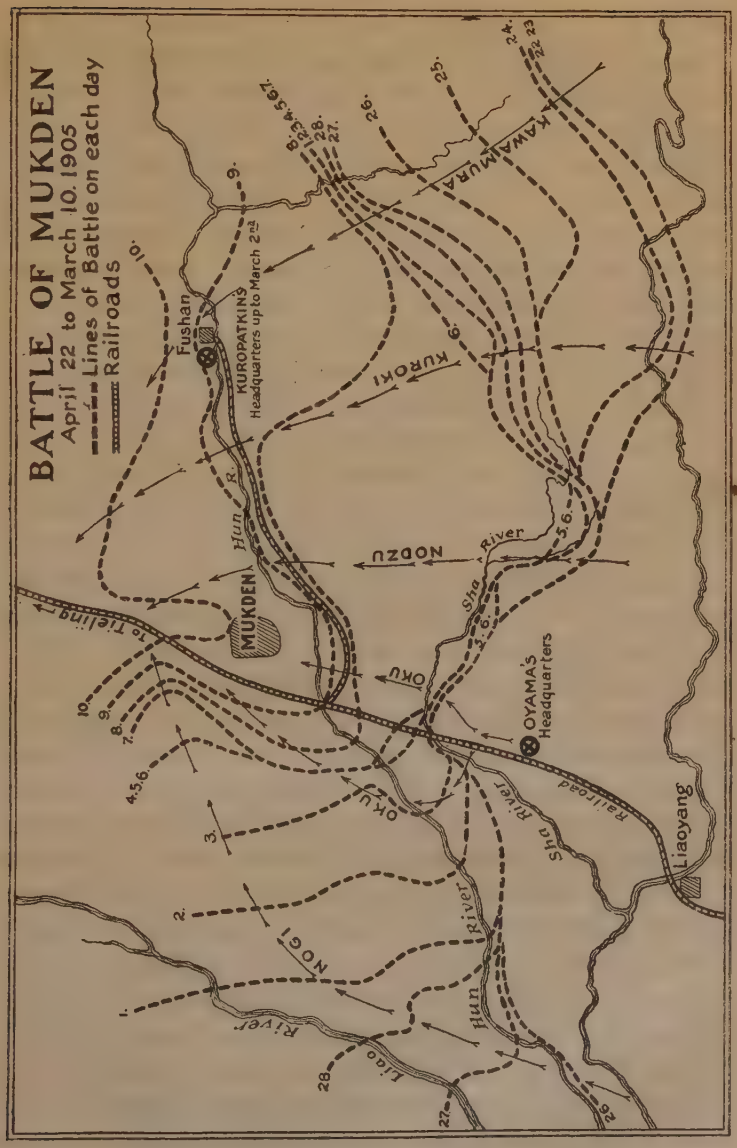
posed of reservists and commanded by General Kawamura. There were 500,000 soldiers in the line, which extended east and west for nearly 100 miles. Opposed to them were 400,000 Russians. Against Nogi and Oku on the west, General Kaulbars was in command; against Nodzu in the centre, General Bilderling, who had succeeded the disgruntled Gripenberg; against Kuroki and Kawamura on the east, General Linevitch. Deceived by the presence of Kawamura's raw troops, Kuropatkin thought the main Japanese attack would be made on the east. Instead, it was to be on the west, with Nogi's trained and fearless scalers of the hill forts at Port Arthur to lead the way. To confirm the Russian commander in his error, Kawamura began operations on February 19 by crossing the frozen Tai-tse River. Kuropatkin, now thoroughly convinced that the turning movement was to be on the east, brought up his reserves to his left. Against this double strength the Japanese reserves played their part like veterans, fighting day after day and taking position after position, until on March 10 they captured Fushun, where the Russians gave up the struggle and retired toward Tieling. Meanwhile Kuroki on Kawamura's left had forced his way over the Sha River and now took his old place in the new alinement. Nodzu broke forth with all his artillery on February 27, preparing for the advance of his left-hand neighbor, Oku, on the 28th. By March 6 Oku was threatening to outflank the Russian position in the Sha valley, southwest of Mukden. He was held fast by the stubborn Russian defense, however, and, indeed, was himself put on the defensive by a desperate attempt of Kuropatkin to pierce the Japanese line at this point. Oku's men stood their ground, and the Russian attack proved a waste of energy, greatly needed to repel the real flanking movement of the Japanese, that led by Nogi. On February 26 this general had started due north between the Hun and Liao Rivers, meeting with no opposition. He reached

Hsin-min-lun, 33 miles west of Mukden, on March 1. Then he turned sharply and marched to the east on a front of 15 miles, his southern or right wing touching the left wing of Oku's army. Kuropatkin, repulsed by Oku on the 6th, now realized how he had been tricked, and, after a last despairing but futile effort to stop the advance of Nogi, on March 7 gave the order to retreat. On the 8th Nogi cut the railroad north of Mukden, and on the same day Nodzu crossed the Sha River, and swept on to the Hun, which he crossed on the 10th, getting in touch with Oku's right. Kuroki also moved up with Nodzu, preserving connection all the while with Kawamura on the east. Mukden was surrounded on three sides and a part of the fourth. Under the concentrated fire of the contracting Japanese line, the Russian retreat became a rout through the only remaining outlet, that on the northeast toward Tieling. The Japanese occupied Mukden on March 10, finding there enormous stores of arms and provisions.

In this, the greatest battle recorded in history, as well as the longest in duration, the Russians lost 30,000 killed, 100,000 wounded, and 50,000 prisoners, the total being 45 per cent of their forces. The total Japanese casualties were 52,500, 10½ per cent of their strength.

Kuropatkin resigned his position of Commander-in-Chief on March 13, but before the resignation was accepted another defeat was scored against him at Tie Pass, 40 miles north of Mukden. This important position fell into Japanese hands on the 16th, the Russians falling back the safe distance of 100 miles before making another, and, as it proved, a last stand. On the same day General Linevitch superseded General Kuropatkin in the supreme Russian command, the latter at his own request taking over the command of Linevitch's army.

But little sympathy was expended on Russia in her troubles by her ally. France was busy setting her own house in order. Though pilots might change at its ministerial wheel,


BATTLE OF MUKDEN
April 22 to March 10. 1905
Lines of Battle on each day
Railroads
Fushan
KUROPATKIN'S Headquarters up to March 2nd
MUKDEN
OYAMA'S Headquarters
Liaoyang
Hun R.
Sha River
Hun River
Shu River
Liao River
Railroad
To Tieling
KUROKI
NODZU
OKU
NOGI
KAWAMURA

the French Government proceeded on its course as charted in the Great Revolution. It was now ready to abolish the connection between Church and State, which had been reintroduced by Napoleon in the Concordat with Pius VII. The Combes Cabinet fell on January 18, on account of revelations of its system of espionage, but the new Ministry under M. Rouvier continued its general policy. On February 9 a bill to abolish the Concordat was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. Its course through the Chamber and Senate occupied the year and divided the country into factions even more violently partizan than those caused by the Dreyfus case. It went into effect on December 6.

Ever since the accession of Edward VII, Great Britain and France had been developing a friendly relation which now almost amounted to an alliance. Great Britain encouraged France's desire to strengthen her hold in North Africa, giving special and formal consent, as the owner of Gibraltar, to French control over the weak Moroccan Government across the Strait. In this acquiescence Spain also joined. At first there seemed to be no objection to this program by any European country. During the spring, however, the German Emperor landed from his yacht at Tangier, Morocco, and made a speech in which he declared against the predominance of any European country in Moroccan affairs. While German trade with Morocco was inconsiderable, the Emperor was contending for a principle in the program which Germany had set before herself of capturing the markets of the world. This speech was followed up by persistent diplomatic pressure on France from Berlin, which finally, on June 6, caused the resignation of Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier Rouvier's disavowal of the Moroccan policy. Germany and France then agreed to call a conference of the Powers to determine their common and individual interests in the semi-civilized Berber country.

The United States was also assuming a protecting attitude to a country not fully emerged from barbarism. On January 21 Santo Domingo, pressed by European creditor nations, agreed that the United States should preserve order and administer finances, while guaranteeing territorial integrity. This arrangement was consummated on March 25 by the appointment of a United States Commissioner to collect the Dominican revenues until the claims of the European nations were settled. The United States was also doing a good deal of house-cleaning at home. On January 30 the United States Supreme Court declared the Beef Trust illegal, and on February 7, August W. Machen, a prominent official in the Post-office Department, and two other lesser men, were convicted of postal frauds.

Idols were falling on every hand in the business world. A contest for control of the great Equitable Life Assurance Society started in February between James W. Alexander, its president, and James Hazen Hyde, one of its vice-presidents and the owner of the majority of its capital stock. It revealed gross irregularities of management in which both the contestants and others were implicated. Another contest arose between two financiers, Thomas F. Ryan and E. H. Harriman, to gain possession of Mr. Hyde's stock. In this Mr. Ryan was victor. He made Paul Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy, President of the Society, and gave his own stock over in charge to a board of trustees, of which ex-President Cleveland was made chairman. In the meantime the State Legislature of New York had appointed a committee to make a general investigation of all the life insurance companies. Under the able inquisition of its attorney, Charles E. Hughes, the committee laid bare, during the fall, the most astounding mismanagement and misappropriation of the funds of policy-holders. Great sums of money had been given, without proper accounting, to lobbyists in order that these might buy

off at the State capitals bills inimical to the companies, and influence legislation in their favor. The charge made by Judge Parker in the Presidential campaign of 1904 that the Republican party had profited by large contributions from the great corporations was fully substantiated. The funds of the companies were used to float great speculative enterprises. Indeed, the presidents and other officers had used the money of policy-holders as if it were their own private property, and all the while they were drawing exorbitant salaries, from two to three and more times that of the President of the United States. As a result of the investigation these officials made restitution of their ill-gotten gains, and the companies were reorganized.

After the battle of Mukden interest in the Russo-Japanese war centred on Rojestvensky's fleet. The unfortunate North Sea incident was now closed. On February 26 the International Commission of Inquiry had reported that, while there were no hostile ships in the English fishing fleet which was fired upon, the nervous apprehension of attack felt by the Russians excused their action. On March 9 the Russian Government paid over £65,000 ($325,000) as indemnity due to the injured fishermen.

Rojestvensky evidently felt that he would be made to pay far more dearly in his next combat. He moved deliberately from one French port to another, wearing his welcome out in each, for the Japanese were complaining bitterly of Russia's abuse of her alliance with France in using the latter's ports as if they were her own. In May, however, Rojestvensky was joined by a squadron under Admiral Nebogatoff, sent out from Russia to reenforce him, and he summoned up his courage and steamed into Japanese waters, taking the straight course between Japan and Korea for Vladivostok. With that marvelous prescience that is the chief distinction of Japanese strategy, Admiral Togo had counted

on Rojestvensky taking this route, and so was prepared for him. On May 27 the Japanese fleet intercepted the Russian armada steaming at its highest rate of speed through the Tsushima Straits at the southern entrance to the Sea of Japan. Before engaging, Admiral Togo signaled: "The fate of the Empire depends on this effort. Let every man do his utmost." The battle lasted until the afternoon of the next day. The splendid tactics and superior gunnery of the Japanese gave them an overwhelming victory. A torpedo attack at night was especially effective. Of the Russian ships 21 were sunk, 5 were captured, 2 escaped to Vladivostok, and 7 to neutral ports where they were interned. Admirals Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff were captured, the former being seriously wounded. Admiral Fölkersahm was killed. About 4,000 Russian sailors were killed, and 7,282 were taken prisoners. The Japanese lost 3 torpedo boats, and had 116 men killed and 538 wounded.

The whole civilized world felt that now was the time for a third party, friendly to both contestants, to intervene and persuade them to make peace. Accordingly it applauded Theodore Roosevelt, President of the nation between which and Russia friendship had so long existed as to have become traditional, and which had introduced Japan into the group of civilized nations, when he took upon himself the delicate task of mediator. On June 8 he proposed to both of the warring governments that they open direct negotiations for peace with one another. His proposals were accepted, and peace envoys were sent to America in August—from Russia, M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, and Baron Rosen, the Ambassador to the United States; from Japan, Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Takahira, Minister to the United States. As it was midsummer, the commission did not sit in Washington, but in the cooler seaport city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Japanese

envoys submitted their terms of peace on August 10, and the Russian reply was handed in on the 12th. The Russians agreed to the demands of Japan for the acknowledgment of Japan's paramount interests in Korea, the Russian evacuation of Manchuria, and the transfer to Japan of the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and of the Manchurian railroad. They rejected the Japanese proposals of the retrocession of Japan's former possession, the island of Sakhalin (which the Japanese had occupied during July); the payment of Japan's war expenses; the limitation of Russian naval forces in the North Pacific; and the surrender of the interned ships. A deadlock on these points occurred, and it appeared that the conference would prove futile. Then President Roosevelt again intervened, and appealed directly to the Czar, with the result that the lower half of Sakhalin was conceded to Japan, Russia remaining firm upon the other points.

While the conference was in session Japan made a new treaty with Great Britain which assured her of protection against future Russian aggression by sea. Accordingly the Mikado, influenced by a group of so-called "Elder Statesmen," who realized that immediate peace was of more value to impoverished Japan than an indemnity which it might never be able to collect, ordered his envoys to waive the points that were still in dispute. The treaty of peace was signed on September 5. The announcement of its terms aroused great dissatisfaction in Japan. Riots took place in Tokio, causing the city to be put under martial law. This outburst of bitterness was sobered into profound grief a week later. On September 13 Admiral Togo's flagship, the "Mikasa," was accidentally destroyed by an explosion, and 599 sailors perished.

While the differences between Russia and Japan were being patched up at Portsmouth, the long-standing grievance of Norway against Sweden for the subordination of Norwegian consular interests to Swedish resulted in a division of

the dual kingdom. Provoked by King Oscar's veto of a bill for the establishment of separate Norwegian consulates, the Storthing (Norwegian Parliament) on June 7 declared that the King had forfeited the throne, and directed the Ministry to act as a provisional government. This declaration was confirmed by an almost solid popular vote. Although the King and people of Sweden deeply resented this act, they came to a peaceful agreement with its perpetrators by which they acknowledged the independence of the Norwegians on condition that these raze the fortifications which they had recently constructed at great expense along the Swedish boundary. The Norwegians generously offered to elect a scion of King Oscar's house to the vacant throne, but the offended sovereign refused his sanction. Prince Charles of Denmark was then invited to take the crown. His acceptance was ratified by a popular referendum on November 13, at which 254,899 votes were cast in favor of a monarchy under the Prince, and 68,262 in favor of a republic. The new king assumed the archaic name of Haakon VII, and changed the name of his son, the Crown Prince, to Olaf, as sentimental tokens that the old line of Norwegian kings, which ceased 525 years before with Haakon VI, had been restored.

The anarchy prevailing throughout Russia had a natural culmination in open rebellion among the tools of the oppressors. Late in June the sailors of the battleship "Kniaz Potemkin" of the Black Sea fleet mutinied because of the murder by the captain of one of their number who as representative of the crew had protested against the bad quality of the food. They killed the captain and most of the officers, imprisoned the rest, and steamed for Odessa, where a conflict between strikers and soldiers was in progress, to aid the workingmen. They arrived on June 27, and, landing with their machine guns, took part in the fighting. The Government, however, used all its available military and naval forces,

and suppressed the insurrection. The mutineers escaped with the "Kniaz Potemkin" to Kustendje, a port of Roumania, and surrendered to that Government. The ship was returned to Russia, and manned with a new crew.

The United States lost, in the death of John Hay on July 1, one of the greatest of its long line of brilliant statesmen and diplomats. As Ambassador to England under President McKinley, and as Secretary of State under both McKinley and Roosevelt, he won international reputation as a statesman of the foremost rank. Like William H. Seward, the other great Secretary of State with whom he is instinctively compared, Mr. Hay was too eminent to suit the exigencies of party politics and receive the merited honor of nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Hay was also distinguished in literature. With John G. Nicolay, who like himself had been a secretary of the great War President, he wrote the most authoritative of the many lives of Lincoln. His "Pike County Ballads" gave him rank as a poet with Bret Harte, whose verse is in a similar vein. It was announced after his death that a novel, "The Bread-Winners," which, published anonymously in 1883, created a great stir, was by his versatile pen. Elihu Root, a former Secretary of War, was appointed to succeed Mr. Hay in the State Department.

In April General Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, had discovered in Paris the body of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the American Revolution. In July the remains were brought to this country on a United States Government vessel, and on the 24th were placed with appropriate ceremonies in a temporary vault at Annapolis, Maryland, the seat of the United States Naval Academy.

During the summer William H. Taft, Secretary of War, went with a party of Congressmen to observe conditions in the Philippines. With them were a number of sightseers, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President.

On the way the party stopped in Japan, where they were received with an enthusiasm greater than had ever before been witnessed in that country. It was a most significant testimony of Japan's admiration for the United States represented in Secretary Taft and the Congressmen, and its personal regard for President Roosevelt represented in his daughter. So far as leading to any practical results in measures of relief of the Filipinos from tariffs and other burdens, the tour proved almost barren of results. It did, however, lead to several marriage alliances between members of the party, the first and chief of which was that of Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, whose engagement was announced on December 13.

The demand for constitutional government, rising from every quarter of Russia, and from every rank of society save the bureaucracy, backed as it was by workingmen's strikes, peasant uprisings, and military and naval mutinies, caused the Czar, after making all sorts of ineffective promises, to take definite action. At first he tried to give the shadow instead of the substance of representative government by issuing a manifesto on August 18 creating a national assembly or Duma, to be elected by a small body of highly qualified voters and to act solely in an advisory capacity to the autocracy. The plan was received with general derision and answered by increased disorders. The Czar at last realized that his people could be tricked no longer, and on October 30 granted a Duma fairly representative of all classes, and with real legislative powers. At the same time the liberties of speech, the press, association, religion—in short, all the personal civil rights prevailing in enlightened countries—were promised the people. Minister Witte, who had been made a count in recognition of his diplomatic victory at Portsmouth, was commissioned to carry out the program. The Zemstvo Congress, a convention of representatives of local

assemblies of the people, accepted the new proposals of the Czar, but only with great caution. It promised to support the Ministry "only in so far as it will correctly and consistently carry out the constitutional principles of the Manifesto."

If the representatives of orderly agitation received the Czar's Manifesto with suspicion, it may be readily inferred that it had no effect whatever upon the disorderly elements. The Anti-Semites took advantage of the prevailing anarchy to massacre the Jews. By November 2 it was reported that 5,000 members of this peaceful race had been murdered in riots at Odessa and elsewhere. At Sebastopol the striking workmen were joined on November 24 by an entire squadron of the Black Sea fleet, including the "Kniaz Potemkin" that with an entirely new crew seemed still to carry in its forecastle the haunting spirit of mutiny. And not in its forecastle alone, for a Lieutenant Schmidt led the revolt. The mutineers killed Admiral Pisarevsky, captured the city, and stopped all railroad traffic. On the next day, however, the Government forces retook the ships, although not until after these had committed much destruction by shelling the city. Further trouble broke out at Cronstadt, the naval stronghold on the Baltic, and also at Vladivostok, but the revolts were sternly repressed. General confusion in the business world was occasioned by a strike, beginning on November 30 and extending well into December, of the postal and telegraph employees. It was occasioned by a Government order forbidding them to form a union. Every industry was becoming unionized. There was even a Peasants Union, formed by tenants for the purpose of securing possession of the land, which Tolstoy had taught them was theirs by natural right. During December there were many agrarian disturbances, chiefly in the Baltic Provinces, where the great landowners are Germans.

Labor was also coming to its own in Great Britain, where for the first time in the history of that land made great by handiwork, a manual laborer was chosen to a seat in its Cabinet. The disintegration of the Balfour administration, which Secretary Chamberlain started two years before by proposing to introduce Protection, had now reached the point of dissolution. The dwindling strength of the administration had permitted its defeat on several questions, and Balfour had been compelled to resort to very tenuous excuses to justify its continuation in power. Then Mr. Chamberlain completed his work by a speech in which he referred contemptuously to the humiliating position of the Prime Minister. In December Mr. Balfour and his associates resigned. The King at once summoned Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who formed a Cabinet of Liberal and Labor representatives to hold office pending a general Parliamentary election. Never before were so many men distinguished either for intellectual attainments or executive ability, or both, gathered together in a Government ministry. And not the least distinguished and certainly the most picturesque figure of them all was John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, who had risen from the position of an engineer to become a successful labor leader and a member of Parliament, and now had been chosen to form a part of a council to which were committed the destinies of a world-encircling empire.

Music, art, literature, and the stage suffered greatly by death during the year. Theodore Thomas, the great American composer and orchestra leader, died at Chicago, on January 4, at the age of 69. George H. Boughton, the English painter, died on January 19 at the age of 70. General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur" and other novels of great popularity and enduring merit, passed away at the age of 78 in his home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on February 15.

On March 24, Jules Verne, whose hundred or more works of imaginative fiction, based on the marvels of nature and modern science, have both entertained and instructed youthful readers in every quarter of the globe, died at his home in Amiens, France, aged 77 years. On April 23, Joseph Jefferson, the most beloved actor of the American stage, made his exit from life at Palm Beach, Florida, aged 76 years. On May 21, Albion W. Tourgee, whose novels of the days of Southern reconstruction attained great vogue a quarter of a century before, died at the age of 67 in Bordeaux, France, where he was American consul. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban patriot, closed a long life of revolution at Havana on June 17, in the calm assurance that his beloved country had entered upon an era of undisturbed peace and prosperity. J. J. Henner, a French painter, noted as an original colorist, died at Paris, July 23, at the age of 76. Adolphe W. Bouguereau, another French artist of possibly greater talent but certainly less genius, whose ideals of beauty always fell in with the popular taste and hence won for him great popularity, ended his life at La Rochelle, France, at the age of 80. Henry Irving (the stage name, legalized in 1889, of John Henry Brodribb), the greatest actor of the English-speaking stage, died in London on October 13, aged 67.

But none of these brilliant men left behind him works or influences at all comparable to the institution and idea which a plain business man, George Williams (who died in London, on November 6, at the age of 80), gave to the world in the Young Men's Christian Association, which he conceived and founded a half-century ago.

EVENTS OF 1906

(JANUARY 1 TO MAY 1)

Workmen's Councils Boycott the Duma—Constitutional Democrats Organize Party—The Disorders in Baltic Provinces are Mercilessly Repressed — Father Gapon Disappears — Constitutional Democrats Win in Elections to Duma—Witte Secures Loan—He Resigns—Gorky Visits America—He Offends American Senses of Propriety and Fair Play—Assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg—Deaths of Christian IX, President Harper, General Wheeler, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Eugen Richter, Susan B. Anthony, Eastman Johnson, Professor Curie—Famine in Japan—Japanese House Passes Bill for Government Ownership of Railroads—British Battleship "Dreadnought" is Launched—Liberals Win Parliamentary Election—New Education Bill—Lord Milner is Censured for Acts in Transvaal—M. Fallières Elected President of France—Government Inventory of Church Property Causes Riots—Conference of Powers at Algeciras Grants French Predominance in Morocco—Mine Disaster at Courrières—German Firemen Aid in Rescue—Selfishness of Mine Owners Foments Anarchistic Spirit—Coal Strike—Minister Clémenceau Prevents Riot at Paris—Coal Strike in Pennsylvania—Contest in Congress Between Administration Forces and "Insurgents" Over Philippine Tariff Bill, Railroad Rate Bill, and Bill to Admit Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Wood Exterminates Bandit Moros in Jolo—Eruption of Vesuvius Devastates Towns on Its Slopes—Earthquake in California Destroys Life and Property in San Francisco and Neighboring Towns—Fire Completes the Devastation in San Francisco and Santa Rosa—Plans for Rebuilding.

WITH the opening of the New Year the disorders in Russia assumed a new character, all the more ominous because orderly. On January 2 the Workmen's Council of St. Petersburg joined the representatives of various proletarian organizations across the Finnish border in a momentous conference. It was decided to engage in no more sporadic uprisings, but to proceed quietly with the organization throughout the empire of Workmen's Councils, representatives of which were to form a General Congress. As a protest against the undemocratic conditions imposed upon electors, the workmen decided not to take part in the coming elections for the Duma. This meant a boycott of the Witte program of moderate constitutional reform. As the workmen were dominant in the provinces where revolution still existed—namely, the Baltic Provinces,

Poland, Siberia, the Caucasus, and several governments in southern Russia—the Moderates at once organized to win the election, not from the Reactionists, which was a foregone conclusion, but from the Radicals. On January 18 there met at St. Petersburg the first National Conference organized by a political party in the history of Russia, that of the Constitutional Democrats. It adopted a platform of liberal republican principles, and advocated participation in the Duma so long as this body acted in sympathy with its principles of free constitutional government. In the meantime the autocracy was making the most of its waning lease of power. Revolution was sternly suppressed everywhere it raised its head. In the Baltic Provinces, where the peasants had risen against the German landlords, from December 14 to February 14 the military hanged 18 persons and shot 621. Three hundred and twenty were killed in armed encounters, and 251 were flogged. Ninety-seven farmhouses, twenty-two town dwellings, and several schools, town-halls, and club-houses were burned. On February 3, the day after the Czar had promised a deputation of peasants relief from oppression, fifty-three of their fellows were shot to death at Vilna.

The indecision or powerlessness of the Czar was further shown by the lack of harmony prevailing in his Cabinet. On January 14 M. Durnovo, one of the leaders of the Reactionary party, was promoted to the post of Minister of the Interior. Within a month he had brought things to such a pass in the Cabinet that Premier Witte, representing the progressive influence, threatened to resign, and was restrained from doing so only by the urgent personal request of the Czar, who required his services in the pending negotiations with foreign bankers for large loans with which to pay the appalling expenses of the Japanese war.

Witte acceded to the Czar's request, and this fact had much to do with the turning against him of the Radicals

among the workmen, who charged him with insincerity. He was held to be a more faithful servant of the Czar than loyal friend of the Russian people. An incident now occurred which seemed to corroborate this view of the Prime Minister's character. Father Gapon, the leader of the petitioners on Red Sunday, who had fled immediately after the massacre across the border, returned to St. Petersburg and was put under arrest. He was quickly released, whereupon he announced that he had been converted from his revolutionary views, and now favored the Witte program of gradual constitutional reform. He began to organize the workmen in favor of moderate measures, being aided in this work, the Radicals charged, with funds supplied by the Government. This propaganda, however, was ineffective. About the middle of April Father Gapon disappeared from public view, and it was reported that he had been enticed into a secret conclave of revolutionists, where, after confessing his treason, he was done to death.

One-third of the elections to the Duma were held during the first week in April. Not a single Reactionist gained a seat. In St. Petersburg the Constitutional Democrats elected every one of the 160 members. The Czar at once set about reducing the new Parliament from a legislative to a merely deliberative body. On April 11 he announced that the times and conditions of loans would be taken from the control of the Duma and consigned to a "Committee of Finance." The active revolutionists, who had refused to take part in the Duma, reiterated their warning to the world that when they came into power they would refuse to recognize any debt incurred by the Imperial Government after Red Sunday, January 22, 1905. In view of all these conditions it was only with great difficulty that Witte secured a loan of $440,000,000 on the onerous terms of 5 per cent at a discount of 12 per cent. After having performed this service

for his imperial master, the Premier again presented his resignation, which on April 30 was accepted. By this date it was found that the Constitutional Democrats had a clear working majority of seven, 178 members of the Duma belonging to that party having been thus far elected.

The revolutionists also set about raising funds. On April 10 Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, better known by his pen-name of Maxim Gorky, landed at New York to collect money for the cause of Russian freedom. Already noted as the most original of Russian writers, and, next to Tolstoy, the most influential, he had added to this fame by taking prominent part in the revolutionary movement. After Red Sunday he had been arrested along with other revolutionary leaders, but was released owing to petitions received from all over the world, signed by men of prominence in statecraft and literature. M. Gorky's influence during his visit to America was greatly impaired by the social ostracism he endured, owing to the fact that he brought with him a fellow-revolutionist and former actress, whom he represented to be his wife, although he had left the legal Madame Pyeshkoff behind him in Russia. M. Gorky was also severely criticized for sending a telegram of sympathy to two labor men imprisoned on the charge of assassinating under peculiarly atrocious circumstances ex-Governer Frank Steunenberg at Boise, Idaho, on December 30, 1905. It was felt that M. Gorky had no right to prejudge the case.

While the Russian nation turned against the "Little White Father," as the Czar had been affectionately termed, Denmark was proving, by its general and sincere mourning for King Christian IX, who died on January 29 at the age of 87 years, how easy it was for monarchy to strengthen itself in the affections of a people. He was a man of no great intellectual gifts, yet the embodiment of practical wisdom in that he had thoroughly learned the art of reigning as a constitu-

tional monarch. He kept strictly within bounds, exerting his influence to stimulate agriculture and commerce, chiefly the dairy business and the construction of railroads.

Scarcely less than at home his loss was felt throughout Europe, upon half of whose thrones sat either his descendants or his relatives by marriage, for Christian considered match-making a chief part of the king business. And this "universal father-in-law of royalty," as he came to be called, consolidated his sovereignty trust into a real and not merely nominal international alliance by establishing the custom of visiting between monarchs, in which his son-in-law, Edward VII of Great Britain, has so distinguished himself.

Christian's eldest son, Frederick, who is like his father in disposition, succeeded to the throne as the eighth of the name, at the mature age of 63.

Among other distinguished persons who died during the first quarter of the year may be mentioned William Rainey Harper, first president of Chicago University, who, warned for more than a year that he was stricken with the incurable disease of cancer, worked almost to the last day of his life, which ended on January 10. Although but 49 years of age, he had proved himself, according to President Schurman of Cornell, the ablest college president of his generation.

General Joseph Wheeler, who in his youth wore the gray as a dashing cavalry officer in the Civil War, and late in life led with equal ardor the soldiers in khaki who fought under the Stars and Stripes in Cuba, died January 25 at the age of 69.

On February 9 died Paul Laurence Dunbar, the American negro poet, at the age of 34. This elevator boy, educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, took rank with the leading magazine poets and story-writers of his day. William Dean Howells called him: "The first black man to feel the life of the negro esthetically and to express it lyrically."

Eugen Richter, long the radical leader of the German Reichstag, died on March 10, at the age of 68. Miss Susan B. Anthony, with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton leader of the woman suffrage movement in America, died March 13, aged 86. Eastman Johnson, the well-known American portrait-painter, died on April 5, at the age of 80.

On April 19 Professor Pierre Curie, who collaborated with his wife in the discovery of radium, was run over and killed by a wagon in Paris. The French Government settled upon his widow a pension for life.

The famine which the wise Japanese statesmen had foreseen when they agreed to the Russian terms of peace came upon the three provinces of northern Japan early in January. Owing to an almost total failure of the rice crop nearly a million peasants were reduced to starvation. The Government, imitating the example of the British during the Indian famines, afforded relief by instituting in the afflicted provinces public works, upon which the peasants might be employed. Generous subscriptions for the sufferers were collected in the United States, where the opportunity was gladly seized of making a practical testimonial of sympathy with the brave little islanders. Undismayed by the calamity the Japanese Government continued its policy of keeping in the forefront of progress. On March 16 a bill for the Government ownership of railways was passed by the Japanese House of Representatives. Japan also showed that she considered herself in the van of the Powers by intimating to Great Britain that she should reform her military system if she wished to remain in alliance with the conqueror of Russia.

Of the British navy there could be no criticism. Great Britain had always seized upon the newest inventions to increase the efficiency of this arm of the service.

During the last few years the turbine motor had been replacing reciprocating engines in the merchant marine. It

was now for the first time used upon a war vessel, the British "Dreadnought," a monster battleship of 18,000 tons, launched on February 10 at Portsmouth, England. This event created great activity in the naval departments of the other Powers. Germany, France, and Japan began to build 18,000-ton warships operated by the turbine motor, and the House Committee on Naval Affairs at Washington recommended the construction of one of 19,400 tons, at an estimated cost of $10,000,000.

The general Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, held during January, resulted in an overwhelming victory by the combined Liberal and Labor parties over the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. Even without counting the Labor members the Liberal representation had a clear working majority over all. The Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet, temporarily in power pending the general election, was continued. It early showed itself to be a typical Liberal Ministry: strong in domestic policies and weak in imperial ones. A new education bill, announced by the President of the Board of Education, Augustine Birrell, satisfied the demands of the Nonconformists that Anglican influences be removed from the public schools, and at the same time it protected the property interests of the English Church in buildings used for schools. It was in colonial matters that this "ministry of all the talents" revealed the one thing lacking, the supreme gift of vigorous and decisive action. Authorized by the election to abolish coolie labor in the Transvaal, it nevertheless hesitated to commit itself upon this delicate question where principle and expediency were so clearly in opposition. In the course of its vacillation official censure was passed upon Lord Milner, High Commissioner in Africa, for his consenting to the flogging of coolies, and yet the Government was not prepared (for lack of information, confessed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman) to take decisive

action of its own. The London "Times" expressed the general sentiment of the nation when it asked: "Are we to substitute for responsible and self-reliant representatives of the Crown mere official puppets at the end of a cable, paralyzed in all serious emergencies by the thought that the slightest unauthorized action, the slightest error of judgment, may entail a vote of censure?"

More decision, although even less tact, was shown by the new government that came in with the election on January 17 of M. Fallières to the Presidency of the French Republic. Under the law for the separation of Church and State it became necessary on February 1 for the authorities to enter the churches and take an inventory of their contents (in which heretofore the Government had an interest) before transferring these to the voluntary associations by which the churches were thereafter to be conducted. This to men without any sentiment seemed a proper enough undertaking, but it horrified the devout among the people, who assembled at the church doors with various implements to resist what they deemed the sacrilegious handling of sacred objects. Many soldiers refused to obey the order to take the inventory and were punished for insubordination. Naturally these became popular heroes.

On March 13 M. Sarrien was appointed Premier. He appointed a strong Republican Cabinet, which, on the next day, announced its intention to carry out the Separation law with "inflexible firmness," and to continue the policy of its predecessor in regard to Morocco.

The conference of Powers about the status of this semi-barbarous Berber country held a session at Algeciras from January 16 to April 1. Germany, which at the beginning of the Moroccan controversy had held the whip hand, found herself at the end thoroughly beaten, being supported by only one other country, Austria—Italy having virtually broken

the Triple Alliance by adhering to the French cause, which was on all fours with her own policy in northern Africa. Germany proposed that Morocco be policed by officers belonging to small countries, most of whom happened to be under her influence. This was voted down, and the policing was assigned to France and Spain, the two countries with neighboring territory. It was also agreed that France should hold three of the fifteen shares of the State Bank of Morocco, other Powers being limited to holdings of one share each. Trade was to be open to all countries. This last concession, being the ostensible purpose of Germany's interference, gave her the nominal victory. It would have been granted had there been no Moroccan convention.

A far better kind of German and French amity than that politely expressed at the close of the Algeciras conference was exhibited in a great calamity which occurred at Courrières, in northern France, the centre of a great coal region. On March 10 a terrific explosion of gas, generated in a burning pit and penetrating the passages, disabled the hoisting apparatus and threw the cages clear out of the mouth of the shaft. Of 1,800 miners who were below at the time, 1,150 were cut off from return. All Europe was appalled by the immensity of the disaster. The German firemen from the mines of Westphalia rushed at once to the aid of their fellow-workmen, the sons of men whom their fathers had fought on that very spot thirty-five years before. They gave notable aid in the parties that were organized to save the lives of the buried miners, though it was charged that the French authorities were greatly remiss in devising and executing the general plan of rescue. When on March 30, three weeks after the explosion, and some time after the management had refused to aid the work of rescue further at the expense of property interests, a party of thirteen emaciated miners, who had been kept alive by the superb courage and generalship

of their leader, Henri Némy, was rescued, a note of rage against the authorities was heard in the general cry of joy, and the miners joined in the strike then prevailing throughout the coal region, and paraded the streets with the black flag of anarchy.

Here it was that the so-called "bourgeois" or "middle class" Government of France lost the admirable courage that had sustained it in its tactless contest with the Clericals, and began to parley and temporize with the strikers. M. Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior, sent troops, it is true, to the scene of the disorders, but gave the soldiers orders not to fire on the strikers. Noting this, the Socialist leaders throughout the country, and especially in Paris, boldly proclaimed a general rising on the first of May, a date sacred to revolutionary attempts. But M. Clémenceau, realizing his former error, employed the great power of the Parisian police to secure incriminating evidence against the chief agitators, and stationed troops at all the dangerous points in the city with orders to shoot down disturbers of the peace. By so doing, he cowed the leaders of the purposed uprising, and the day so greatly dreaded by orderly citizens passed with only a few sporadic demonstrations. The French Republic had again disappointed its enemies by proving its stability as a government of law and order.

The coal miners of America had a number of conferences with the operators early in the year in regard to securing better wages and conditions of labor, but these were ineffective. On March 31, 160,000 miners quit work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Political interest in the United States largely centred about the personality of President Roosevelt. He championed certain measures before Congress which met with the opposition of prominent leaders in his party, who were accordingly dubbed by the press of the country "Insurgents."

By vigorous use of the Administration forces, a favorite measure of the President, the Philippine Tariff Bill, was pushed through the House on January 16, only to be smothered in committee in the Senate. This bill provided for the admission without duties to this country of all Philippine products except sugar, tobacco, and rice, upon which the duties were to be 25 per cent of what other nations pay upon these products.

Another measure in which the President was greatly interested was the Hepburn Railroad Rate Bill. This provided for an increase of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, enabling it to fix railroad freight rates and punish the granting of rebates to favored shippers. On February 8 this was passed by the House with but seven dissenting votes. In the Senate, where the opposition to the President was concentrated, a long debate was held over the question of whether decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be held subject to review by the Federal courts.

The Administration succeeded in saving in the Senate only half of its Statehood Bill, a measure providing for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one State, and of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as another. By the close vote of 37 to 35 the Senators elected March 9 to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory as the State of Oklahoma, cutting out of the bill all reference to Arizona and New Mexico. On March 22 the House sent the Statehood Bill to conference with the Senate after voting against concurrence with the Senate's exclusion of Arizona and New Mexico.

The Administration had better fortune in quelling insurgence in the Philippines than in the Senate. The Moros in the Sulu archipelago were giving trouble to the Americans as they had done to the Spanish, and General Leonard Wood, President Roosevelt's companion in arms in Cuba,

whose promotion to a chief command had created no small disaffection in army circles, was sent against them. On March 6–7 General Wood stormed a bandits' nest in a crater on the island of Jolo, killing 600 Moros, including a number of women and children. The Americans lost only 18 killed and 52 wounded. The extraordinary achievement of the attacking party in scaling the precipitous mountain-sides, up which the artillery had to be hoisted by block and tackle, was lost sight of by the country in its first horror at the thought of American soldiers shooting down women and children. However, the indignation was lessened, if not entirely dissipated, by General Wood's account which followed the first brief cable despatch. In this he explained that "Moro women wore trousers, and were dressed and armed much like the men, and charged with them," and that "the children were in many cases used by the men as shields while charging troops."

One month later, out of a volcano on the other side of the world from the crater of Jolo, there burst forth destructive forces of nature which awoke in the heart of humanity only a sense of helpless horror, unmingled with that feeling of indignation which is felt when ruin is wrought by the hand of man. During the first days of April there were evidences that Vesuvius—the famous volcano near Naples, whose first eruption in historic times, A. D. 79, buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, on its slopes, to be exhumed eighteen centuries later as memorials of ancient civilization—was about to become active. The Neapolitans were pleased, as they supposed the eruption would be a harmless one, affording a fine spectacle to King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England, a visit from whom was expected about the time. But the detonations became so terrific, the shower of ashes so appalling, and the lava streams so devastating, that by Thursday, April 5, the inhabitants of the towns on the

mountain slopes had abandoned their homes and fruitful gardens to destruction and were fleeing down to a zone of safety. However, Professor Matteucci, the astronomer whose observatory is on the spur of the volcanic cone, remained at his post with his assistant, Frank Alvord Perret, of New York, and witnessed the eruptions of this and the following days. The electrical phenomena were extraordinary, and seriously interfered with the operation of the seismograph, the instrument for recording the violence, frequency, and direction of the earth tremors.

The eruption began with an overflow of lava, or molten rock. On April 6 the main stream of lava, 150 to 450 feet wide, and from 30 to 35 feet high, was pouring down the southern slope of the mountain at the rate of 21 feet a minute, shriveling by its heat even before contact the vegetation in its path. All the while there fell a shower of ashes and black sand, which, mingled with hot vapor, came down at times in the form of "caustic rain," very destructive to vegetation. The military engineers tried to dam the lava flow, but it burst through all obstructions, and, on April 7, overwhelmed Boscotrecase, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and drove out the 30,000 of Torre dell' Annunziata.

On Sunday, the 8th, the great jagged cone within the crater was blown off in rock fragments, which fell on all sides, a number of them piercing the roof and breaking the windows of Professor Matteucci's observatory. During the day many enormous blocks of stone were cast up to the height of 2,500 feet above the crater. The ashes ascended much higher, and spread out in the shape of a huge tree, a veritable upas of death, for the destruction of life was wholly due to the droppings from its branches. Driven by the southern wind the main extension was to the north, where all the fatalities occurred, chiefly in the towns of Ottaiano and San Giuseppe, on the northeastern slope of the volcano.

Falling like snow on roofs unprepared in that summer clime for the weight, these volcanic effluvia crushed houses like egg-shells, killing several hundred people who had remained in their homes. When their bodies were exhumed, the postures of some of them, the arms protectingly before the face and the hands full of jewels, were counterparts of bodies dug up in Pompeii, showing that death had come from the same causes that operated in the ancient cataclasm. Five days after the eruption two families, comprising ten persons, were dug out alive from an ash-covered cave at Ottaiano. On the following day two old women were rescued from beneath the protecting rafters of a fallen roof. Several thousand houses had been destroyed in the district, and the immediate financial loss was over $10,000,000. While it will be several years before the farms and vineyards are restored, the fertility of the land will not be impaired but rather enhanced by the deluge of ashes.

By the 9th of April 150,000 refugees were gathered at Naples, where the ashes lay three feet deep in the streets. The roof of a market collapsed from the weight upon it, killing 12 persons and injuring over 100. King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave up their visit by advice of the King and Queen of Italy, who came on to Naples as soon as they heard of the eruption. Victor Emmanuel visited Ottaiano, and Queen Helena went among the refugees in Naples, encouraging the sufferers by their sympathy. Both the King and the Pope opened subscriptions for the destitute, and their example was followed in various quarters of the globe, notably in New York City, whither many Neapolitans had emigrated.

But even before the mass-meetings organized for the benefit of the Vesuvian sufferers could be held, the news of a far greater calamity in the United States thrilled the hearts of Americans as they had not been stirred since the great

fire in Chicago. Beginning at 5:15 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 18, a great earthquake visited San Francisco, California, and the surrounding region, containing about twenty cities and towns. It shook down hundreds of houses in the metropolis, chiefly in the business district, and the Chinese and poorer residential quarter, where the houses were flimsily constructed and slightly founded on low and made land. Several hundred people were buried in the ruins. At Santa Rosa fifty lives were lost. The entire business portion of San Jose was wrecked with a loss of nineteen lives and $8,000,000 worth of property. In Salinas the great Spreckels beet-sugar refinery was tumbled into ruins, along with local stores and business houses. By the collapse of the Agnews Insane Asylum 117 patients and 9 officers and attendants were crushed to death. The fine Memorial Church of Stanford University was ruined, and its other buildings damaged, causing a total loss of $2,800,000. Almost all the towns in the Santa Clara, Napa, and Sonoma valleys suffered severely.

This of itself would have formed a calamity of the first rank in the annals of disaster. But at San Francisco and Santa Rosa fire followed in the wake of the earth tremor, reducing the main portions of these cities to blackened walls and cinder heaps. The earthquake not alone caused the fire by breaking gas mains, upsetting stoves, and bringing live electric wires into contact with woodwork, but it prevented the extinguishing of the flames by the unjointing of water mains. The firemen of San Francisco, aided by Government troops under General Funston, stationed at the Presidio, endeavored to confine the fires to the districts in which they started, by blowing up with dynamite rows of yet unburned houses. This was only partially successful, as the ruins of the buildings remained for the flames to seize upon and cross to the standing buildings beyond.

For nearly two days the flames, now united in one mighty conflagration, marched unchecked through the fine residential regions of Nob Hill and beyond. A last stand was made on Thursday afternoon at Van Ness Avenue, where artillery as well as dynamite was used to batter down three-quarters of a mile of stately mansions. Then providentially, on Friday morning, as the fire was throwing its crimson bridges across the barrier, the wind shifted, and the western fringe of the city was saved. The water front was protected from the returning flames by streams of water thrown by tugs and other craft, among which were two Government fireboats, hurried by Admiral McCalla from the naval station at Mare Island. This front was the most valuable asset of the city, for upon its docks and warehouses San Francisco was to depend for the early restoration of her commerce. Here also were the ferries to Oakland and other comparatively uninjured towns across the bay, whither, as soon as the fire abated through lack of fuel and the coming on of rain, the crowds of homeless people who had been lodging in the parks began to betake themselves for more comfortable shelter and an exit to other parts of the State.

It was found that every one in a position of responsibility had done his duty. The citizens, under the leadership of Mayor Schmitz, organized a committee of safety. The Mayor issued proclamations safeguarding life, property, and public health, and made his rules imperative by affixing the penalty of death for their infraction. General Funston, who had won rapid promotion in the Philippines for his ability to do extraordinary things on extraordinary occasions, again proved himself the right man for an emergency by supporting the fire and police forces of the city with the soldiers of his command, as well as putting into instant operation the machinery of the army commissariat. Provisions were hurried in from the nearest army posts even before the

supplies, hurriedly collected by relief committees, began to pour in from neighboring cities.

The whole country had instantly comprehended the need for the most ample and ready assistance possible. President Roosevelt sent in several messages to Congress which appropriated $2,500,000. Before May 1 the various relief funds throughout the country had amounted to over $20,000,000. Foreign countries cabled their desires to contribute funds, but President Roosevelt announced that, while this country was grateful for the spirit which prompted these offerings, it was prosperous enough to care for its own.

The total loss of the fire and earthquake in California has been estimated at $300,000,000. Before the vaults in the burned banks were cool enough to be safely opened, the merchants of the devastated city were taking steps to recover this enormous loss. The fact that the modern high steel-framed buildings, which many had expected would topple first in a cataclasm, were structurally uninjured by the earthquake and least affected by the flames, gave courage for the future. Sites of burned buildings were held at a greater value than that of building and site before the fire. And in connection with this outlook for a safer and richer city came one for a more beautiful one in the discovery that, as if anticipating this very emergency, an architect, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, commissioned by a far-seeing civic organization, had prepared a complete plan of rebuilding the city.

But whether or not the disaster shall prove a blessing in disguise, one thing has been demonstrated: the American citizen, as typified in the Californian, has not yet degenerated so far from the pioneer who conquered the obstacles of desert and mountain, as to be daunted by other and thus far uncontrollable manifestations of natural energy. The courage of 1849 remains as strong as ever. It is the spirit of the Nineteenth Century—and After.

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Gay-Lussac, death of, 1847.
"General Slocum," burning of, 1904.
George IV, becomes Regent, 1810; becomes King, 1820; divorce trial of, 1820.
Georgia deports Indians, 1828, 1838.
Germany (see also France), Diet, 1816; General Estates, 1841; the Landtag, 1847; republican revolution in, 1848, 1849; Bundesrath at Frankfort, 1850; Diet at Frankfrot, 1850; tariff union with Russia, 1852; postal and telegraph union, 1852; fleet sold, 1852; in West Africa, 1885; war with Hereros, 1904.
Gerome, J. L., death of, 1904.
Gervinus convicted of treason, 1853.
Gettysburg, battle of, 1863.
Ghent, treaty of, 1814.
Gladstone, first speech of, 1833; bill to regulate railroads, 1844; debate with Disraeli, 1852; becomes Prime Minister, 1868; defeat of Ministry, 1885; death of, 1898.
Godoy, Manuel, 1807, 1808.
Goebel, Governor, assassinated, 1900.
Goergey in Hungarian revolution, 1848, 1849.
Goethe, celebrates nineteenth century, 1801; death of, 1832.
Gogol, N. V., 1842; death of, 1852.
Gomez, Maximo, in Cuban Wars, 1871, 1895; death of, 1905.

Gordon, "Chinese," in Taiping rebellion, 1863, 1864; in Soudan, 1884, 1885.
Gordon, General J. B., death of, 1904.
Gorky, Maxim, visits America, 1906.
Gould, Jay, 1869; death of, 1892.
Gounod, Francis, death of, 1893.
Grant, in Civil War, 1861-1865; President, 1868, 1869; reelected, 1872; tour, 1878; failure, 1884; death of, 1885.
Great Britain. (See China, France, India, Spain, United States, etc., Reform Bill, chartists, Gladstone, Chamberlain, etc.)
"Great Week," insurrection in Paris, 1830.
Greece, war for independence, 1822, 1824, 1827; war with Turkey, 1827; revolution in, 1844; British blockade Piræus, 1850; Turkish war, 1897.
Greeley, Horace, death of, 1872.
Greely, Lieutenant, polar expedition, 1884.
Green Bag Inquiry, 1817.
Gregory XVI, death of, 1846.
Grevy, President, resigns, 1887; death of, 1891.
Grouchy, Marshal, 1807, 1809, 1815; death of, 1847.
Guadaloupe Hidalgo, treaty of, 1848.
Guiteau, assassinates Garfield, 1881; executed, 1882.
Guizot, estimate of Napoleon I, 1815; on Spanish war, 1823; fall of Ministry, 1837; Foreign Secretary, 1840; dynastic marriage alliances, 1846; death of, 1874.

H

Hague, The, Peace Conference, 1899.
Hahnemann, theory of homeopathy, 1820.
Haiti, revolutions in, 1882, 1888, 1889.
Hamilton, Alexander, killed, 1804.
Hanna, death of, 1904.
Hanover, French invade, 1803.
Harper, President, death of, 1906.
Harrison, Benjamin, President, 1888, 1889; death of, 1900.
Harrison, William Henry, commands Army of Northwest, 1812; in war with Great Britain, 1812-14; President, 1839, 1840; inauguration and death of, 1841.
Harte, Bret, death of, 1902.
Hartford, Secession Convention at, 1814.
Hawaii, independent monarchy, 1840; constitution, 1887; republic, 1893, 1894, 1895; annexed, 1897.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 1838, 1848; death of, 1864.
Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaties, 1900, 1901.
Hay, Secretary, Roumanian note, 1902; death of, 1905.
Haydn, death of, 1809.
Hayes, R. B., inaugurated President, 1877.
Haymarket Riot, in Chicago, 1887.
Hearn, Lafcadio, death of, 1904.
Heber, Bishop, death of, 1826.
Hegel, G. W. F., death of, 1831.
Heine, Heinrich, death of, 1856.
Helmholtz, death of, 1891.
Henley, W. E., death of, 1903.
Henner, J. J., death of, 1905.
Henry, Prince, visits America, 1902.
Herschel, death of, 1822.
Hesse, conflict over, 1850.
Hidalgo, in Mexico, 1810.
Hill, Rowland, introduces penny postage, 1839; death of, 1879.
Hoar, Senator, death of, 1904.
Hofer, execution of, 1810.
Holland, Napoleon organizes republic, 1802; British invade 1809; France annexes, 1810; annexes Belgium, 1816; war with Atchinese, 1873, 1896.
Holmes, O. W., death of, 1894.
Holst, Professor von, death of, 1904.
Holy Alliance, origin of, 1815.
Hood, Thomas, death of, 1845.
1871; death of, 1885.
Hudson Bay Fur Company rules Northwest, 1838.
Hugo, Victor, "Hernani," 1830; in Franco-Prussian war, 1871; death of, 1885.
Humbert, assassination of, 1900.
Humboldt, Baron von, death of, 1859.
Hungaria, Latin prohibited in Diet, 1843.
Hungary, revolution in, 1848, 1849; Austrian Emperor crowned King of, 1867; millenial, 1896.
Huskisson, inaugurates free trade, 1825; expelled from Cabinet, 1828.
Hydropathy, advent of, 1820.

I

Income tax in Great Britain, 1842.
India, Mahratta wars in, 1803, 1805, 1817; Sikhs conquer Cashmere, 1819; sultee abolished, 1829; famine in, 1837; Sikh mutiny, 1840; Sikh war in, 1843, 1845, 1846; revolt of Punjab, 1848; Sikh war in, 1849; Sepoy Mutiny, 1856, 1857, 1858; settlement of boundary, 1895.
Inkermann, battle of, 1854.
Innsbruck, Tyrolese take, 1809; French recapture, 1809.
Inquisition, French abolish, 1808; restored, 1814, 1816; revived, 1823; Pius IX establishes, 1849.
Insurance investigations, 1905.
Ireland, united with Great Britain, 1801; famine in, 1845; Mitchell and others convicted of treason, 1848; disestablishment of State Church, 1869; Land Purchase Act, 1903.
Ironclads, first use of, 1855.
Iroquois Theatre burned, 1903.
Irving, Henry, death of, 1905.
Irving, Washington, death of, 1859.
Isabella, becomes queen, 1843; driven from throne, 1868.
Italy, Napoleon organizes republic, 1802; revolt against papal rule, 1831;

French occupy, 1832; French and Austrians evacuate Papal States, 1839; Calabrian revolt, 1844; Austria in, 1847; insurrection in Calabria and Messina, 1847; republican revolution in, 1848, 1849; revolts in Milan and Rome, 1853; war with Austria, 1859; unification, 1860, 1861.
"Itata," affair of, 1891.
Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, 1822; is shot, 1824.

J

Jackson, Andrew, defeats Creeks, 1814; wins battle of New Orleans, 1815; blows up Fort Negro, 1816; executes British spies, 1818; President, 1829; vetoes United States Bank Charter, 1832; opposes South Carolina nullifiers, 1832; "Pet Banks," 1834; specie order, 1836; death of, 1845.
Jackson, "Stonewall," in Civil War, 1862; killed, 1863.
Jameson's Raid, 1895, 1896.
Janizaries, massacre of, 1826.
Japan, opening of, 1853, 1857; conflict between Shogun and Mikado, 1858; English punitive expedition, 1862; Shogun-Mikado troubles, 1860, 1867, 1868, 1871; reforms in, 1872; expedition against Formosa, 1874; insurrection, 1877; constitution, 1881; Mikado creates nobility, 1884; provincial assemblies, 1878; ministerial government, 1885; constitution, 1889; Parliament, 1890; war with China, 1894, 1895; treaty with Great Britain, 1902; Russo-Japanese war, 1904, 1905; famine in, 1906.
Java, Dutch war in, 1896.
"Jeannette" polar expedition, 1879.
Jefferson, Joseph, death of, 1905.
Jefferson, Thomas, elected President, 1801; protests against British impressing American sailors, 1806; death of, 1826.
Jellacic leads Croats against Hungarians, 1848, 1849.
Jena, battle of, 1806.
Jenner, Dr., death of, 1824.
Jesuits, schools suppressed in France, 1828; expelled from Portugal, 1834; from Switzerland and Sardinia, 1843; expelled from France, 1845, 1880.
Jews, persecuted in Russia, 1891; colonized by Hirsch, 1891.
John, Archduke of Austria, elected vicegerent of Germany, 1848.
Johnson, Albert S., in Civil War, 1862.
Johnson, Andrew, becomes President, 1865; vetoes Civil Rights Bill, 1866; amnesty, 1866; impeached, 1867, 1868.
Johnson, Eastman, death of, 1906.
Johnson, J. E., in Civil War, 1861-1865; death of, 1891.
Johnstown flood, 1889.
Jokai, Maurus, death of, 1904.
Jones, John Paul, body returned to America, 1905.
Josephine, Napoleon I divorces, 1809.
Joubert, Piet, in Boer Wars, 1881, 1899; death of, 1900.
Juarez, Mexican leader, 1858; President, 1859, 1860, 1865, 1867; death of, 1872.

K

Kaffir, war with British, 1850; delusion, 1856.
Kalisch, treaty of, 1813.
Kanaris, exploit of, 1822.
Kane, Arctic expedition, 1853.
Kansas. (See Slavery.)
Kant, Immanuel, death of, 1804.
Kearney annexes Mexico in 1846, 1847.
Keats, John, 1817, 1818; death of, 1821.
Keteya, treaty of, 1833.
Kingsley, Charles, death of, 1875.
Kishineff, massacre at, 1903.
Kitchener, in Soudan, 1898; in Boer war, 1900-1902.
Klondike, gold discovered in, 1897.
Koh-i-Noor presented to Queen Victoria, 1850.
Korea, troubles in, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1896.
Kossuth, in Hungarian revolution, 1848, 1849; visits America in 1851.
Koszta taken from Austria, 1853.
Kotzebue, assassination of, 1819.
Krakatoa, eruption of, 1883.
Kruger, visits Europe, 1900; death of, 1905.
Kutusoff, General, 1805, 1812.

L

Labedoyere, Marshal, executed, 1815.
Ladysmith, siege of, 1899, 1900.
Lafayette, guest of United States, 1825; resigns as Premier, 1831; death of, 1833.
Lake Champlain, battle of, 1814.
Lake Erie, battle of, 1813.
Lamarck, death of, 1829.
Lamartine, death of, 1869.
Lamb, Charles, death of, 1834.
Landseer, Edwin, death of, 1873.
Lanier, Sidney, death of, 1884.
Lannes, death of, 1809.
Laon, battle of, 1814.
Laplace, death of, 1827.
Laryngoscope, Garcias, death of, 1855.
Lathe invented by Blanchard, 1819.
Lauriston conquers Hungary, 1819.
"Leander," affair of the, 1806.
Lee, Robert E., in Civil War, 1861-1865; death of, 1871.
Leipzig, battle of, 1813.
Leo XIII, Pope, 1878; death of, 1903.
Lermontov, death of, 1841.
Lesseps, de (see also Suez and Panama Canals), death of, 1894.
Leverrier discovers Neptune, 1846.
Lewis and Clark, expedition of, 1806.
Li Hung Chang, in Taiping rebellion, 1863; wounded, 1895; death of, 1901.
Lincoln, debates with Douglas, 1858; elected President, 1860; emancipa-

tion proclamation, 1862, 1863; banishes Vallandigham, 1863; reelected, 1864; plan of reconstruction, 1865; assassination, 1865.
Lind, Jenny, debut of, 1850; death of, 1887.
"Little Belt," affair of, 1811.
London, treaty of, 1801; Greek-Turkish treaty, 1827; conference of Powers, 1852.
Longfellow, H. W., death of, 1882.
Longstreet, General, death of, 1904.
Lopez, Cuban filibuster, is shot, 1851.
Loubet elected President, 1899.
Louis I of Bavaria, patronizes art, 1826; beautifies Munich, 1833.
Louis II of Bavaria, suicide of, 1886.
Louis XVIII, ascends throne, 1814; restores Bourbon regime, 1814; flight of, 1815; intervenes in Spain, 1822; death of, 1824.
Louis Napoleon, exiled, 1836; expelled from Switzerland, 1838; fiasco, 1840; escapes, 1846; elected President, 1848; restores Pius IX, suppresses French republicans, 1849; dissolves Assembly, 1851; coup d'etat, 1851; autocratic acts, 1852; denounced by authors, 1852; takes title of Napoleon III, 1852; marries, 1853; anti-Austrian alliance with Cavour, 1858, 1859; war with Austria, 1859; restores Venetia to Italy, 1866; deserts Maximilian, 1866; intervenes in Italy, 1867; in Franco-Prussian war, 1870, 1871; death of, 1873.
Louis Philippe, accession of, 1830; attempts to assassinate, 1835, 1836, 1846; flight of, 1848; death of, 1850.
Louise, Queen, 1807; death of, 1810.
Louisiana Purchase, 1802; exhibition, 1904.
Lovejoy, murder of, 1838.
Lowell, J. R., 1848; death of, 1891.
Luneville, treaty of, 1801.
Lutzen, battle of, 1813.
Luxemburg, Belgian annexation of, 1831; annexation of, 1839; status settled, 1867.
Lyell, Charles, death of, 1875.

M

Macadam, road builder, 1818.
Macaulay, T. B., death of, 1859.
McClellan, in Civil War, 1861-64; candidate for President, 1864; death of, 1885.
Macdonald, Marshal, in Italy, 1809; death of, 1840.
Macdonough wins battle of Lake Champlain, 1814.
Macedonia, revolution in, 1903.
McKinley, President, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1901; assassinated, 1901.
MacMahon, in Franco-Prussian war, 1870, 1871; President, 1877; death of, 1893.
Madagascar, French war in, 1882; war with France, 1895, 1896.
Madison, James, becomes President, 1809; death of, 1836.
Magnetic Pole, Rae discovers, 1846.
Mahdi, war in Soudan, 1884, 1888; war with, 1888.
Malet, conspiracy of, 1812.
Mamelukes, massacre of, 1811.
Manchuria, Russia acquires railroad, 1896; occupies, 1900, 1901, 1902.
Manila Bay, battle of, 1898.
Manuel ejected from Chamber, 1823.
Maria Christina, abdicates regency, 1840; causes insurrection, 1841.
Marie Louise, Napoleon I weds, 1810; death of, 1847.
Marquesas Islands, France annexes, 1842.
Marshals, Napoleon's, execution of, 1815.
Martinique disaster, the, 1902.
Massena, Marshal, in Italy, 1805; death of, 1817.
Matabele, war with British, 1893, 1896.
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, 1864, 1865.
Mazzini, Italian republican, 1859; death of, 1872.
Metternich, meets Napoleon, 1813; at Congress of Vienna, 1814; forms new German Confederation, 1815; dissolves Magyar diets, 1836; death of, 1859.
Mexico, war with France, 1838, 1839; United States wars with, 1845; war with United States, 1846, 1847; Alvarez's revolution, 1855; foreign intervention, 1862; war with France, 1863, 1864; fall of Maximilian, 1866, 1867.
Meyer, doctrine of conservation of energy, 1842.
Miles defeats Indians, 1877, 1891.
Miranda aids Bolivar, 1811.
Missouri, admission of, 1818, 1819, 1820.
Modoc war, 1873.
Moltke, von, in war with Austria, 1866; in Franco-Prussian war, 1870, 1871; death of, 1891.
Mommsen, Theodor, death of, 1903.
Monroe inaugurated President, 1817; reelected, 1820; announces Doctrine, 1822; death of, 1831.
Monroe Doctrine, Everett reiterates, 1853.
Moore, Sir John, death of, 1809.
Moreau, General, banished, 1804; returns to Europe, 1813; killed, 1813.
Morgan, J. P., organizes trusts, 1902.
Mormons, expelled from Missouri, 1838; in Utah, 1857, 1858; Mountain Meadow massacre, 1858; repudiate polygamy, 1890.
Morocco, French defeat Sultan, 1844; war for crown, 1873; convention of Powers on, 1905.
Moscow, burning of, 1812; Napoleon I evacuates, 1812.
Murat, Marshal, occupies Vienna, 1805; defeated by Stuart, 1810; defeated in Italy, 1815; executed, 1815.
Mutsuhito, accession of, 1867.

N

Napier, Abyssinian expedition, 1868.
Naples, Napoleon deposes Bourbons, 1806; Stuart's expedition against, 1809; British fail to take, 1809.
Napoleon I, made Consul for life, 1802; prepares to invade England, 1803; wars with Great Britain, 1803; wars with Austria, 1805; wars with Prussia, 1806; annexes Papal States, 1808; becomes Emperor, 1804; King of Rome, 1805; family of, 1806; talks with Goethe and Wieland, 1808; Staaps's attempt at assassination, 1809; wars with Russia, 1811, 1812; conscripts new army, 1813; alliance with Denmark, 1813; wars with Prussia and Austria, 1813; resigns Spain, 1813; makes new levy, 1813; dissolves Corps Legislatif, 1813; overthrows foes in detail, 1814; abdicates, 1814; is sent to Elba, 1814; leaves Elba, 1815; gathers army, 1815; defeated at Waterloo, 1815; abdicates, 1815; surrenders to English, 1815; is exiled to St. Helena, 1815; body brought to Paris, 1840.
Napoleon III. (See Louis Napoleon.)
Nast, Thomas, death of, 1902.
Natal, settled by Boers, 1836; British annex, 1842.
National Bank system, 1865.
Nevin, Ethelbert, death of, 1901.
New Mexico, annexation of, 1846; Great Britain, 1847.
New Orleans, Italians lynched in, 1891.
New South Wales, constitution granted, 1842; adopts secret ballot, 1856.
Ney, in Spain, 1811; in Russia, 1812; executed, 1815.
Nicaragua, boundary dispute with Great Britain, 1847; canal route, 1901.
Nicholas I, accession of, 1825; hangs insurgents, 1826; codifies laws, 1826; introduces reforms, 1842; death of, 1855.
Nicholas II, accession of, 1894; coronation, 1896.
Nightingale, Florence, in Crimean war, 1854.
Non-Intercourse Act revised by Madison, 1809.
Norris, Frank, death of, 1902.
Northern Pacific corner, 1901.
Northern Securities Company, 1902, 1903, 1904.
Norway, forced into Scandinavian union, 1814; declares independence, 1905.
Nullification doctrine in Georgia and and South Carolina, 1829.

O

O'Connell, Catholic emancipation, 1828; agitates for repeal of Union; is prosecuted for treason, 1830; agitates for Home Rule, 1843; convicted of sedition, 1844; death of, 1847.
Oersted, theory of electromagnetism, 1819.
Oklahoma opened to settlement, 1889, 1891; Statehood bill, 1906.
Olmutz, treaty of, 1850.
Orange River Colony, settled, 1835; British annex, 1851; independence of, 1854.
Orders in Council, British, 1807.
Oregon, treaty, 1846; government organized, 1847.
Orleans, Duke of, death of, 1842.
Osceola, leads Seminole rising, 1835; capture and death of, 1838.
Ostend Circular, 1854.
Ostrolenka, battle of, 1807.
Otto, elected King of Greece, 1832; takes throne, 1835.

P

Palmerston, defends British citizens abroad, 1847; death of, 1865.
Panama, State of, declares independence, 1903.
Panama Canal, 1880, 1883, 1888, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1902, 1903, 1904.
Pan-American Congress, 1901.
Pan-American Exposition, 1901.
Panic, financial, 1837, 1869, 1873.
Paraguay, Brazil conquers, 1870.
Paris, allies occupy, 1814; treaty of, 1814; Davoust evacuates, 1815; treaty of, 1856; World's Fair at, 1867; Spanish-American peace treaty, 1898, 1899; exposition at, 1900.
Parker, Joseph, death of, 1902.
Parnell, forged letter, 1887, 1889; death of, 1891.
Paul I, assassination of, 1801.
Peary polar expedition, 1902.
Peel, resigns from Cabinet, 1828; becomes Premier, 1841; death of, 1849.
Perceval assassinated, 1812.
Perier, Casimir, outwits Austria in Italy, 1831.
Perier, Casimir-, President, 1893, 1894.
Perry, Matthew C., expeditions to Japan, 1853, 1857.
Perry, Oliver Hazard, wins battle of Lake Erie, 1813.
Persia, war with Russia, 1826, 1827, 1828; war with Great Britain, 1856; Shah of, assassinated, 1896.
Peru, war with Chile, 1879, 1883.
Petroleum discovered in Pennsylvania, 1859.
Philippines, war with United States, 1899, 1900, 1901; battle of Jolo, 1906.
Phonograph, Edison invents, 1877.
Piedmont, France annexes, 1802.
Pierce, Franklin, President, 1852, 1853.
Pious Fund, award of, 1902.
Pitt, Prime Minister, 1804; death of, 1806.
Pius VII, deposed, 1809; excommunicates Napoleon I, 1809; is imprisoned, 1809; death of, 1823.

Pius IX, accession of, 1846; flees to Naples, 1848; establishes Inquisition, 1849; appeals to Powers against Louis Napoleon, 1859; interview with Carlotta, 1866; declares papal infallibility, 1870; death of, 1878.
Pius X, accession of, 1903; aids Vesuvian sufferers, 1906.
Plehve assassinated, 1904.
Poland, revolution against Russia, 1830, 1831; insurrection in, 1846; revolution in, 1848.
Polk inaugurated President, 1845.
Porter ends piracy in West Indies, 1823.
Portsmouth, peace of, 1905.
Portugal, French conquer, 1807; evacuate, 1808; people depose regency, 1820; counter-revolution, 1823; war between Pedro and Miguel, 1826, 1828; Powers support Maria II, 1847; revolution of Saldanha, 1851; war between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel, 1832; reestablishes constitution, and abolishes slave trade, 1836; constitution restored, 1837; revolt in, 1846; revolution in 1891.
Post-office scandals, 1903, 1905.
Prague, peace congress at, 1813; treaty at, 1866.
Pressburg, peace of, 1805.
Priessnitz introduces hydropathy, 1820.
Prim, Marshal, commander-in-chief, 1868; assassinated, 1870.
"Princeton," explosion on, 1844.
Prussia, wars with Napoleon I, 1813; war with Denmark (see Denmark); war with Austria, 1866; war with France, 1870, 1871.
Pushkin killed in duel, 1837.

Q

Quinine, discovery of, 1820.

R

Radetzky in Italy, 1848, 1849.
Radium discovered by Madame Curie, 1903.
Railroads, Baltimore & Ohio, 1829; Canadian Pacific, 1885; Siberian, 1891.
Raisuli kidnaps Perdicaris, 1904.
Reaper, invented by McCormick, 1832.
Reconstruction, Lincoln's plan, 1865; Johnson's plan, 1866, 1867; Congress' plan, 1867, 1868.
Reed, T. B., death of, 1902.
Reform Bill, passed by Commons, 1831; rejected by Lords, 1831; passed by Lords, 1832.
Regensburg, Diet of, 1802; five days' battle about, 1809.
Reichenbach, convention of, 1813.
Reichstadt, Duke of, birth of, 1811; death of, 1832.
Rhodes, Cecil, in South Africa, 1894, 1896; death and will of, 1902.
Richter, Eugen, death of, 1906.
Riego, leads revolution in Spain, 1820; hanged, 1823.
Riel, rebellion of, 1870; rebellion, 1885.
Riots, anti-machine, in England, 1816. in United States, 1833.
Roberts, Lord, in Afghan War, 1879, 1880; in Boer War, 1900-1902.
Rochambeau, statue of, 1902.
Roentgen discovers X-ray, 1895.
Rome (see also Italy) made capital of Italy, 1870.
Roosevelt, in Spanish War, 1898; Governor of New York, 1898; President, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1906.
Ross's Arctic expedition, 1818.
Rudolph, Archduke, death of, 1888.
Russia, rebellion of Moscow regiment, 1825; war with Turkey, 1827, 1828, 1829; secret treaty with Turkey, 1833; war with Turkey, 1853, 1854; emancipation of Serfs, 1860; violates treaty of 1856, 1871; war with Turkey, 1887; war with Turkey, 1878; war with Turkomans, 1879, 1880, 1881; revolution in, 1905; Duma, 1906.
Russo-Japanese War, 1904.

S

Sackville-West recalled, 1888.
Sadowa, battle of, 1866.
St. Cyr, Marshal, in Spain, 1809.
St. Petersburg, convention of, 1801.
Sakhalin, ceded to Russia, 1875; receded to Japan, 1905.
Saldanha, battle of, 1827.
Samoa, hurricane at, 1889; revolution in, 1899; rebellion in, 1894; award, 1902.
San Domingo, insurrection, 1801, 1802; British capture French expedition to, 1803; United States recognizes, 1850.
San Francisco, earthquake and fire in, 1906.
San Jacinto, battle of, 1836.
San Juan Island awarded to United States, 1872.
San Martin, aids Bolivar, 1811; joins O'Higgins, 1817.
Santa Anna, establishes Mexican republic, 1823; in war with the United States, 1846, 1847.
Santiago, battle of, 1898.
Santo Domingo, separates from Haiti, 1844; America controls finances, 1905.
Saxony, revolt of troops, 1814; regency of Frederick Augustus II, 1827.
Schleswig-Holstein, Danish annexation of, 1846; revolution against Denmark, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851; war, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866.
Scott, Sir Walter, death of, 1832.
Scott, Winfield, in war with Great Britain, 1812-14; in Mexican War, 1847.
Sedan, battle of, 1870.
Seminoles, massacre settlers, 1817; removed to Indian Territory, 1832;

war with, 1836; sue for peace, 1836; defeated at Lake Okeechobee, 1838.
Seminole War, 1841.
Servia, King Michael assassinated, Milan succeeds him, 1868; assassination of King and Queen, 1903.
Seward, Secretary of State, 1861; wounded, 1865.
Sewing machine, Thimonnier's, 1830; Howe's, 1846.
Shelley, death of, 1822.
Sheridan, P. H., in Civil War, 1864, 1865; removed by Johnson, 1867; defeats Sioux, 1876; death of, 1888.
Sherman, John, Silver Purchase Bill, 1890, 1893.
Sherman, W. T., in Civil War, 1864, 1865; death of, 1891.
Shiloh, battle of, 1862.
Shimonoseki, treaty of, 1895.
Shorthand, invented by Gabelsberger, 1817.
Siam, French treaty with, 1902.
Sipiaguine, Minister, assassinated, 1902.
Sitting Bull War, 1876.
Slave trade, Congress abolishes, 1807; abolished by Christian nations, 1815; suppressed in South America, 1845.
Slavery, abolition in British colonies, 1834; Congress passes "Gag Law" against abolitionists, 1836; fugitive slave act, 1850; Kansas-Nebraska trouble, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859; Dred Scott decision, 1857; "The Impending Crisis," 1859; Fifteenth Amendment, 1870; United States prohibits, 1864, 1865; Fifteenth Amendment, 1869; in Brazil, 1871, 1887, 1888; abolished in Portuguese colonies, 1876; abolished in Madagascar, 1877; abolished in Zanzibar, 1890.
Smith, Joseph, lynched, 1844.
Socialists, in Italy, 1901, 1904.
Solferino, battle of, 1859.
Soudan, war in, 1889, 1896; British war in, 1898; war in, 1899.
Soult, Marshal, in Spain, 1809; becomes Premier, 1839; French Premier, 1840; death of, 1851.
South American Republics recognized by United States and England, 1824.
South Carolina secedes, 1860.
Southey, poet laureate, 1842; death of, 1843.
Spain, war with England, 1804, 1805; French invade, 1807, 1808; war with France, 1808, 1809, with England, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813; military revolts in, 1818, 1819; French invasion of, 1823; reactionary constitution, 1845; republic, 1873, 1874.
Spanish-American War, 1898, 1899.
Spectroscope, Bunsen and Kirchhoff's, 1860.
Spencer, Herbert, death of, 1903.
Stael, Mme. de., exiled by Napoleon, 1803; satirizes his court, 1804; death of, 1817.
Stanley, H. M., finds Livingston, 1871; relieves Emin Bey, 1889; death of, 1904.
Stanton, Secretary, suspended by Johnson, 1867.
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, death of, 1902.
Star Route frauds, 1882.
Steamships, transatlantic, 1817.
Stefano, treaty of, 1878.
Stein, Minister, reforms Prussian administration, 1807; banished, 1808.
Stephenson, George, runs first locomotive, 1825.
Stethoscope, invented by Laennec, 1819.
Steunenberg, ex-Governor, assassinated, 1906.
Stockton, F. R., death of, 1902.
Stone, Miss, ransomed, 1902.
Stowe, Harriet Beecher, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1850.
Strike, railroad, 1877; anthracite, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1906; steel, 1901.
Strikes and riots, in Belgium and Great Britain, 1886; in France, 1888; in France, Spain, and Italy, 1892; Pullman, 1894; Belgium, 1902.
Suez Canal, opened, 1869; neutralized, 1882; free navigation, 1888.
Sugar bounties, convention, 1902.
Sumner, assaulted, 1856; death of, 1874.
Sweden, truce with France, 1807.
Switzerland, French invade, 1803; federation of cantons, 1848; revolution in, 1890.

T

Taff Vale Case, 1902.
Taft, Secretary, tour to Philippines, 1905.
Tahiti, France annexes, 1843.
Talleyrand, plot against Napoleon I, 1809; at Congress of Vienna, 1814; wins France for Bourbons, 1814; prevents intervention in Belgium, 1830.
Talmage, T. De Witt, death of, 1902.
Tariff, Protective, Congress adopts, 1824; Congress enacts, 1828; "compromise tariff," 1833; McKinley bill, 1890; Wilson bill, 1894; Dingley bill, 1897.
Taylor, Zachary, in Mexican War, 1846; inaugurated president, 1848; death of, 1850.
Telegraph, Gauss and Weber's, 1833; Wheatstone's, 1836; Morse's, 1840, 1844; Marconi's, 1899, 1901, 1902.
Telephone, Bell's, 1876, 1877; Pupin's invention, 1900.
Tennyson, laureate, 1851, death of, 1892.
Texas, secedes from Mexico, 1835; annexation of, 1844; annexation of, 1845.
Thiers, becomes President, 1871; death of, 1877.
Thomas, Theodore, death of, 1905.
Thorvaldsen, death of, 1844.
Tibet, British expedition to, 1904.
Tilden, Governor of New York, 1874;

contests Presidential election, 1877; death of, 1886.
Tilsit, peace of, 1807.
Tippecanoe, battle of, 1811.
Tissot, J. J. J., death of, 1902.
Togo, in war with Russia, 1904, 1905; his flagship sunk, 1905.
Tolstoy, in Crimean War, 1854; excommunicated, 1900.
Tonquin, French in, 1882, 1886.
Torres Vedras, battle of, 1810.
Tractarian movement, 1883.
Trafalgar, battle of, 1805.
Transvaal, Boers found, 1842; independence of, 1852; Kaffirs defeat Boers, 1876; annexation of, 1877; war with British, 1880, 1881, 1899-1902.
"Trent" affair, the, 1861.
Triple Alliance, 1891.
Tripoli, war with United States, 1803, 1804, 1805.
Troppau, reactionary convention at, 1820.
Tourgee, A. W., death of, 1905.
Tunis, war with France, 1881.
Turkey. (See Russia and Greece.)
Turner, Nat., negro insurrection, 1831.
Tweed, W. M., exposed, 1871; convicted, 1873.
Tyler, becomes President, 1841; breaks with Whigs, 1841.
Tyrol, revolt against Napoleon I, 1809.

U

Ulm, Austrian surrender at, 1805.
Union Pacific, scandals, 1867; completed, 1869.
United States, war with Great Britain, 1812-15; boundary convention with Great Britain, 1818; adopts flag, 1818; British reciprocity treaty, 1854; Civil War, 1861-65.
United States Bank, 1816.
Urquiza, dictator of Argentina, 1851.
Utah, prohibits polygamy, 1896.

V

Vallandigham resists draft, 1863.
Van Buren elected President, 1836.
Venezuela, becomes republic, 1811; Spain recognizes independence, 1845; rebellion in, 1892; Message of Cleveland, 1895; boundary fixed, 1897; war with Colombia, 1901; British and French blockade, 1902, 1903, 1904.
Verdi, death of, 1901.
Verestchagin, Vassili, death of, 1904.
Verne, Jules, death of, 1905.
Verona, congress of, 1822.
Versailles, treaty of, 1871.
Vesuvius, eruption of, 1906.
Vicksburg, battle of, 1863.
Victor Emmanuel, in war with Austria, 1849; in war with Austria, 1859; enters Naples, 1860; death of, 1878.
Victoria, Queen, birth of, 1819; accession of, 1837; dispute with Peel, 1839; marriage with Prince Albert, 1839, 1840; visits Ireland, 1853; jubilees, 1887, 1897; death of, 1900.
"Victoria" sunk, 1893.
Vienna, French capture, 1809; treaty of, 1809; congress of, 1814; peace conference at, 1855.
Villa Franca, peace of, 1859.
Virchow, Rudolph, death of, 1902.
"Virginius," capture of, 1873.
Vittoria, battle of, 1813.

W

Wachabites, revolt of, 1817.
Wagner, Richard, 1850, death of, 1883.
Wagram, battle of, 1809.
Waldersee, Count von, death of, 1904.
Wales, "Becca Riots," 1843.
Wallace, Lew, death of, 1905.
Walker filibuster expedition, 1855.
Washington, D. C., British burn, 1814; Centennial, 1900.
Waterloo, battle of, 1815.
Watts, G. F., death of, 1904.
Webster, debate with Hayne, 1830; Ashburton Treaty, 1841, 1842; Bunker Hill speech, 1843; supports fugitive slave law, 1850; death of, 1852.
Wellington, in Spain, 1809; in Portugal, 1810; Prime Minister, 1827; concedes Catholic emancipation, 1829; downfall of Ministry, 1830; commander-in-chief, 1842; dies, 1852.
Wheeler, General J seph, dies, 1906.
Whistler, J. M., death of, 1903.
Whitman, Walt, death of, 1892.
Whitney, W. C., death of, 1904.
Whittier, death of, 1892.
William I, Regent of Prussia, 1857; in Franco-Prussian War, 1870, 1871; Emperor of Germany, 1870, 1871; unveils Germania statue, 1883; death of, 1888.
William II, accession of, 1888.
Williams, George, death of, 1906.
Wilmot Proviso, 1846, 1847.
Windischgratz, in Hungarian revolution, 1848.
Witte, Count, at Portsmouth, 1905; resigns office, 1906.
Wolseley, suppresses Riel's rebellion, 1870; conquers Ashantees, 1873; in Egypt, 1882, 1885.
Wordsworth, poet laureate, 1843; death of, 1850.

Y

York, General, desertion of, 1813.
"Young German" movement, 1841.

Z

Zanzibar, war with British, 1896.
Zionist Congress at Basle, 1903.
Zola, in Dreyfus case, 1898; death of, 1902.
Zulu war, 1879.